The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 12,208.—VOL. LXXVI. WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1877. PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

GREEN.—June 25, at her residence, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Mrs. James Green, of a son.

GORDON.—June 28, at Gragin, Inverell, the wife of G. H. Gordon, Esq., J.P., of a daughter.

HATTON.—June 23, at 17, Woolloomooloo-street East, the wife of W. C. Hatton, of a son; both doing well.

KELLY.—June 8, at her residence, Hunter's Hill, the wife of G. B. Kelly, of a son.

OSBORNE.—June 30, at Avondale, Dapto, the wife of Henry Hill Osborne, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AITKEN—MOORE.—June 21, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. C. F. Garnsey, Frank, third son of G. C. Aitken, of Sydney, to Lucy Rosetta Frances, eldest surviving daughter of the late Alexander Moore, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DEATHS.

BRADLEY.—July 3, at her residence, 152, Sussex-street, Charlotte, the dearly beloved wife of John Bradley, aged 74 years.

M'FETRIDGE.—June 30, at Sydney Infirmary, of consumption, William, brother to James M'Fetridge, Auckland, N. Z., aged 24 years.

M'LEAN.—July 1, on board the schooner Advance, Alexander, eldest son of Sarah and the late N. M'Lean, Isle of Mull, Argyleshire, Scotland, and nephew of Mr. M'Arthur, Mount Gambier, S. A., aged 60 years.

ROBERTSON.—June 17, at Parramatta, Thomas Robertson, surgeon, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, aged 53 years.

WHITEMAN.—July 3, at her residence, Liverpool, Ann Maria, the beloved wife of Mr. S. Whiteman, aged 78 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
The Company's S.S. CHINA, 2016 tons, 400-horse power, W. H. Pockley, commander, will leave SYDNEY for MELBOURNE on SATURDAY, 7th July, at 12 noon.
Passage money—Saloon, £4; second-class, £2.
Cargo at local rates.
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 30th June, 1877.

STEAM TO PORT DARWIN, JAVA, AND SINGAPORE.
THE NETHERLANDS-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), being under mail contract with the Netherlands-India and South Australian Governments, will dispatch their powerful steamship ATJEH, 1509 tons register, A. K. Soeters, commander, from the Grafton Wharf, on SATURDAY, 7th JULY, with Mails, Cargo, and Passengers for COOKTOWN, SOMERSET, PORT DARWIN, SOURABAYA, BATAVIA, and SINGAPORE, also for all ports in the Eastern Archipelago, India, China, Japan, and Europe, transhipping at Batavia.
Passengers proceeding by this Company's steamships have the advantages of a smooth-water route, successive changes of picturesque scenery, with an opportunity of seeing the beautiful island of Java; and can proceed to India, China, Japan, or Europe by either of the direct lines of steamships from Batavia, or via Singapore by the connecting boats of the British-India, P. and O. or Messageries Companies.
The Company's ships are specially fitted for the comfort of passengers in hot climates; the cuisine and attendance are unexceptionable.
For rates of freight and passage money, and all other information, apply to
ELDRED and CO., Agents, 62, Margaret-street.
The WILLIAM MACKINNON, 1147 tons register, will follow the Atjeh on 18th SEPTEMBER.

PALMER AND PORT DARWIN GOLD-FIELDS.
TO PASSENGERS.
The splendid steamship ATJEH, 1509 tons register, will be dispatched from the Grafton Wharf on SATURDAY, 7th instant.
ELDRED and CO., Agents.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN MAIL STEAM COMPANY (Limited).
OVERLAND ROUTE, via Torres Straits and Singapore.
The magnificent new steamship BRISBANE, Winthrop Ellis, commander, under contract with the Government of Queensland, will leave Cosmopolitan Wharf, TUESDAY, July 10th, at noon, taking mails, goods, and passengers.
The facilities for passengers by this route proceeding to any of the European or Eastern ports from Singapore are as follows:—To Europe—Mail steamer weekly, and frequent other opportunities. To Bombay, Madras, and Ceylon—Mail steamer weekly. To Calcutta—Fortnightly. To Manila—Fortnightly, in connection with French mail steamer from Europe.
Passengers can be booked for Venice, Brindisi, and Southampton, and forwarded by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents, 52, Pitt-street.

STEAM DIRECT TO HONGKONG.—The E. and A. M. S. magnificent steamship BOWEN, J. Miller, commander, will be dispatched to Hongkong direct, calling at Cooktown, on SATURDAY, 14th July, at noon.
For passage or freight apply to
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents, 52, Pitt-street.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.—OVERLAND ROUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN, THROUGH AMERICA.
Under contract with N. S. W. and N. Z. Governments.
ZEALANDIA, 3000 tons, H. Chevalier, commander, will be dispatched at 3 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 27th July, 1877, carrying her Majesty's mails and passengers to Auckland, Honolulu, and San Francisco.
Drafts, payable in gold, in San Francisco, issued by the undersigned.
For rates of passage and freight, and for all other information, apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO, Agents, Spring-street.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—NOTICE.—This Company is prepared to receive cargo for IPSWICH (Queensland), having made arrangements for forwarding same from BRISBANE by the steamers trading on the river.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
STEAM TO BRISBANE AND MARYBOROUGH.
The favourite and fast steamship BALCLUTHA will be dispatched for above ports THIS AFTERNOON, Wednesday, at 4.
FARES AND FREIGHTS AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
FARES TO BRISBANE:
SALOON, £3
RETURN (available for three months by the Balclutha only), £5
STEERAGE, £1 10s.
For all particulars apply to
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
TO MELBOURNE.—City of Melbourne, Saturday afternoon, at 1; and City of Adelaide, Tuesday afternoon, at 4.30. (FARES AND FREIGHTS AT CURRENT RATES.)
TO LEVUKA (FIJI).—Ly-ee-Moon, after arrival of Suez mail, due the 27th July.
TO NEWCASTLE, RAYMOND TERRACE, AND MORPETH.—Collaroy, this morning, Wednesday, at 9; and Coonanbara, to-morrow night, Thursday, at 11.
TO BRISBANE.—Balclutha, this afternoon, Wednesday, at 4. (FARES AND FREIGHTS AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES); and Alexandra, Saturday afternoon, at 1.
TO MARYBOROUGH.—Balclutha, this afternoon, Wednesday, at 4. (FARES AND FREIGHTS AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.)
TO GLADSTONE.—Steamer from Brisbane every Tuesday.
TO ROCKHAMPTON.—Boomerang, To-morrow afternoon, Thursday, at 4.
TO PORT DENISON, TO CLEVELAND BAY, TO CAIRNS (TRINITY BAY), TO COOKTOWN WHARF, TO CARDWELL, TO KEPPEL BAY, TO FLAT-TOP ISLAND } The Governor Blackall, sailing on Tuesday afternoon, at 4, will take passengers and cargo, for transhipment to Egmont, leaving Brisbane on Saturday, 14th instant.
CARGO is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

NEWCASTLE STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).
The S.S. KEMBLA will leave SYDNEY for NEWCASTLE, THIS WEDNESDAY and on FRIDAY NIGHTS, at half-past 11, and will leave NEWCASTLE for SYDNEY TO-MORROW (Thursday) NIGHT, at 11, and SATURDAY MORNING, at 10.
H. D. PORTUS, Manager.
Offices, Lime-street Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, Sydney; and Scott-street, Newcastle.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS.—TO WOLLONGONG.—Friday, 9.15 a.m.; and 11 p.m.
ULLADULLA and CLYDE.—Friday, 9.15 a.m.
MORUYA and TATHRA.—Friday, at 11 p.m.
KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN.—Friday, at 11 p.m.
MERIMBULA and EDEN.—Wednesday, 11th instant.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS.—PARRAMATTA, RYDE, ERMINGTON, and NEWINGTON STEAMERS, from KING-STREET, THIS DAY, at 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5. From Parramatta, 7, 9, 11, 1, 3, 5. COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, and GLADESVILLE STEAMERS, from King-street, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12.30, 1, 3, 4.15, 5, 6.15, 11. FIVE-DOCK, ASHFIELD, and BURWOOD, from King-street, 7, 10, 12.30, 4.15, 6.15. From Five Dock, 7.45, 8.30, 1, 2.45, 5.15, 7.15. From Gladesville, 8, 8.45, 10, 11.15, 3, 4, 5.25, 6, 7.30. From Hunter's Hill, 8.15, 9.5, 10.15, 11.25, 12.15, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.30, 6.15, 7.30, calling at Cockatoo.

HUNTER RIVER N. S. N. COMPANY.—STEAM TO NEWCASTLE, MORPETH, RAYMOND TERRACE.
FROM SYDNEY.
THIS (Wednesday) NIGHT, at 11, the Morpeth.
On FRIDAY NIGHT, at 11, the Maitland.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

THE CLARENCE AND RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS will be dispatched from the Company's Wharf, Sussex-street North, as follows, weather permitting:—

Ship.	Date of Sailing.
FOR GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER:	
CITY OF GRAFTON	TUESDAY, 10th July, at 9 p.m., direct.
FOR PORT MACQUARIE and MACLEAY RIVER:	
BALLINA	MONDAY, 9th July, at 9 p.m., via Newcastle.
FOR RICHMOND RIVER:	
PLATYPUS	WEDNESDAY, 11th July.

Intending passengers are invited to inspect the superior accommodation on board these steamships.
Passage rates to and from Grafton.

Saloon:		Steerage:	
Single ticket ..	£3 0 0	Single ticket	£1 15 0
Return ditto ..	5 0 0	Return ditto	3 0 0

JOHN WHITE Secretary, Sussex-street.

THE CLARENCE and NEW ENGLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS, from Commercial Wharf, foot of King-street.
FOR GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER direct.—The S.S. THE CLARENCE, on SATURDAY NIGHT, at 9.
This vessel has superior accommodation to any other in the trade.
FARES:
Saloon ticket £3; return ticket, £5.
Steerage ticket, £1 15s; return ticket, £3.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE, BRISBANE, AND MARYBOROUGH.
The M. S. N. CO. will dispatch their STEAMSHIPS (when practicable) as follows, from STRUTH'S WHARF, foot of King-street:—

Ship.	Master.	Sailing Date.
FOR MELBOURNE:		
BARRABOOL.	John Pain....	FRIDAY, at 12 noon.
YOU YANGS.	Chas. Ashford.	MONDAY, July 9.
FOR BRISBANE:		
EDINA	J. H. South ..	THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 4 p.m.
FOR MARYBOROUGH:		
EDINA	J. H. South..	THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 4 p.m.

carrying passengers and cargo. Return tickets issued to and from MELBOURNE, BRISBANE, and MARYBOROUGH, available for three (3) months, by any of the Company's steamers. Cargo received for the above ports every day.
These vessels have their SALOONS amidships, and are victualled by the owners.
Steerage passengers supplied with bedding.
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The M. S. N. Co. will dispatch the BARRABOOL, 1000 tons, John Pain, commander, for the above port, on FRIDAY, at 12 noon.
FARES AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Saloon £3
Return Saloon, available for three months .. £5
For all particulars apply to
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO BRISBANE AND MARYBOROUGH.
The M. S. N. Co. will dispatch the S. S. EDINA, J. H. South, commander, for the above ports, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 4 p.m.
FARES AND FREIGHTS AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
FARES TO BRISBANE.
Saloon £3
Return Saloon, available for three months .. £5
For all particulars apply to
WM. HOWARD SMITH, Struth's Wharf.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND.—The favourite powerful steamship HERO, 1000 tons, Thomas Logan, commander, will leave the Grafton Wharf, for Auckland direct, on MONDAY, 9th July, at 4 p.m.
Passengers should book early. The saloon is amidships.
Shippers are requested to apply for shipping orders without delay.
Passengers booked for the famous Waiwera Hot Springs.
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents, 52, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND, direct.—Fares and Freights at Reduced Rates.
The s.s. EASBY, 400 tons burthen, W. Anderson, commander, will sail for PORT CHALMERS, LYTTELTON, and WELLINGTON, on or about TUESDAY, the 10th instant, taking cargo and passengers; also for the WEST COAST, Hokitika, Greymouth, West Port, &c. For freight or passage apply to FORD, ADAMS, and CO., Circular Quay.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND (Limited).
Fortnightly communication to all New Zealand Ports.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	Date of Sailing.
ROTORUA..	[illegible]	J. Macfarlane	WEDNESDAY, 11th July, via Auckland.
WAKATIPU	[illegible]	A. Cameron...	28th July, via Wellington.

PASSENGERS booked to AUCKLAND and HOKITIKA at through rates.
FREDK. W. JACKSON, 58, Pitt-street.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN direct.—The fine steamship SOUTHERN CROSS will be dispatched from the GRAFTON WHARF, TUESDAY, 17th July, at 4 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to T. and W. WILLIS, Agents, 48, Pitt-street.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS (weather permitting)
Leave Queen's Wharf—7.15, 10.15, 11.30, 2.15, 4.30, 5.30.
Woolloomooloo—10.30, 11.45, 2.30.
Manly Beach—8.15, 9.15, 12, 3.15, 4.15, 5.30.
Fare—Return ticket, 1s 6d; children, 1s.
N.B.—Extra late boat will leave Sydney on Wednesday and Saturday, at 11.15 p.m.

STEAM TO LONDON via THE SUEZ CANAL.—The Pacific Steam Navigation Co.'s magnificent steamer
LUSITANIA, 3825 tons register, 3000-horse power effective, will leave Sydney SATURDAY, the 1st SEPTEMBER, CALLING AT MELBOURNE, carrying first, second, third, and steerage passengers.
The above splendid steamer, being of greater steam power and larger capacity than any steamer trading to the colonies, offers special inducements to passengers, and her accommodation and arrangements are of the most complete character.
She will steam full power all the way, and is confidently expected to accomplish the passage in about forty days.
SHIPPERS OF WOOL ARE REQUESTED TO NOTICE THAT THIS STEAMER IS SPECIALLY DISPATCHED IN ORDER TO GIVE THEM THE LATEST OPPORTUNITY OF CATCHING THE NOVEMBER SALES.
To be followed by the

Ship.	Tons.	
S.S. CHIMBORAZO	3847	in October
S.S. CUZCO	3845	in November.

All three steamers being alike in steam power, capacity, and appointments.
For particulars, plans, and circulars, apply to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Spring-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON. The A1 clipper ship CHRISTIANA THOMPSON, 1079 tons register, R. Murray, commander, having all her dead weight engaged and a large portion of her other cargo secured, will be dispatched on JULY 28th, in ample time for the NOVEMBER SALES.
For freight apply to Captain MURRAY, on board; or MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

FOR LONDON. FOR NOVEMBER SALES, the magnificent A1 Aberdeen clipper ship ABERGELDIE, 1152 tons register, William Miller, commander.
This celebrated clipper has nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, and will be dispatched in ample time to catch the above sales.
For terms, &c., apply to Captain Miller, on board; or to
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.
Wool received at Flood and Co's.

FOR LONDON.—The undermentioned favourite A1 clipper ships will be dispatched during the ensuing season in the following order:—

Ship.	Tons.	Commander	To Sail.
ABERGELDIE	1154	Miller	July
HALLOWEEN	918	Fowler	August
GLADSTONE	1159	Jackson ..	September
JOHN DUTHIE	1031	Levie	September
MARTHA BIRNIE.	832	Jamieson ..	October
WILLIAM DUTHIE	968	Davidson ..	October.

To be followed by other first-class ships.
For terms and other particulars apply to
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO.

TO SAIL 10th JULY.
To Passengers for London.
The magnificent ship WESTERN MONARCH, 1315 tons register, James Watson, commander.
This fine ship will sail on the 10th JULY. Her accommodation for passengers is unequalled. Bedding and cabin furniture is provided.
Saloon passengers only are taken.
For rates apply to
YOUNG and LARK, George and Margaret streets.

FOR LONDON.—The MIN-Y-DON.
This new clipper ship will have prompt dispatch.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.
Wool received at Lloyd's Cosmopolitan Wharf.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR ENGLAND. STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.
Messrs. MONEY WIGRAM and SON'S splendid NEW screw steamship KENT, 2300 tons register, 300 horse-power nominal (1500 indicated), C. Fairless Gibbs, commander, will be dispatched from MELBOURNE for LONDON positively on SATURDAY, 4th AUGUST, carrying saloon, second, and third class and steerage passengers.
The Saloon Cabins are fitted with every requisite for the voyage.
Saloon (according to accommodation required)
Second Class........................£27 to £30
Third Class ....£18 to £22
Steerage............................£16
A liberal allowance to families.
For plans of cabins and all particulars apply to
M. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—Passengers only.—The A1 magnificent frigate-built Ship ST. LAWRENCE, C. Johnson, Esq., R.N.R., commander, will be dispatched from NEWCASTLE for SAN FRANCISCO on or about 15th July.
TO PASSENGERS.—This vessel offers special inducements, as the cabins are LARGE and WELL VENTILATED. No steerage passengers carried. One large stern cabin, suitable for a family.
Rates of passage moderate.
Apply to Captain JOHNSON, on board, at Circular Quay; or
COWLISHAW, BROTHERS, Agents, 50, Pitt-st.

MAURITIUS.—Wanted, a VESSEL, to carry about 300 tons to Mauritius.
MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

BHERING, for LEVUKA and APIA.—Shipments must be completed THIS DAY, and Bills of Lading sent in for signature AT ONCE.
E. VICKERY, Agent, 116, Pitt-street.

FOR TONGA Direct.—The clipper barque METEOR, J. L. Ciulow, master, will have immediate dispatch. Free goods received at Alger's Wharf.
For freight or passage apply to
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., Wynyard-street.

ELLEN, for TATHRA, on WEDNESDAY. Freights paid to H. CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR NOUMEA, NEW CALEDONIA, direct.—The favourite trader HEATHER BELL, J. Daly, master, having come out of dock, will load with dispatch. Room for 70 tons light freight.
Apply to Captain on board, at Smith's Wharf; or to JAMES THORNE, Exchange-corner.

FOR NAMBUCCRA RIVER.—Steamer BISMARK, receiving cargo THIS DAY, sails first fair wind from Baltic Wharf.
Apply R. LANGLEY, 62, Sussex-street.

E. AND A. M. CO.'S BOWEN, from Foochow.—CONSIGNEES of above steamer are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Cosmopolitan Wharf. The steamer will not be responsible for damage to or loss of cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned before any cargo can leave the wharf.
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents.

R. M. S. BOWEN, FROM FOO CHOW. SPECIAL NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
The BOWEN will be reported at the Custom House, THIS DAY (Wednesday), July 4th, at 10 a.m., and Consignees are requested to pass ENTRIES, obtain delivery orders, and arrange to take delivery at the Cosmopolitan Wharf AS LANDED.
Any Cargo for which returns are not passed by 10 a.m. TO-MORROW, will be cleared under imperfect entry, and all cargo left on the wharf at 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, and subsequent days, will be sent to the Queen's Warehouse.
Consignees are respectfully requested to take delivery of their TEAS as landed, and avoid breakage incidental to frequent handling.
BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Agents, 52, Pitt-street.
Sydney, July 4, 1877.

SHIP COMMONWEALTH from London.—Consignees of Cargo by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once, for Smith's Wharf. All goods impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, and the vessel will not be responsible for any loss or damage to cargo after same has been landed. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and orders for delivery obtained from the undersigned before the goods can leave the wharf.
JOHN FRAZER and CO.

Captain SPROULE will not be responsible for any debts contracted by any of the seamen without his written authority.

SHIP CHERWELL.—Captain WEALE will not be responsible for any DEBTS his crew may contract, without his written authority.
LORIMER, ROME, and CO., Agents.

SHIP SWORDFISH, from LIVERPOOL.—All CLAIMS against this vessel must be rendered in triplicate at the office of the undersigned, by noon on THURSDAY, the 5th instant.
LORIMER, ROME, and CO., 34, O'Connell-street.

SHIP WESTERN MONARCH, from London.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned before noon on WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, or they will not be recognised.
YOUNG and LARK, Agents.

SHIP WESTERN MONARCH, for LONDON.—Shippers by this vessel are requested to send in their bills of lading for signature.
YOUNG and LARK, Agents.

FOR FREIGHT or Charter, Schooner LADY ROBINSON, 180 tons. Apply W. SHORT, Baltic Wharf.

FOR FREIGHT or Charter S. S. CIVILITY. For all particulars apply W. SHORT, Baltic Wharf.

TONNAGE wanted for San Francisco. 52, Pitt-st. BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO.,

TONNAGE wanted for Port Lempriere, Tasmania, and thence to Melbourne; either steam or sailing vessels.
T. and W. WILLIS, 48, Pitt-street.

WANTED, for the Manning River, 3 VESSELS, good freight, quick dispatch. 137, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, 18-feet Centreboard Skiff DINGY. Apply Dawes Point Steam Ferry.

FOR SALE, first-class colonial brig AMY, now ready for sea. J. COX and CO.

FOR SALE, Screw and Paddle STEAMERS, 7 to 300 h-p. Apply MOSS and CO., 410, George-street.

FOR SALE, first-class surf BOATS, and a ship's GIG. Macbeth, boatbuilder, No. 2, George-street.

FOR SALE, new screw steamboat BEAGLE, length 150, beam 20, depth 8 feet; built of best colonial hardwood, coppered, and copper fastened, first-class workmanship, carrying large cargo on light draught, steams 8 knots; condensing engines, with large new boiler, nominal H.P. 40. JAMES COX and CO., Victoria Wharf.

QUAY BERTHS vacant; first-class wharfage and storage accommodation. Mason, Patent Slip Wharf.

FOR SALE, the French S. S. GUNGA, now lying at the Circular Quay. Built in Hull, 1865, 797 tons register and 1250 tons D. W. capacity; compound engine, 1873, 220 h.-p.; speed, 10½ knots; consumption, 15 tons; length, 257 feet, and excellent passenger accommodations. For further particulars apply to GEO. R. STEVENS, on board.

FOR SALE, a first-class Sail and Row BOAT, SAILS, and OARS, complete; cheap. Apply on board Sierra Nevada, Towns's Wharf.

FLOATING DOCK, DARLING HARBOUR.—THOMAS S. ROWNTREE and CO., Wood and Composite Shipbuilders and Blacksmiths. Ships of any size docked; repairs and work efficiently carried out on the most reasonable terms. Masts, spars, and ship timber of every description always on hand.

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE.
TIME TABLE of Steam Traffic on the Coast, and Intercolonial; Arrivals and Departures, LIST OF PASSENGERS, Vessels Expected, Vessels in Harbour, General Shipping intelligence.
THE SYDNEY MAIL. Subscription, 5s per quarter Office, Hunter-street, Sydney.

MEETINGS.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Monthly MEETING of Council will take place THIS DAY, the 4th instant.
JULES JOUBERT, Secretary.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Annual General MEETING will take place in the Oddfellows' Hall, Elizabeth-street, THIS DAY, the 4th July. Chair will be taken at half-past 7 p.m.
JNO. GELDING, Hon. Secretary.

MASONIC.—Cambrian Lodge of Australia, 656 E.C.—Regular Monthly Meeting, This Evening, at 7. Initiations, Passings, &c. H. LONG, Sec.

TEMPERANCE HALL.—The Alliance's Free Weekly Temperance MEETING, THIS EVENING, for Addresses, Recitations, and Pledges, &c. Mr. U. W. Carpenter presides. Pledges can be taken daily.

SYDNEY AMATEUR CANARY SOCIETY.—A MEETING of the above Society will be held at Mr. F. Smith's, Burrangong Hotel, on THURSDAY EVENING next, 5th July, at 8 o'clock. R. N. JOHNSON, Hon. Sec.

MERCANTILE ROWING CLUB.—The Fourth Quarterly MEETING of the members will be held at the Exchange, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. As several important measures are to be discussed, a full attendance is requested.
W. R. BENSON, Hon. Secretary.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A General MEETING of the members of the Royal Society of N.S.W. will be held in the Society's Rooms, Elizabeth-street, THIS DAY, July 4, at 8 p.m.
BUSINESS:
1. Ballot for new members.
2. "On Australian Tertiary Geology, and on some new species of Polyzoa," by the Rev. J. Tenison Woods, F.G.S., F.R.G.S.
3. "On the occurrence of true chalk in the Pacific Islands," by Professor Liversidge, F.C.S., F.G.S.
4. "On a method of Extracting Gold, Silver, and other Metals, from Pyrites," by W. A. Dixon, Esq., F.C.S.
A. LIVERSIDGE, A. LEIBIUS, } Hon. Secs.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL ANNUAL BALL.—Final MEETING of Committee, at 4.30 p.m., TO-MORROW, Thursday, at Punch's Hotel, King and Pitt streets.
All accounts to be adjusted.
J. G. O'CONNOR, J. J. SPRUSON, } Hon. Secretaries.

HARRY KELLY'S TESTIMONIAL.—The Gentlemen who kindly formed themselves into a Committe, on Monday last, and friends willing to assist, please meet at Mr. TRICKETT'S Hotel, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON next, at half-past 4 o'clock.
G. L. CARTER.

NEW SOUTH WALES SHALE AND OIL COMPANY (Limited).
It is hereby notified that JAMES R. CAMPBELL, Esq., a duly qualified Proprietor, has given the required notice that he is a CANDIDATE for the office of DIRECTOR in this Company.
JOHN MAC DONALD, Jun., Secretary.
Sydney, 3rd July, 1877.

58 L. O. L.—MEETING TO-NIGHT, 45 minutes past 7. By order, F. GOODMAN, D.M.

ST. JOSEPH'S INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.
Office: 99, Elizabeth-street.
TRUSTEES:
Rev. M. J. Dwyer, James Mullins, Esq., J.P., and P. R. Larkin, Esq.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Ellis and Makinson.
Shareholders are reminded that the MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION MEETING will be held at the Society's Office, 99, Elizabeth-street, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, July 4th, 1877, between the hours of 7 and 8.30 o'clock.
TO INVESTORS.
INVESTED SHARES of £10 each can be paid up at once, or at the rate of 10s per share per month, on which interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum is payable, with a share in the profits.
The Society is also prepared to take Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—For 12 months, 6 per cent.; 9 months, 4 per cent.; 6 months, 3 per cent.
TO BORROWERS.
Money lent on mortgage of good freehold property, repayable in 3, 5, 7, 10, 12, or 15 years, at the option of the borrowers.
For the convenience of working men, domestic servants, &c., rules and every information relative to borrowing and investing can be obtained from 10 till 4 p.m., at the Society's Offices, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in each week.
EDWARD J. RUBIE, Manager.

GAELIC SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Monthly MEETING, Temperance Hall, THIS EVENING, 7.30. Business: Gaelic Readings and Discussion, subject—"Co dìubh as feumaile do 'n duthaich so Saor-mhalairt no malairt fò chis?"
JOHN MAC DONALD, Jun., Hon. Secretary.

LIQUOR LICENSE AMENDMENT ASSOCIATION.
PUBLIC MEETING, WEDNESDAY, July 4th, 1877.
WESLEYAN CHURCH, WILLIAM-STREET.
W. J. Foster, Esq., will preside. Chair to be taken at 7.30. Addresses, interspersed with musical selections by the William-street Choir; T. W. Craven, Esq., conductor.
Admission Free. At the close of the meeting a collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Association.
J. BARNIER, J. A. DOWIE, P. R. HOLDSWORTH, } Secretaries.

PITT-STREET LITERARY and DEBATING SOCIETY.—Debate THIS EVENING, at 7.45. "Is Sectarianism obstructive to Christianity?" Mr. E. Bladen opens in the affirmative. J. J. Allen, hon. sec.

MASONIC.—LODGE ST. ANDREW, 358, S.C.—Monthly Meeting, 7.30 p.m. Passing.

NO. 2 STARR-BOWKETT BUILDING SOCIETY.—The 8th Annual General MEETING will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 13th July, at 8 p.m., to receive the Directors' Report and Balance-sheet; to elect 12 Directors, 2 Auditors, and Surveyor; and to transact such other business as may be brought forward in accordance with rules.
THOMAS MILLER, Secretary.
All candidates for office are required to furnish to the Secretary written notice thereof, 7 days clear of day of meeting.

NORTH WILLIAMS GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that a CALL (the 13th) of ONE PENNY per share has, This Day, been made, payable to the Manager, at the Company's Office, 177, Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, July 11th next.
By order of the Board,
GEO. HARDIE, Manager.
June 27th, 1857.
Shareholders and holders of Scrip are hereby CAUTIONED, that it is the intention of the Board, at their next meeting, to ABSOLUTELY FORFEIT any shares then in arrears with the 12th call.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES SHALE AND OIL COMPANY (Limited).
NOTICE is hereby given that the Eleventh Half-yearly General MEETING of Proprietors will be held at the Company's Office, 3, Hunter-street, on THURSDAY, the 26th July proximo, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report for the half-year ending 30th instant; of electing a Director in the room of James R. Campbell, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election; of electing an Auditor in the room of John F. Paige, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election; and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting in conformity with the requirements of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
JOHN MACDONALD, Jun., Secretary.
Sydney, 20th June, 1877.

CLARENCE and RICHMOND RIVERS STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. (Incorporated by Act of Parliament.)
NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at their office, Sussex-street, on MONDAY, 30th day of July, 1877, at noon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the Half-year ending 30th June, 1877; to elect Two Directors, in the room of William O. Gilchrist, Esq., and John See, Esq., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election; to elect two Auditors, in the room of Owen Friend and William R. Hinton, Esqs., who retire at this meeting, the latter of whom only is eligible for re-election; and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
JOHN WHITE, Secretary.
Sydney, 29th June, 1877.

MR. W. O. GILCHRIST and Mr. JOHN SEE have given notice that they are CANDIDATES for re-election at the above meeting, in accordance with the 18th Clause of the Deed of Settlement.
JOHN WHITE, Secretary.

THE AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Banking-house, in George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July next, at noon, to receive the Report of the Board of Management for the half-year ended 30th June, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the Deed of Settlement.
By order of the Board.
VINCENT W. GIBBIN, General Manager.
Sydney, June 30, 1877.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given that a Special General MEETING of the Proprietors of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company will be held in the Company's Office, George-street, Sydney, on SATURDAY, the 7th July, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to elect a Director in the room of the late Hon. John Fairfax, M.L.C., such Director to hold office until the half-yearly meeting in October next.
By order of the Board.
J. ST. VINCENT WELCH, Secretary.
By the 34th clause of the Deed of Settlement, proprietors becoming candidates for the office of Director are required to give fourteen days' notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, to be left with the Secretary at the Company's Office.
Sydney, 20th June, 1877.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. JAMES R. FAIRFAX, a duly qualified proprietor, has given the requisite notice that he is a Candidate for the office of Director in this Company, vacant by the decease of the late Hon. John Fairfax, M.L.C.
J. ST. VINCENT WELCH, Secretary.
Sydney, 29th June, 1877.
Since the announcement of the 29th ultimo, Mr. M. E. MURNIN has withdrawn his notice of candidature.

MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament
NOTICE is hereby given that the Half-yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at the Banking-house of the Company, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 10th July, at noon, to receive the report of the Directors for the half-year ending 30th June; to elect a Director in the room of Henry Mort, Esq., who retires in terms of the Deed of Settlement, but is eligible for re-election; to elect two Auditors in the room of Philip Gidley King, Esq., and George Thorne, Esq., both of whom are eligible for re-election, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
F. A. A. WILSON, Manager.
Sydney, 20th June, 1877.

Candidates for the office of Director are reminded that under clause 38 of the Deed of Settlement they are required to leave notice in writing addressed to the Board of Directors, at the Office of the Company, fourteen clear days before the meeting.

MERCANTILE BANK OF SYDNEY.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
HENRY MORT, Esq., has given the requisite notice that he is a CANDIDATE for election as Director of this Bank.
F. A. A. WILSON, Manager.
Sydney, 19th June, 1877.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, Black Newfoundland DOG; has 6 toes on each hind foot. 2, Yarnold-street, Redfern.

LOST, in or near Domain, part of Lady's Gold EARRING. Reward at 477, George-street.

LOST, a HORSERUG and Surcingle, near Domain. Reward, A. H. MAXWELL, 9, Phillip-street.

LOST, on Monday night, 3 Hand SAWS, near Haymarket. Finder rewarded. 300, Palmer-street.

LOST, Brown Paper PARCEL, containing cloth jacket, on Botany Road. Reward, 28, Oxford-street.

LOST, a scarlet woollen SHAWL. Reward if brought to 388, Melbourne-terrace, Crown-street.

LOST, a Sable BOA, on road to Botany, July 3. Reward if returned to Bank N. S. Wales, William-st.

LOST, BLACK DOG, name and address on collar. Reward at 207, Pitt-street.

LOST, yesterday, in Botanical Gardens, or between that and Petty's Hotel via King-street, a gentleman's PIN, a gold leaf. Reward at Petty's Hotel.

LOST, an EYEGLASS and CHAIN. £1 will be paid to any one returning same to J. S. MITCHELL, Darling Point.

LOST, Poodle DOG, supposed to be stolen, property of Rev. P. F. Mackenzie, Paddington. Any one found detaining it will be prosecuted.

LOST.—CHEQUE-BOOK, with butts and unused cheques. Apply to WANT, JOHNSON, and WANT, Spring-street. Reward.

LOST, on Friday last, from Mr. Butler's, Darling Point, a Scotch Terrier PUPPY. The finder will get 10s reward.

LOST, PURSE, containing five ONE POUND NOTES. Finder will be rewarded. Apply H. W. FORSTER, Clerk of the Peace Office, Macquarie-street, Sydney.

LOST, in George-street, a Gold LOCKET, with cameo stone and a gold seal. Any one bringing the same to Miss APPLEWHAITE, Immigration Depot, will be rewarded.

LOST, on Saturday evening, a pair of SPECTACLES and Case; the owner's name on the case. The finder will kindly oblige if brought to F. WILLIAMS, HERALD Office.

REWARD.—LOST, from Queen's Arms Hotel, Oxford-street, a white Poodle SLUT, with red collar.

WHITE TERRIER stolen. J. Pringle on collar; unless returned proceedings taken; parties known.

5s REWARD.—Stolen from J. Healey's Cart, Haymarket Reserve, on SATURDAY NIGHT, One LAMP, red each side, broken top. Apply Packhorse Hotel, Haymarket.

10s REWARD.—Lost, at Balmain, on Friday, a Brown Retriever SLUT PUP. JOHN BASTARD, Glebe Island, opposite White Bay Hotel, Balmain.

10s REWARD.—LOST, a small PARCEL, between King and Erskine streets. Apply Adolphus-street Ferry, foot of Erskine-street.

£1 REWARD.—Lost or stolen from Goodwin's Turon Inn, about six months ago, a PARCEL of PICTURES, in brown paper. Apply Turon Inn, Parramatta-street.

£25 REWARD.—The party who was seen to pick up the roll of BANK NOTES dropped by me near St. Mary's New Cathedral on Tuesday, 25th ultimo, had better return them and get the above reward. If not returned, the matter will at once be placed in the hand of a detective. F. BUTCHER, 82, Oxford-street.

FOUND, on SUNDAY, the 1st instant, a Retriever PUP. Apply M. Lafferty, Bourke-st., Darlinghurst.

FOUND, an OVERCOAT; owner can have it by giving description. Apply 161, Kent-street North.

FOUND, a Kangaroo DOG. Owner can have it by paying expenses; if not claimed within seven days will be sold. R. Pollard, Bank-street, Chippendale.

FOUND in Adelaide-street, Strawberry Hill, a Cab WHIP. The owner can have it from CHARLES LEE, by calling at the Adelaide Hotel, Strawberry Hill.

ART GALLERY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
The National Gallery will be open to the public, at the Rooms of the New South Wales Academy of Art, Elizabeth-street North, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from noon till dusk, until further notice. Admission free.
E. DU FAUR, Hon. Secretary.
Elizabeth-street North, 23rd June, 1877.

SOME of the SINGLE WOMEN, Immigrants per ship Commonwealth, will be for HIRE from the Depot, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock.
GEORGE F. WISE, Agent for Immigration.
Government Immigration Office, Sydney, 4th July, 1877.

DEFENCES OF PORT JACKSON.
AS AN EXTRA SUPPLEMENT TO THE SYDNEY MAIL FOR SATURDAY NEXT, will be given A WELL-DEFINED MAP showing THE DEFENCES OF PORT JACKSON upon the plans suggested by the late SIR WILLIAM DENISON the DEFENCE COMMISSIONERS SIR WILLIAM JERVOIS, together with A COMPREHENSIVE DESCRIPTION.
THE SYDNEY MAIL, SATURDAY NEXT.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ADVERTISEMENT. PRIVATE INQUIRY OFFICE, under the management of Mr. ALBERT WOOD, trading as OTTO BERLINER and CO.
MISSING FRIENDS and NEXT OF KIN TRACED. Evidence collected and inquiries instituted for the legal profession, mercantile community, and private individuals.
Every communication STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.
4, BOND-STREET, off George-street, opposite Mercantile Bank, SYDNEY.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Gentleman would feel obliged by information. K., Post Office, Glebe.

IF THIS should meet the eye of Mr. FENNELL, whose wife and family left Melbourne about nine years ago, he will hear of something to his advantage by calling at the Tradesmen's Arms, Paddington.

MR. DUDLEY NUNN, of Brisbane Water.—Address Box 204, Post O. Letter of importance awaits you.

MR. SMITHERS can have his PHOTOGRAPHS. Apply Glenmore Hotel, Cumberland-street.

MR. STEWART, who called at Mr. York's, Pyrmont Bridge Road, with reference to COAL at Wearne's Wharf, will oblige by calling again.

MRS. BRYSON,—Please call at POTTS and PAUL'S, Erskine-street, for a parcel from your daughter at Apia, per Johan Cæsar.

WANTED, JAMES FYFE SPEIRS to call at your Uncle R.'s, Balmain. Urgent.

WOULD Mrs. MEDLEY, late of Clarence-street, kindly send present address to M. G. M., Post-office.

LECTURES.

TEMPERANCE HALL, Pitt-street.—W. D. CAVANOUGH will deliver a Lecture on "Phrenology," THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admission 1s, reserved seats 2s.

TOWN HALL, NEWTOWN.—A LECTURE will be delivered by the Rev. D. ALLEN, on MONDAY, 9th July. Subject: "Let us open the Convents." Admission free.

RELIGIOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PYRMONT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. — A Service of Song, illustrative of Bunyan's Holy War, will be held in said Church, This (Wednesday) Evening, a half-past 7 o'clock. Admission free. Collection.

LOYAL ORANGE INSTITUTION.
ANNUAL CELEBRATION in the EXHIBITION BUILDING.
Ladies and Gentlemen willing to assist in the Choir at the SUNDAY AFTERNOON SERVICE will kindly meet TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 sharp, Wesleyan Church, Hay-street, for rehearsal.
Please bring copy of Sankey's Tune Book, and "Sun of My Soul."
RICHARD CHANDLER, Conductor.
THOS. W. CRAVEN, Organist.

EXHIBITION NOTICES.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION OF QUEENSLAND.
The QUEENSLAND INTERCOLONIAL EXHIBITION of 1877 will be held in Bowen Park, Brisbane, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, and following days. Entries for LIVE STOCK, as well as for EXHIBITS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, will CLOSE on TUESDAY, 7th August. Intending exhibitors should apply without delay for certificates of entry, which, with prize schedules and all information, may be obtained from this office, or from the Commissioners, Sydney.
MAJOR LOWE, Secretary.
Central Chambers, Queen-street, Brisbane, June 22, 1877.

EXHIBITION of CAMELLIA and PLANTS at the Horticultural Society's Annual Meeting. Open to the public gratis at 2 o'clock.

HORTICULTURAL ANNUAL EXHIBITION.—Prizes are offered for Camellias in collection and pot-grown plants. Such to be staged by 1 o'clock p.m. on the 4th July.
JNO. GELDING, Hon. Secretary.

VOLUNTEER NOTICES.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—The Annual INSPECTION of Nos. 5 and 7 BATTERIES will be held by the Officer Commanding Artillery FORCES at Dawes Battery, on SATURDAY, the 7th instant. No. 5 Battery, Armstrong gun drill at 3.30 p.m.. No. 7, arms, accoutrements, clothing, company and traversing gun drill, at 3 p.m. Field-day order (full dress), without haversacks or puggarees. It will be necessary for every member to attend to secure efficiency.
By order.
WARNER SPALDING, Major, and Adjutant V. A. Brigade.

ENGINEER CORPS.—PARADE, THIS EVENING. All arms in the possession of members and honorary members must be immediately returned to the Quarter-master Sergeant. The Committee will meet after parade, and on WEDNESDAY, 18th, ANNUAL MEETING will be held.
THOMAS ROWE, Captain.

4 BATTERY.—Armstrong Gun DRILL, as usual.
W. COOPER, Captain.

NO. 8 BATTERY V. A.—Company DRILL, TO-NIGHT, Hyde Park, 8 p.m. Full attendance requested. Annual INSPECTION, SATURDAY, 14th instant.
CHAS. H. MYLES, Captain.

NO. 9 V. A.—The Inspection of the Battery having been fixed for SATURDAY, 14th instant, the other Parades for July will be as follows:—GUN DRILL, WEDNESDAY, 11th, Dawes Battery, at 8 p.m. COMPANY DRILL, FRIDAY, 13th, Hyde Park, at 8 p.m. BATTALION DRILL, WEDNESDAY, 25th, Hyde Park, at 7.30 p.m.
H. H. B. BRADLEY, Captain.

NO. 1 CO.—Special DRILL, preparatory to inspection, on THURSDAY, 7.30 p.m., Victoria Barracks. Full muster requested.
J. COOPER, Captain.

BOROUGH COUNCIL NOTICES.

VICTORIA TOWN, BOROUGH OF WATERLOO.—NOTICE is hereby given that Plans showing the Permanent Levels of Phillip-street, from Elizabeth to Young streets, and Morehead-street from the northern boundary to Wellington-street; and of Hanover-street, Clarendon-street, Brunswick-street, Beaumont-street, and Portland-street; and also the course of the intended culvert along Phillip-street to Shea's Creek, are now open to the inspection of the ratepayers, or any parties interested therein, at the Council-chambers, Wellington-street, between the hours of 10 and 4 daily.
N.B.—Any objections to the said levels, or to the course of the said culvert, must be made in writing to the Mayor, within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, after which (failing any objections) the same will be confirmed by the Council.
PATRICK HOGAN, Mayor.
Waterloo, June 27, 1877.

NOTICE.—If FREDERICK WARNER does not redeem the articles left with me as security for rent, the same will be sold after three weeks from this date.
JOHN SAWYER, West Maitland.
June 27th.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
Mr. G. H. JONES' SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, No. 3, Holt-terrace, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, will take place THIS DAY, Wednesday, 4th July, at 11 a.m.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers.

SCHWEPPE'S MINERAL WATERS have been renowned for their excellence and purity for nearly a century, and almost universally recommended by the leading medical men of the day—have always had the patronage of Royalty, and continue to be supplied to her Majesty the QUEEN.
At Hotels, Cafés, &c., ask for SCHWEPPE'S, and see that the name is on the label over the cork.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Stage Manager.................Mr. B. N. Jones.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY!!!
THE GLORIOUS COLONIAL DRAMA
TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE,
by the celebrated colonial actor and author,
Mr. GEORGE DARRELL.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY,
Under the distinguished patronage
of the
Sydney and Mercantile Rowing Clubs, who have signified their intention of being present.

DIRECTLY AFTER THE DRAMA
MR. GEORGE DARRELL
will present the
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD,
Mr. EDWARD TRICKETT,
with a
MEMORIAL CUP,
and
Mr. MICHAEL RUSH
with a
HANDSOME SOUVENIR,
at the
CONCLUSION OF THE DRAMA.

The audience are requested
NOT TO LEAVE THEIR SEATS,
as the
PRESENTATIONS WILL BE MADE
almost immediately after the
FALL OF THE CURTAIN.

Tickets, for all parts, may be purchased in the vestibule during the day.
Purchase your tickets during the day and avoid the crush.
Box office at Elvy and Co.'s.
No orders given under any circumstances.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
GREATER SUCCESS THAN EVER
of the
UNITED STATES MINSTRELS.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JULY 4.

GRAND GALA PROGRAMME,
in honour of the
101st ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

A FEW ITEMS FOR THIS EVENING:
"Sing me that song again," "Oh, you ridiculous man," "I want to kiss papa, good night," "All like faded flowers are gone," "I want to go home to mama," "Wake me at dawn."
"THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."
"HAIL, COLUMBIA!"
"VIVA LA AMERICA!"

AROUND THE WORLD IN 20 MINUTES

THE RIVAL LOVERS.

DE OLD LOG CABIN IN DE LANE.

KOHLER'S Flageolet solo, with bird imitations.

HUDSON'S Banjoisms,
I. O. U.
Tickets at Kirby's. Reserved seats at Nicholson and Ascherberg's.

MARINERS' CHURCH READING ROOM.
A CONCERT will be given in aid of the above on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 4.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Chorus—"Spring's Delights"—Müller
2. Song—"Sunny Days will come again"—H. Russell
3. Song—"Where are now the hopes I cherished?"—Norma
4. Duet—"Love and War"—T. Cooke
5. Song—"Beautiful Blue Violets"—G. Rodwell
6. Song—"In Sheltered Vale"—K. Zormes
7. Song—"La Pépita"
8. Duet—"Home to our Mountains" (Il Trovatore)—Verdi
9. Song—"Man the Lifeboat"—Russell
10. Song—"Then you'll remember me"—Balfe
11. Song—"No, my courage" (Maritana)—V. Wallace
12. Chorus—"Come where my love lies dreaming"—S. C. Foster.
Intermission of five minutes.
PART II.
1. Chorus—"Chough and Crow"—Sir H. Bishop
2. Song—"The Open Window"—Dolores
3. Song—"Cleansing Fires"—V. Gabriel
4. Duet—"When the Swallows homeward fly"—Franz Abt
5. Song—"Margaret"
6. Song—"A Message from the Sea"—John Block
7. Song—"The May Queen"—Mrs. Arkwright
8. Duet—"Sainted Mother" (Maritana)—V. Wallace
9. Song—"Wrecked and Saved"—W. Knowles
10. Song—"There is a flower that bloometh"—V. Wallace
11. Song
12. Song—"The Death of Nelson"—Braham
13. Solo and Chorus—"God save the Queen."
Accompanist—Mr. W. G. Broadhurst.
Admission, 1s; reserved seats, 2s.
Tickets may be had from Messrs. Elvy and Co., George-street.

SKATING CONTEST.—The Metropolitan Skating RINK, Guild Hall, Castlereagh-street.

SKATING CONTEST.—Second Grand Skating Contest, SATURDAY EVENING next, 7th instant.

SKATING CONTEST.—First prize, elegant SILVER CUP, presented by W. Kerr, Esq., 574, George-st.

SKATING CONTEST.—This Prize is open to all comers, except holders of medals won at first contest.

SKATING CONTEST.—Second prize, a richly-worked Silver Medal, presented by the proprietors of Rink.

SKATING CONTEST.—This prize is open only to those gentlemen who are either members, pupils, or patrons of the Metropolitan Skating Rink.

SKATING CONTEST.—The above prizes will be awarded by three judges appointed by the competitors.

SKATING Contest.—The prizes are being kindly exhibited by Messrs. Thompson and Giles in their window.

SKATING CONTEST.—Competitors are requested to send in their names as soon as possible.

SKATING CONTEST.—Do not forget the date—Next SATURDAY EVENING.

SKATING CONTEST.—General Skating as usual, from 8 till 9. Contest to commence at 9 o'clock.

SKATING Contest.—For the special accommodation of visitors, the gallery will be thrown open on this occasion.

SKATING CONTEST.—The popular and favourite Imperial Brass Band will be in attendance.

SKATING CONTEST.—Holders of Monthly Tickets (price 10s 6d each), FREE.

SKATING CONTEST.—Visitors and Non-members,—Admission, ONE SHILLING.

SKATING CONTEST.—Two enjoyable hours for Visitors. Admission—ONE SHILLING.

SKATING CONTEST.—Ladies and Gentlemen who have not yet visited the Rink should not lose this opportunity of witnessing some of the finest performances in the art of Skating.

SKATING CONTEST.—Ladies and Gentlemen who enjoy a hearty laugh should not miss this occasion.

SKATING CONTEST.—Visitors and Non-members. Admission, 1s.

SKATING CONTEST.—The latest and most improved Skates on hire at the Hall. Charge, 1s per pair.

SKATING CONTEST.—Light Refreshments in the Hall.

SKATING CONTEST.—The above Contest, SATURDAY EVENING, 7th instant. Doors open at 8.

SKATING. The METROPOLITAN SKATING RINK is open every day for Ladies and Gentlemen, from 3 to 5.
Fashionable and select.

SKATING.—Also every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS,
from 8 to 10,
when the Imperial Brass Band is in attendance.

SKATING.—THIS NIGHT, Wednesday, 8 to 10.
Monthly ticket-holders free.

SKATING.—THIS NIGHT. Visitors and Non-members.
Admission, 1s.
THIS NIGHT, Wednesday, 8 to 10.

SKATING.—THIS NIGHT, Wednesday, 8 to 10.
Two enjoyable hours for visitors.
Admission, 1s.

SKATING.—Please send addressed envelope for full particulars to P. H. HARRIS,
Manager of the Universal Agency,
Guild Hall.

ALBERT GROUND. SATURDAY NEXT.
FOOTBALL. FOOTBALL. FOOTBALL.
WALLAROO V. UNIVERSITY
WALLAROO V. UNIVERSITY.
Admission, 6d. Ladies' admitted free.
Grand Stand, 6d.

OPEN THIS EVENING UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION FREE.
THE GREAT EXHIBITION.
THE ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE.
Further particulars page 8 to-day's S. M. HERALD.

THEATRE ROYAL.
LAZAR'S
ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

Director.....................Mr. SAMUEL LAZAR.
Conductor.....................Signor PAOLO GIORZA.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, July 4,
Verdi's most popular Opera,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
Riccardo.....................Signor Pietro Paladini
Renato.....................Signor Carlo Orlandini
Giudice.....................Signor Christoforo Fabris
Samul.....................Signor Arturo Stefani
Tomaso.....................Signor Angelo Cisela
Silvano.....................Signor Pietro Favas
Oscar.....................Signora Carlotta Perrati
Ulrica.....................Signora Margherita Venosta
Amelia.....................Signora Augusta Guadagnini.

GRAND BALLET,
by Signor Alfredo Borzoni, Signora Emilia Pasta, and Signora Augusta Emos.

TO-MORROW, Thursday, July 5,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.

BOX OFFICE open from 11 till 3, at Nicholson and Ascherberg's, where seats can be secured for the dress circle, and tickets obtained for all parts of the house.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
SATURDAY,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
kindly tendered by the artists to
SAMUEL LAZAR,
for which occasion a
GRAND PROGRAMME
will be presented.
Full particulars in future advertisements and bills.

QUEEN'S THEATRE,
York-street.
M. Hegarty.....................Lessee and Manager.

Crowded to the ceiling again last evening, and everybody delighted with the performance.

IMMENSE SUCCESS
Immense Success.
The following Talented Artistes will appear nightly;—
E. D. DAVIES, E. D. DAVIES,
with his two boys, Tom and Joe.
How they will talk about RUSH and TRICKETT during the evening.

JOHNNY COWAN. JOHNNY COWAN.
the Prince of Comedians,
with his budget of novelties nightly.
JOHNNY COWAN. JOHNNY COWAN.
Come To-Night, and hear Johnny Cowan's local song
on the Champion Boat Race.
Cowan and Trickett. Rush and Cowan.
Cowan and Rush. Trickett and Cowan, nightly.

JOHNNY MORAN. JOHNNY MORAN,
the King of Irish Comedians, nightly
at the Queen's.
Moran's Irish. Moran's bones. Moran's stick.
Moran in his particular line of business
is unequalled in the world.

SHAW CROSS. SHAW CROSS,
the popular Baritone and Comedian, will appear nightly in his
great descriptive Scenas,
Baritone, nightly.

JEAN VERLETTI. VERLETTI. VERLETTI.
This Wonderful Acrobat Every Evening,
on the Flying Trapeze.
He is wonderful, he is marvellous
Verletti in the Aerial Suspension nightly.

LANCE LENTON, Song and Dance, Dutch Performer,
in his new repertoire of songs nightly.
Lenton the Negro. Lenton the Dutchman.
Lenton nightly.

MADAME BLANCHE ZULU. MADAME ZULU.
This daring and fearless lady nightly
on the single Trapeze.
Madame Zulu. Zulu. Zulu.
Doors open at 7.30 p.m. Commence at 8.
Circle, 1s 6d; stalls, 1s; parquette, 6d.

Look out for the MIRROR OF IRELAND, it is coming, and will be produced in a few days.

E. D. DAVIS'S Complimentary Benefit on FRIDAY EVENING next, 6th July.

ROBERT BURNS LODGE, 817, E.C.
ANNUAL MASONIC SOIREE DANSANTE.

Under the patronage of
W. Brother J. WILLIAMS,
District Grand Master Elect, E.C.
W. Brother W. G. SEDGEWICK,
Provincial Grand Master, S.C.; and
W. Brother J. S. FARNELL,
Provincial Grand Master I.C.

The Annual SOIREE DANSANTE of LODGE ROBERT BURNS, No. 817, E.C., will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, the 19th July next, at the Masonic Hall, York-street.
Tickets to admit lady and gentleman, 15s; gentleman only, 10s 6d; lady only, 7s 6d, may be obtained of W. Brother Read, 106, King-street; W. Brother Lovett, Temperance Hall, Pitt-street; Brother Bellmrich, Council-chambers, Paddington; Brother Artlett, Rushcutter Bay; and the office of the undersigned, and of any member of the committee.
J. W. NIXON, Hon. Secretary.
693, George-street.

SPENCER'S ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Open daily, from 10 till 10. Just added, Glass-blowing and Carpet Weaving. No extra charge. Concert every night, at 8.

MASONIC.—ST. LEONARDS SAMARITAN LODGE, 1654 E.C.—Members and Brethren holding tickets are reminded that the Banquet in commemoration of the foundation of this Lodge will be held in the School of Arts, North Shore, on WEDNESDAY, 4th instant, at 8 o'clock. J. A. PLUMMER, Secretary.

COURT ROYAL ALBERT, No. 1, I. O. R. FORESTERS.—Grand SUPPER, THIS EVENING, at Hall's Hyde Park Hotel, Castlereagh and Bathurst streets, 8 o'clock sharp. All members requested to attend.

AMATEUR CHORAL UNION.—Practice To-night, St. James's School, at half-past 7.

I, E. C. LAYCOCK, will row GEORGE SOLOMON, in best and best Boats, over the Champion Course, on the Parramatta River, for £100 aside and upwards. A Match can be made at Trickett's Hotel on THURSDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock.

TO BE RAFFLED, at St. Vincent's Hospital, from 7 to half-past 8, THURSDAY, the 5th of July, a large model wax DOLL.

EUPHONIC Orchestral Society.—Practice This Evening. Full attendance intending members requested.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

£50 REWARD.—Notice, a reward of £50 will be paid by the undersigned to any one giving such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons importing a colourable imitation of the "Excelsior Lion Brand," Ladies German Lasting Boots.
SAML. D. and LEWIS A. TALLERMAN, 1 and 2, Chiswell-street, London; and 3, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

Brand—Heraldic device, the principal figure in which is a Lion Rampant, holding a sword in his right paw; the top and sides of such device being surrounded by a riband, bearing the legend "Excelsior."
Information to be forwarded to Mr. ALFRED DE LISSA, Solicitor, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

£50 REWARD.—Notice, a reward of £50 will be paid by the undersigned to any one giving such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons importing or dealing in any class of Elastic Web, being a colourable imitation of the "Fabricated Rubber," or "Woven Rubber Thread," whether the said imitation be sold in the piece or in Boots.
SAML. D. and LEWIS A. TALLERMAN, 1 and 2, Chiswell-street, London; and 3, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

Brand—Representation of an endless riband, twisted into curves so as to intersect each other, one half bearing the inscription "Fabricated Rubber," and the other the inscription "Warranted not to slip." The gusset of each Boot so stamped at the back.

Information to be forwarded to Mr. ALFRED DE LISSA, Solicitor, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street.

EXCELSIOR LION BRAND GERMAN LASTING BOOTS.—The undermentioned houses have arranged for direct shipments of the Lion Excelsior Brand, and will be in a position to supply the wholesale trade of N. S. W.:—
Messrs. MYERS and SOLOMON, George-street, Sydney.
Mr. JOHN M'EVOY, George-street, Sydney.
Messrs. WILLIAMS and CO., George-street
JAS. VICKERY, Barrack-street.
SAML. D. and LEWIS A. TALLERMAN, 1 and 2, Chiswell-street, London, E.C.; 3, Elizabeth-street, Melbourne.

ADVANCES made on Wool, Metals, and other colonial produce, for Sale here, in London, or elsewhere. Credits granted for purchase of goods, and indents executed on the most favourable terms, through our London house, Messrs. John B. Watt and Co., 5, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street.
GILCHRIST WATT, and CO.
Lloyd's Agency.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM ROBERTS, late of Wallendbeen, in the colony of New South Wales, Farmer, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the New South Wales GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, application will be made to this Honorable Court in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased may be granted to JAMES MORROW and JAMES BOXSELL, both of Wallendbeen, in the colony aforesaid, the Executors named in and appointed by the said Will.
Dated this third day of July, A.D. 1877.
JOHN DAWSON and SON, Proctors for the said Executors, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.
To the Widow and next of kin of MARTIN CRONIN, late of Waterloo, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Labourer, deceased.
GREETING:
WHEREAS it is represented to us, in our Supreme Court of the colony of New South Wales, that the said MARTIN CRONIN departed this life on the seventh day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, intestate, having at the time of his death goods and chattels in the said colony: We therefore hereby peremptorily cite you to appear personally, or by your Proctor, before our said Court, at the Court-house, King-street, Sydney, on or before the twelfth day of July next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, and there to abide, if occasion shall require, during the sitting of the said Court, and then and there to accept or refuse Letters of Administration of the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the said deceased; or to show cause, if you know any, why the same should not be committed to EDWARD SWEENY, of Waterloo, near Sydney aforesaid, Licensed Victualler, as a creditor of the said deceased.
Witness the Honourable Sir JAMES MARTIN, Knight, our Chief Justice of our said Supreme Court, at Sydney, this 28th day of June, A.D. 1877.
(L.S.) T. M. SLATTERY, Prothonotary.
JOHN DAWSON and SON, Proctors for the said Edward Sweeny, 136, Pitt-street, Sydney.

COW FLAT COPPER MINING CO. (Limited).—Shareholders are informed that the interest for the half-year ending 30th June, on preferential capital, is now payable at the office of the Company, 5, Spring-street.
W. J. WESTON and CO.
Sydney, 30th June, 1877.

TO Mr. JOHN JOHNSTON.—If you do not release the Boat in seven days, it will be sold to pay expenses.
H. C. PRESS, Woolloomooloo Bay.

CEYLON ADVERTISEMENT.
Messrs. ARCHIBALD and CO., the oldest European Auctioneers and Commission Agents in Ceylon, beg to inform their Australian friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to undertake the SALE of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, &c., and all merchandise, which may be intrusted to their care. Their long experience in the Island enables them to guarantee always the highest ruling prices.
11, Chatham-street, Colombo, Ceylon.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—A. COX, Dyer and Scourer, &c., late of 819, has removed to No. 825, Railway Bridge, and has no further connection with No. 819, the premises lately occupied by him.

WOOL.—The undersigned will make liberal Advances on WOOL of the ensuing clip.
A. HINCHCLIFF, Wool Stores, Circular Quay.

CITY NIGHT REFUGE AND SOUP KITCHEN.—In the list of Subscriptions published in yesterday's HERALD, some errors occur. The following is a corrected list of the names:—

Mark Albury and Co.	£1 1	Rolin, Mr. T. B.	£2 2
Bowman, Mr. G.	2 2	Bown, Mr. C.	1 1
Cane, Mr. A.	1 1	Ives, Mr. I. E.	1 1
Friend, Mr. W. S.	1 1	Walker, Mr. T. B.	0 10

535, Kent-street, July 3, 1877.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. J. LAPRAIK, Veterinary Surgeon, horse and cattle medicine manufacturer, has removed from 51, Parramatta-street, to 404, Castlereagh-street, near Goulburn-street.

NOTICE.—All ACCOUNTS against the C. and R. R. S. N. Company must be rendered on or before the 12th July, 1877.
JOHN WHITE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—If CHRISTOPHER BAKEWELL, Bricklayer, does not come and finish his contract at my residence, Ravensworth, Waverley, at once, I will finish the same at his risk. J. M. HASMOT.

WOOL, TALLOW, TIN, HIDES.—The undersigned are prepared to make liberal advances on all COLONIAL PRODUCE entrusted to them for SALE in the colony, or SHIPMENT to their London Agents.
HENRY BEIT and CO.,
62, Margaret-street.

TIN, TIN ORE, and COPPER.
HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN,
Metal Brokers,
Sydney.
Liberal advances made if required.

CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETOR COMPANY'S COGNAC.
The undersigned are AGENTS for the Company in Sydney, and have a stock in bulk and cases constantly on hand.
HARBOTTLE, BIDDULPH, and ALSOP,
121, Pitt-street North.
Sydney, October 1, 1872.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN,
STOCK AND STATION AGENTS
and
CATTLE SALESMEN
WOOL STORES—Circular Quay.
SALE YARDS—Homebush and Sydney.
OFFICES—Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LIBERAL ADVANCES made on all Produce or Stock consigned to us.

THE UNDERSIGNED will make liberal advances on WOOL or other PRODUCE consigned to their London House.
YOUNG and LARK.

THE UNDERSIGNED will make liberal advances on WOOL, TALLOW, OR OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE consigned to their friends in London, under whose personal supervision all sales are effected.
MASON, BROTHERS.

HILL END AND TAMBAROORA.
Mr. W. G. COLLINGS,
Mining Agent, Manager, and Broker.
Reports and surveys carefully made, and inquiries answered.

WOOL AND OTHER PRODUCE.—Liberal cash advances made by the undersigned on wool and other produce placed in their hands for sale in the colonies or shipment to Messrs. Dalgety, Du Croz, and Co., their London firm. Advances made on stations and stock. Station stores supplied.
DALGETY, BLACKWOOD, and CO.
Offices: Exchange-buildings, Pitt-street (next Messrs. W. Laidley and Co.'s), Sydney.

CAUTION.—J. AND F. MARTELL'S BRANDY—It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our brand, which is to be had of all respectable dealers. Agents, MATTHEW CLARK and SONS, 72, Great Tower-street, London.
MARTELL and CO.

EDUCATIONAL.

ASHFIELD.—Queen's College, Croydon.—Lady principal, Mrs. DAWSON, assisted by best professors.

ASHFIELD.—Worthing Cottage.—Mrs. JACKSON, Teacher of Pianoforte. Pupils visited or received.

ARGYLE SCHOOL, Arthurleigh, Albion-street. School will reopen July 9th.

AUX ETRANGERS.—Un Professeur de la Litérature Anglaise donne des Leçons. Bibliothèque, 288, Pitt-st.

A GOOD HAND WRITING taught in easy lessons. Mrs. NORRIS, Charlotte-place, Church-hill.

A COMFORTABLE HOME and good EDUCATION for one or two little girls; terms moderate. Address L. A. B., Post-office, Newtown.

A LADY desires RE-ENGAGEMENT as Morning Governess to children under twelve; four years' experience, good references. Address Hope, Post-office, Oxford-street.

ART.—Miss MYRA FELTON, Artist and Teacher of Oil Painting, Water Colours, &c., attends schools and families. Home Classes reassemble July 14th. Academy, Brougham-st., Woolloomooloo, 12 doors N. of William-st.

ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, SPRING-DALE, PARRAMATTA.—Principal: Mrs. BAYES. There will be a few Vacancies for Resident Pupils after the winter holidays. Term commences July 16. Prospectus may be had on application.

BOOKKEEPING made easy. Civil Service Class. Youths prepared for offices. F. Hall, 27, Hunter-st.

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, Brougham Lodge, Victoria-street.
This School will re-open on MONDAY, 16th instant.
Terms on application. ROBERT HORNIMAN.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Paddington House. Work will be resumed July 16th. C. R. ORD, LL.B.

CONSERVATORY of Music, 129, Castlereagh-street. Principal, Mr. M. Younger. Studies resumed, 9th.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, 223, Devonshire-street, Surry Hills. Duties resumed Monday, 9th July.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, GLEBE POINT.—The next Quarter will commence on MONDAY, July 23.
THOS. J. BOWYER, M.A.

COMMERCIAL and CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 69, William-street.
Work resumed.
W. WHYTE, Principal.

DARLINGTON.—Mrs. H. WILLIAMS resumes tuition in music on 10th July. 50, Newtown Road.

DORA COTTAGE, Curtis Road, Balmain.—The duties of Miss LONG'S SCHOOL for Young Ladies will be resumed on MONDAY, July 9.

EVENING TUITION in LATIN, Cæsar or Virgil; 30s per quarter, 558, Elizabeth-street.

EVERTON HOUSE SCHOOL, Croydon (close to the platform).—Referees: The Rev. Canon King, the Rev. T. Kemmis, the Rev. C. F. Garnsey, the Rev. W. Lumsdaine, the Rev. J. C. Corlette, the Rev. Dr. Woolls, Dr Sly, A. Stuart, Esq.
Assistant Master, T. Richards (University of London).
Drawing Master, Mr. Nixon.
Drill master, Sergeant-Major Hill.
Work will be resumed on MONDAY, July 16.
Prospectus on application to
F. H. HOLE, Head Master.

HERR W. PIETZKER, Professor of Music, resumes tuition, THURSDAY, 5th July, 7, Stanley-street.

HIGH SCHOOL, GOULBURN.—STUDY will be resumed on MONDAY, July 16.—The course of Instruction embraces all that is necessary to prepare youths for business, the Civil Service, or the Public Examinations. The climate is healthy, the accommodation very extensive, and the terms strictly moderate. Prospectus on application:
G. METCALFE, M.A.

LADIES' SCHOOL, 163, Dowling-st., Woolloomooloo, conducted by Miss M'Cool. Studies resumed.

LADY wishes a few young Ladies to join her own in a class, under the Public School system, at 4, York-terrace, Pyrmont Bridge Road, Glebe. References required.

MINNAVILLE SCHOOL.—Studies will be resumed on MONDAY, 9th July. 63, Oxford-street.

MISS DOUGLAS' LADIES' SCHOOL, Derwent-street, Glebe. Studies resumed July 9.

MISS COUSENS, Milson's Point, Columbia-terrace, Fitzroy-st. Studies resumed July 9. Vacancies.

MUSIC and SINGING.—Monsieur J. MEILHAN, 166, Alberto-terrace. A few hours disengaged.

MR. HARWOOD, Teacher of Piano, Harmonium, and Singing, 242, Dinghat Rd. Tuition resumed 5th inst.

MR. R. CURTIS will meet the Pupils of his School, MONDAY, 23rd July, Belgrave-terrace.

MRS. and Miss BAKER will receive their pupils Tuesday, July 10, 318, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.

MRS. CAPORN will receive her Pupils July 11th. 3, Grimes-buildings, Argyle-street.

MISS SOMMERVILLE'S Educational Establishment, 226, Palmer-street. Duties resumed Monday, July 9.

MADAME E. WALLACE BUSHELLE, Professor of SINGING. 296, Victoria-street.

MILFORD SCHOOL, Newtown Road.—Mathematical and Commercial Education. Resumes 9th inst.

MADAME RASTOUL will resume her French Classes, Friday, 13th July, at the Cliff, Milson's Pt.

MILITARY GYMNASIUM, 451, Riley-st., Surry Hills.—New Class forming. W. P. Mulholland.

MUSIC.—The Misses MOON, Teachers of Pianoforte and Singing, 136, Prince-street, op. Public School.

MRS. THOMAS PENNY requests her PUPILS to assemble on MONDAY, the 9th, Marlborough House, 347, Liverpool-street, Darlinghurst Heights.

MUSIC.—C. RUDOLPH KRIEGSMANN will be at home MONDAY next, 261, Crown-street near Oxford-street.

MRS. CRAIG'S SCHOOL, Liberty-street, South Kingston.—Duties resumed 2nd July. French taught by professor.

MISS COLLINS' Ladies' School, Mount Pleasant, Milson's Point. Duties will be resumed on MONDAY, the 9th instant.

MISS HORNIMAN'S
Preparatory School for Boys,
225, Victoria-street.
This School will re-open on MONDAY, 16th instant.

MRS. GILDER, Macleay-street, Potts Point.—School duties will be resumed THURSDAY, July 26.
Vacancies for boarders.

MILSON'S POINT, Burton-street.—Mr. F. BENNETT will resume Musical Tuition 9th July. Particular attention paid to theory. Young ladies trained for teachers. Vacancies for two pupils.

MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.
MENSURATION.
All members intending to join this FREE CLASS, under the tuition of F. BRIDGES, Esq., are requested to do so on FRIDAY next, the 6th instant, or the following week, as a new quarter has now commenced.
JOHN ROGERS, Secretary.

NEGLECTED EDUCATION improved by experienced adult teacher; highest refs. Curo, HERALD Office.

PETERSHAM.—Establishment for Young Ladies, WAVERTON, Norwood-street, near the station. Principals, Mrs. and Misses ELLA. Duties resumed on TUESDAY, July 10. Vacancies for two resident pupils.

PETERSHAM.—Educational Establishment for Young Ladies conducted by Mrs. Munro and the Misses Muir, assisted by masters. Studies resumed on 11th July. Non-pupils may attend singing and other classes.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, 65, Elizabeth-street North, conducted by Miss BAINES, with the assistance of experienced teachers. Vacation began June 21, ends July 23. Daily board if required. Drawing class, Tuesday and Friday, 3 p.m. Terms on application.

ROWENA COLLEGE, 152, Alberto-terrace, Macleay-street. Principal, Miss RUSSELL. Duties will be resumed on the 16th instant.

SYDNEY LADIES' COLLEGE.—Miss FLOWER politely requests the attendance of Pupils and Professors on the 18th instant.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Mr. HAMMOND is prepared to receive four Boys as boarders. Address Grammar School, Sydney.

SENIOR EXAMINATION.—Class meets on TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY in each week. Commencing July 3. Particulars on application. J. G. DAVIS, 292, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The English Master, Mr. C. J. FACHE, receives as Boarders pupils attending the school, at his residence, Cleveland House, Alfred Park. There will be a few vacancies after the winter holidays. Prospectus, with terms and code of rules, may be had on application.

SYDNEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—PREPARATION CLASS.—Work begins TUESDAY, July 17, at 7 p.m. Classics superintended by C. H. FRANCIS, Brasenose College, Oxford; Mathematics and French by A. de L. HAMMOND, late Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge.

THE NEW SCHOOL, Darlinghurst Rd.—Term commences Monday, July 16. W. J. Stephens, M.A., Oxon.

THE MISSES HARDIE, Shirley, Edgecliff Road. The mid-winter recess will terminate on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant.

UNIVERSITY HALL, HYDE PARK.
Mr. J. KINLOCH, M.A., will, till the end of this year, receive as RESIDENT or VISITING Pupils gentlemen attending the UNIVERSITY LECTURES, or preparing them for PROFESSIONS, especially those requiring a knowledge of MATHEMATICS and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.
Morning Class for residents and others from 9 till noon.
Private Pupils received two afternoons and two evenings in each week.
Work resumed June 2nd.
NOTICE.
Mr. Kinloch intends opening a Boarding School, the curriculum in which will differ in many respects from the usual one.
It is expected that the buildings will be ready by January, 1878. The site healthy, and near the Railway.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, conducted by Mrs. and Miss ROSS, 151, Elizabeth-street.

REQUIRED by a young Lady, a SITUATION, as Nursery Governess. Bertha, HERALD Office.

WANTED, educated Gentleman to teach a young gentleman, three hours a day. Teacher, HERALD.

WANTED, for two, LESSONS in Music, Singing, and Drawing. Apply by letter, with references and terms, to Mrs. Wood, at Royal Hyde Park Hotel.

BUSINESS CARDS.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INIMITABLE, and Painless Dentistry.—Mr. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL notifies that he HAS NOT removed, but may be consulted ONLY at 20, Wynyard-square. CAUTION.—Visitors from the country and others are particularly requested to guard against being misled by similarity of names; Mr. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL, established in the colonies since 1853, not being connected with any other person.

ANDREW ALLAN, AUCTIONEER, House and Estate Agent, 129, King-street.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. G. Alexander, surgeon-chiropodist, 410, George-st.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY,
THE NEW CARPET AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSE.
FIRST PRIZE at EXHIBITIONS
1876 and 1877.
The New Warehouse is the centre of a magnificent block of buildings, and is admirably adapted for displaying the splendid variety of goods with which it is now stocked.
A visit of inspection is politely requested.
DAVID JONES and COMPANY,
103, YORK-STREET,
2 doors from Barrack-street.

DR. BRERETON has returned to Sydney, and may be CONSULTED from 10 a.m. to noon, at his residence, 4, Richmond-terrace, Domain.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentists (diplom dental), 1836. Teeth extracted and stopped. Artificial teeth, first-class work; gold employed, 20-carat. No. 178, Pitt-street, opposite Punch's Hotel.

GLUE'S Labour Agency, 176, Pitt-street. Labour of every description hired and forwarded.

G. F. GARTON, House Decorator, 170, Castlereagh-street.

HAGERTY and SONS, Horse Clippers, South Head Road, near the brewery. Orders attended to.

J. BAIN, Scale and Weight Maker, Druit-street, next the Police Office Hotel.

J. M'NEILLY, House Painter, Glazier, Paperhanger, &c., 118, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

MR. J. LUGG, Dentist, 35, Bligh-street, one door from Hunter-street.

M'COY, BROTHERS, Importers and Manufacturers of first-class Boots and Shoes, 559 and 56, Geo.-st.

MADAME VON BALLE, Business and Medical Clairvoyant and Physician. 320, George-street.

MR. M. EMANUEL, Practical Dentist (established 1860), supplies Artificial Teeth on the most approved English and American principles. Consulting rooms: Arthursleigh-terrace, 277, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park.

MRS. SHEATH begs to notify to the ladies of Milson's Point, North Shore, and the surrounding districts that she has opened a Registry Office for servants, and solicits their patronage.

MR. ALEXANDER COLE, Spiritual Clairvoyant and Healing Medium. Treats all stages of consumption. 70, Foster-street, off Elizabeth-street, Haymarket.

MR. J. SPENCER, Dentist, 8, Wynyard-square, awarded the N. S. W. Exhibition Medal, 1877, and the Queensland Exhibition Medal for 1876 being the eighth year successively, for Artificial Teeth against all competitors. Also, THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION MEDAL for 1874.
Painless extraction by aid of NITROUS-OXIDE GAS.

MISS CRAWFORD, from Melbourne, ARTISTE in designing and making all descriptions of Artificial Flowers, viz., wax fruit, wax flowers, paper flowers, wool flowers, gold and silver flowers, leather work, &c., &c.; floral designs wrought out equal in beauty to natural flowers, and artistically arranged under glass shades.
Miss CRAWFORD gives Lessons in this pleasing and ladylike accomplishment. For terms and inspection of the different branches of art apply Miss CRAWFORD, Lurlie House, William-street, Double Bay. 'Buses pass the door hourly. N.B.—Ladies from the country can be accommodated with residence during their course of lessons.

RUBBER STAMPS, for marking linen, papers, &c., indelible inks. American S. Factory, 36, King-st.

THOMAS B. WALKER,
Exchange-corner, Bridge-street,
ACCOUNTANT, INVESTIGATES and ARRANGES ACCOUNTS, BOOKS, &c.

W. AYTON, House Painter, Paperhanger, Glazier, and Church Window Maker, 371, Pitt-street.

W. J. WILSON, Land and Estate Agent, &c., 323, George-street.

BOOKS, PUBLICATIONS, ETC.

NOTICE.
ENLARGEMENT OF THE "CUMBERLAND MERCURY."
On and after July 7th the CUMBERLAND MERCURY will be enlarged to 8 pages, and will contain 6 columns of closely printed original matter.
The increasing demand on our space, both by advertisers and contributors, arising from the growing importance of the county, renders this step necessary.
Encouraged by past success, and hoping for a continuance, the Proprietor, at considerable outlay, has made many improvements both in the literary and mechanical departments, to make the MERCURY in all respects worthy of the county it represents.
The unexampled growth of the circulation of the MERCURY in the Cumberland county is the best possible tribute to its superior character as a provincial journal, especially as this has occurred without effort by the Proprietor to any special means of advocating its claims. It is the simple result of the public appreciation of its practical value as a vehicle for reliable information, both as a newspaper and an advertising sheet.
It has the largest circulation in the county of Cumberland of any newspaper (leaving out the Metropolitan district, but not the Metropolitan Press), and is the best-known newspaper among a population of [illegible] inhabitants, being found in houses where most others are unknown.
These facts ought to be sufficient assurance to advertisers that their favours finding a place in the columns of the MERCURY cannot but be fruitful of good results.
Subscription, 3s 6d per quarter.
C. E. FULLER,
Proprietor, Printer, and Publisher.
Offices—Parramatta, and 387, George-street, Sydney.

BOOKS. BOOKS. BOOKS.—The best selected assortment of BOOKS to be found in the city is at FULLER'S, 387, George-street.
BOOKS. BOOKS. BOOKS.
£4000 to be sold, at very low prices; must be cleared to make room for alterations—for cash only. FULLER, 387, George-street.
ENVELOPES—1000 good cream laid, No. 4, for four shillings, FULLER'S.
ENVELOPES—1000 good cream laid, No. 6, for five shillings, FULLER'S.
NOTE PAPER—Try FULLER'S, 387 George-street, for cash only.
NOTE PAPER—Try FULLER'S, 387 George-street; for 5 quires, 9d, 1s, 1s 6d, 2s, and upwards.
C. E. FULLER, Bookseller, Stationer, General Printer, Publisher, News Agent, &c., 387, George-street, Sydney, and Parramatta.

MAIL TO ENGLAND.—Send BOOK of RACE, with true Portraits of Competitors, published by READING and FOSTER, Bridge and George streets, and sold by all booksellers and agents.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.
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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, JULY 3.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past 4 o'clock.

TEMPORARY SUPPLY BILL.

The SPEAKER intimated to the House that his Excellency the Governor had assented to the Temporary Supply Bill for the month of June.

THE BATHURST BISHOPRIC BILL.

The SPEAKER intimated to the House that his Excellency the Governor had assented to the Bathurst Bishopric Bill.

THE SYDNEY COMMON ACT.

The SPEAKER intimated to the House that a Bill to Amend the Sydney Common Improvement Act had been assented to by his Excellency the Governor.

QUESTIONS.

Sir HENRY PARKES, in reply to Mr. Hill, said that the land at the rear of the General Post Office was offered to the Government on October 17, 1876, by letter to the Postmaster from Captain R. F. Pockley, as agent for the proprietors, at £200 per foot. The offer was submitted to the Works Department, which referred it to the Colonial Architect, who reported on January 9, 1877, that the price was excessive, and that an Act of Parliament should be obtained for purchasing the land, the price to be fixed in the usual way. So far as the papers showed, nothing was done until March 16, 1877, when the following minute was made by the late Postmaster-General:—"This matter can be brought under the notice of my successor."—J. F. B., 16.3.77.

Mr. LLOYD, in reply to Mr. Garrett, said that it was not the intention of the Government to bore for coal in the vicinity of Sydney. A communication had been received from a gentleman on behalf of trustees of a local coal company in reference to boring for coal with one of the Diamond Drill Co.'s machines. The proposal was to let the Government have the use of the apparatus and men, or to undertake a contract to bore for the Government, or for a consideration to allow the officers of the Mining Department to inspect the company's works and ascertain the result of their boring operations. No decision had been arrived at.

Mr. DRIVER, in reply to Mr. Hurley (H.), said that an application was made to select portion of a forfeited conditional purchase by Henry Walker, of Tung Bung, Rylstone, in April last. The matter was reported upon by the Surveyor-General, and Mr. Hurley (H.), M.L.A., apprised of the state of the case by letter of June 27 last.

Mr. HOSKINS, in reply to Mr. Davies in regard to the extension of the railway from Redfern to the northern end of the city, said that the surveys and borings would not be ready in time to admit of an estimate being made of the probable cost, and provision could not in consequence be made in the loan estimates of the present year for the extension.

Mr. DRIVER in reply to Mr. Hurley (H.), said that no decision had been given to the application in reference to an exchange of land by the Wesleyan body at Rylstone. No application for an acre near the bridge fronting Dabee and Louee streets was received, and at present it could not be said whether it would be granted.

Mr. HOSKINS, in reply to Mr. Davies, said that provision would be made for extending the railway from Wallerawang to Mudgee, in the loan estimates for the present year.

Mr. HOSKINS, in reply to Mr. Burns, said tenders would not be invited for the railway goods shed at Greta, as the department had the work already in hand.

Sir HENRY PARKES, in reply to Mr. Hurley (H.), said persons having a private box at the Post Office could have its contents sent to their private residence by giving notice of their desire to that effect; but as a rule they were expected to receive their letters at the Post Office.

PAPERS.

Mr. F. B. SUTTOR laid on the table of the House papers relating to the cases of Willington v. Clegg, assault and larceny recently heard at the Central Police Court.

REPAIRS TO GUNDAGAI GAOL.

Mr. LEARY moved,—"That there be laid upon the table of this House copies of all tenders, letters, and papers relating to the contracts for the repairs of the Gundagai gaol."

The motion was agreed to.

PETITION.

Mr. CLARKE'S motion,—"That the petition presented by him on 29th June, from inhabitants of Nowra and Shoalhaven, relative to the bridge at Greenhills, be printed,"—was agreed to.

THE REAL PROPERTY ACT.

Mr. TERRY moved,—"That the consideration in Committee of the Whole of the Real Property Act Further Amendment Bill, interrupted for want of a quorum, on Friday, 29th June, be restored to the paper, and stand an Order of the Day for Friday, the 13th of July."

The motion was agreed to.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON said he never wished to received credit for doing a good thing unless it was due to him; he, therefore, wished to disclaim a right to a very good speech reported in one of the papers that day in his name, because at the time it was made he was more pleasantly engaged than addressing the House.

THE MEMBER FOR NORTHUMBERLAND.

Mr. SPEAKER said that, in consequence of some remarks made the other night respecting the estate of the hon. member for Northumberland, he had inquiries made of the Commissioner in Insolvency with regard to it. The Commissioner said that the sequestration of the estate was not complete; but when it was, a certificate would be sent in the ordinary way.

ADJOURNMENT.—THE GENERAL POST OFFICE LAND.

Mr. DAVIES moved the adjournment of the House to state that he attached much blame to the late Government for not securing the land at the rear of the Post Office, when it was offered to them at £200 a foot. It was absolutely necessary for the enlargement of the Post Office, which was far too small for the accommodation of the public. Why there was any hesitation about the matter he was at a loss to understand. The land was offered to the late Government at £200 a foot, and he thought they were very much to blame for letting it slip out of their hands.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON said he never heard of the offer. It was never laid before the Government.

Mr. BURNS said an offer was made of the land at £200 a foot, and the Colonial Architect reported that the price was excessive. Mr. Barnet recommended that the land be taken by bill; and before leaving office, he (Mr. Burns) wrote a minute inviting the attention of his successor to this as well as other matters. The present Government had given notice to the owner of the land of their intention to resume it under the law.

Mr. MACINTOSH said that £200 a foot for this land twelve months ago was an exorbitant price to ask. Scarcely any land in Pitt-street had been sold unimproved for much more than £100 a foot.

Mr. HILL said that an offer of the land had been made to the Postmaster-General, as that Minister had informed him, at 6 per cent. on a lease for 99 years. Mr. Alexander Campbell paid for the land at the rate of £200 a foot, and land adjoining it was some years ago sold to Mr. Punch for £150 a foot.

Mr. GARRETT said that the land upon which the Post Office stands was resumed at a price of £150 a foot, determined by arbitration, and therefore if the adjoining land had been offered to the Government the Colonial Architect was quite right in saying that £200 a foot would be excessive.

Mr. HURLEY (Hartley) complained of the delay which had occurred in regard to the erection of Public schools at Mount Victoria, Lithgow, Ilford, and Fish River.

Mr. F. B. SUTTOR explained the reason of the delay, as given by him a few days ago in answer to questions put by the hon. member, Mr. Hurley.

Mr. DAVIES replied.

The motion for adjournment was put and negatived.

PAPER.

Mr. WINDEYER laid on the table a copy of his opinion as Attorney-General as to the abolition of tolls on public roads and bridges, being in substitution of a previous opinion.

BREAKWATER AT TRIAL BAY.

Captain ONSLOW moved,—"1. That, in the opinion of this House, the proposed construction of a breakwater at Trial Bay will be a waste of the public money, and that no further sum should be expended on such work. 2. That the above resolution be communicated by address to his Excellency the Governor." This question had been before the House on several occasions; and, in company with several other members, he had always voted against the work. But, nevertheless, the vote had been carried by considerable majorities. He was aware that he should not be able to bring forward any new facts; but, if the House would pay attention to what he had to say, it would be acknowledged that the construction of this harbour would be a useless and expensive work. The matter might be looked at from two points of view not necessarily connected, although this and the preceding Governments had always considered them together. The one question was the management of their prisoners, and the other was that of the creation of the harbour of refuge. He did not profess to be an authority on the question of prison discipline. But he might safely say that no Government would ever have asked Parliament to sanction the work had it not been for the necessity of finding some employment for their prisoners. It was very questionable whether some better employment could not be found for them than to throw the money into the sea to find work for them. (Cheers.) There was another objection, which he hoped hon. gentlemen would dwell upon, that was having a large and expensive prison department in a remote place, far away from the supervision of the Government authorities. It was absolutely necessary for the preservation of prison discipline that it should be under the eye of the central Government. Trial Bay could only be visited by sea, and a telegram being sent down, everything would be made ready for an official inspection. He did not wish to say one word in reference to the Inspector of Prisons, as the matter would not entirely rest with him. Then as to this harbour of refuge, what was the use of it? People supposed that it was to save life and property. He thought he would be able to show that harbours of refuge had not been constructed primarily with that object, and that they had not succeeded in saving that amount of life and property which it was supposed they would. In England there were some large and expensive works, which cost on an average about one and a half million sterling. Two or three of these at Holyhead and Dover, for instance, were conducted solely for postal purposes. The harbour at Portland was entirely for military and defence purposes. Plymouth was entirely a naval harbour, and the same might be said of Alderney. The harbour at Alderney cost £1,300,000, and the cost of keeping it in repair was so great that it had been proposed to destroy it. He did not say that they could not make this harbour of refuge at Trial Bay, but he had no hesitation in saying that the estimate of the cost was very much under the mark. They had experience to go by. He thought that the Kiama harbour had cost £50,000. He was not decrying the work; but he thought he was justified in saying that if that amount had been asked for in the first instance, hon. gentlemen would have hesitated to vote it. But the money having been voted in driblets, the House had been led on to a shameful and wasteful expenditure. It was supposed that those harbours of refuge were to save life and property; but he believed the most experienced shipowners and shipmasters, if in a well-found ship, preferred to keep away to sea. (Hear, hear.) Nay, it had been the experience of high authorities that these harbours were positively injurious, as shipmasters were led to bear up to them when they ought to stand out to sea; and further, they encouraged the shipmaster not to take the precautions he would otherwise take. The Duncan Dunbar was wrecked when near the harbour, when, perhaps, one touch of the helm would have sent her safely into port. And the Royal Charter was lost very near Holyhead. In the last fourteen years, from 1864, there had been 289 wrecks, and 522 lives had been lost. Had there been a harbour of refuge at Trial Bay, out of these, four vessels, three lives, and property to the value of £3750 would certainly have been saved. The vessels were lying in Trial Bay. But it was possible that if other vessels had made for this place as a harbour of refuge there would have been loss to set against this. Six additional vessels, with forty lives, and property to the further value of £12,000, might perhaps have been saved had there been a harbour of refuge at Trial Bay. [Attention was called to the state of the House, and a quorum was formed.] A select committee of the House of Commons and a Royal Commission recommended the establishment of certain harbours of refuge on the east coast of England and Scotland. After a very minute inquiry into all the wrecks that had occurred on the north-east coast of England for some years, it was ascertained that, had there been three harbours of refuge instead of one, as proposed at Filey, something like an annual average of fifteen lives, and £28,000 worth of property, might have been saved, and that out of the total number of lives lost between the years 1862 and 1872, between Flamborough Head and Fern Islands, the professional adviser of the Board of Trade gave it as his opinion, in only three cases could the loss have been prevented by constructing a harbour at Filey. He had the authority of some of the cleverest men in England for saying that harbours of refuge had not the effect of saving life and property. The hon. member (Mr. Booth) had always been a warm advocate for this work. The hon. gentleman had spoken about lame ducks and the service the harbour would be to them. If the hon. gentleman meant by that disabled vessels, it was quite possible that a disabled sailing craft, if not too far outside might be able to run for the harbour of refuge; but she would not be likely to get in if she were far out. A disabled steamer, being lightly masted, would not be able to make for the harbour. He had no hesitation in saying that an experienced shipmaster in a well-found ship would be able to take an offing in the gales that usually blew on this coast. The hon. member for West Sydney (Mr. Dibbs) last session mentioned a fact that was well-known, that steamers were now being substituted for sailing ships, and he mentioned one instance where two steamers in British waters did the work which eighteen colliers had previously done. And he had no doubt the same thing would happen here. There was one way in which they could insure their ships being saved far more effectually than by any harbour of refuge. It was a question that he had been thinking of taking up. He wanted to see an amendment made in the Mercantile Shipping Act. The hon. member (Mr. Booth) had stated that, as a rule, our colonial vessels are exceedingly well found and well manned. But they should not be unmindful of what had taken place in England. But however estimable and honourable our shipowners may be, he did not suppose they were very different from shipowners in other parts of the world. Some of them doubtless were niggardly and saving, and there were some who had not the means to keep their ships efficient. He would give one or two instances to show to what an extent undermanning went on. In his evidence before the Commission, Captain Furnell, one of Mr. Green's old commanders, now a shipping master in the port of London, stated that "he had thirty-five able seamen in the ship which he commanded. The same vessel, with the same masts and yards, and with nothing to reduce the usual labour, now went to sea with nine men on board. She went to Quebec in the winter, and arrived safely. In steamers there has been a decrease of 50 per cent. in the number of men carried; in sailing vessels not so much." Mr. Lakin, of Liverpool, states that "ships registered in the United Kingdom had 2½ men to the 100 tons—that is, ships of 800 tons and upwards. The foreign ships come next; they had 2 men to the 100 tons. Next came the colonial ships which had 1.78 man to the 100 tons; and, lastly, the United States' ships, which averaged 1.77 man to the 100 tons. Many of the American vessels, however, are rigged in a fashion which makes it possible to reduce the crews to a minimum number without imposing any unreasonable labour on the men. There is no law—neither the Emigration Act nor the Mercantile Shipping Act—defining the number of the crew that any ship shall carry. In the Mediterranean trade there were some as low as 1¼ and 1½." Now, it was well known that the majority of our vessels are small coasters, and it was not likely that they would have the same appliances which steamers had. He did not know whether they were undermanned, but the same state of things that existed in other parts of the world was very likely to exist here. [Mr. DIBBS: No.] Another thing he wished to call attention to was the small number of officers. He observed that the Marine Board had lately made a regulation that masters, mates, and second mates should be certificated; but shipowners evade this by shipping a boatswain instead of a second mate, because they get him at a cheaper rate. There was another question affecting our colonial shipping—the question of exempts. There was a regulation that masters having passed an examination in a certain port may carry an exemption flag, to exempt them from the necessity of taking a pilot. If a master is an exempt for certain ports and not for others, the owner would make him pay the pilotage himself of the others at his own expense. He did not wish to cast any stigma upon shipowners, but the real way to save life and property was to have proper ships and men, and efficient officers. [Attention called to the state of the House, and a quorum formed.] He had not the slightest hesitation in saying that shipmasters are underpaid. Many of them only get from £12 to £15 a month. The highest wage ever paid in a sailing vessel are about £300 a year. [Mr. STUART: It depends upon the size of the vessel. Some masters get a £1000 a year.] Some years ago Mr. Lalcleish got an alteration in the law relating to seamen's boarding-houses, and he thought that it was a mistake. In many cases seamen required special legislation, particularly as regards coloured seamen. They get three months' advance, and the money went into the hands of crimps, prostitutes, and brothel-keepers. Plimsoll had never said a word in favour of harbours of refuge, and the most experienced and wealthy shipowners had refused to pay dues, though they generally did not object to pay for pilotage and lighthouses, which were really useful.—[The hon. member read a long extract from a work published by Mr. Brassey, giving an account of a vessel which left Constantinople for England in an unseaworthy state, and which foundered off the Lizard.]—In England there were two institutions—one for the orphan children of merchant seamen, and the other for distressed seamen. Mr. Brassey, as president of one of them, had stated that a large proportion of the children were children of captains, and the conclusion he draws is that the shipowners have satisfied their conscience by drafting these children to the Orphan Asylum, while the public think they are supporting the children of common seamen, whereas they are supporting the shipowners in reality. He did not say that these things went on here. It might be that we have better ships, and that our men and officers are more highly paid than those in England, but he did not think it was the case. Many were now unable to get employment, owing to the introduction of steam, and he did not altogether blame the shipowners, because there was competition among themselves. To save the lives of our seamen they must look to the ships and the officers more than the construction of harbours of refuge. Of the total losses on the coast of England 1873 and 1874, 128 were due to stress of weather, and 93 to carelessness. More vessels were lost in fine calm weather than in gales, the casualties being caused by a sudden failure of the wind when a vessel was crossing the bar. The memorandum of the Board of Trade, on harbours of refuge, reported:—"The evidence of Mr. Graves, chairman of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, speaking on behalf of Liverpool shipowners, is to the effect; so is that of Mr. Allan Gilmour of Glasgow, who indeed speaks most strongly against making harbours of refuge, or using harbours of refuge at all. This evidence is especially well worth reading, coming as it does from one of the largest owners in the country. To the same effect is that of the most intelligent shipowners of Aberdeen, Dundee, Montrose, and other ports in Scotland. The fact that the best shipowners instruct their captains to keep the sea rather than trust to harbours of refuge speaks volumes on this point. One point will be urged, viz., that existing harbours, Holyhead, Portland, and even Ramsgate, are crowded with shipping whenever contrary gales come on. There is no doubt of the fact; and there is no doubt that all the proposed harbours would be equally crowded. Vessels unable to face a gale would use these harbours as stopping-places, or places of call, instead of running back to their own port, or seeking a more distant anchorage. But this object, useful as it is, is a very different thing from saving vessels from wreck. It is, also, a matter which may safely be left to shipowners, and which, if they do not wish to pay for it, the nation should neither force upon them nor pay for out of the general taxes. It must also be borne in mind that the existing harbours of refuge have not diminished premiums of insurance. The natural inference from this is that, whatever may have been their value in other respects, they had little or no effect in diminishing sea risks." He had shown that if we had had this harbour of refuge it would only have saved four ships, three lives, and £16,000 worth of property; that harbours of refuge were a premium on the neglect of shipowners, and did not materially diminish the risks of shipwreck. This harbour of refuge would be available only to the small number of ships which traded to the Macleay, and would be of no advantage to the still larger number which traded to the ports further north, because they could not beat up against a southerly gale to make for it. If the object of the Government were to prevent the destruction of life and property, they could accomplish that object far more effectively by legislation designed to prevent the undermanning of ships and the overloading of them. The officers were underpaid, and the seamen were a prey to harpies whom our social system let loose upon them. The estimate of the Engineer-in-Chief was upwards of half a million of money. The cheapest work of the kind in England was one million and a half, and it could not be expected that we should get this work done for less. It was an undesirable thing to establish a large penal gaol at a place like Trial Bay, where it would be remote from supervision; and if we did not mind we should have all the horrors of Norfolk Island over again. It was true the House had voted £20,000 for this work, but it would be far better that we should lose that amount than a million and a half of money.

Mr. HOSKINS said that his position made it necessary that he should say something on this resolution, but he confessed at once that he knew very little upon the subject, and could not set himself up as an authority upon the propriety of constructing harbours of refuge along the coast. The proposal to construct a harbour of refuge at Trial Bay had met with the concurrence of two Parliaments. He demurred to the statement that harbours of refuge were being discarded in the mother country, for he had noticed that shipowners in the north of England were agitating for the creation of harbours of refuge on the north coast; and large sums had been expended upon works of that kind of late years. [Attention was called to the state of the House, and a quorum was formed.] The smallness of the attendance ought to convince the hon. member of the impropriety of proceeding with this question to-night. We ought not to be asked to reverse the decisions of two previous Parliaments in a thin House. The hon. member said that breakwaters were liable to be carried away in heavy gales, and therefore it would be a sheer waste of money. We had breakwaters at Kiama and Newcastle. Those breakwaters stood the force of the sea in any weather and were not disturbed. The opinion of the Engineer for Harbours and Rivers ought to be attended to. On his recommendation Parliament had twice voted money for the harbour of refuge—he meant the Parliaments in which Sir Henry Parkes and Sir John Robertson respectively were Premiers. Well, that officer spoke of the structures in question standing the action of the weather at home and in the colonies, and in his report said that "it could be easily shown that the cases are in no way analogous; the English breakwaters referred to are built of expensive masonry resting on mounds of stone, any movement of which latter of course brings down the whole superstructure; and it is herein lies the expense. In the case of Trial Bay it is entirely different; here it is proposed to construct the breakwater of large blocks of stone from 10 to 20 tons weight, thrown in for the waves to bring to their natural angle of repose, and rising but slightly above the high water mark like Plymouth Breakwater, and with little or no masonry in the whole structure." He thought it his duty to read to the House extracts from Mr. Moriarty's report, because they had great weight against the remarks of the hon. member for Camden (Captain Onslow)—who, however good on nautical subjects, could scarcely be regarded as an authority on engineering. [Captain ONSLOW: I read my authorities.] The suggestion for a breakwater at Trial Bay was made in 1866 by the Engineer of Harbours and Rivers submitting his views on the subject to the Government of the day, and its construction was recommended to take place as soon as possible. Mr. Moriarty was fortunate enough to have the advantage of the remarks of the following officers connected with the navy and mercantile marine, who he thought the hon. gentleman would admit ought to have as great a knowledge as any one of the desirability of having a refuge harbour for vessels during a gale on the coast:—Captain Hixson (then Superintendent of Pilots), Captains Creer, Curphey, Chatfield, Knight, Wiseman, Maides, Fitzsimmons, Fox, Watson, Myhill, and E. P. Bedwell, R.N., and the late Commander Gowlland. Those gentlemen were without exception entirely favourable to the project, and their opinion was valuable—for they had been acquainted with the coast for years—as against that of the hon. member for Camden. [Captain ONSLOW: It's the expenditure I object to.] How often had steamers from Queensland to make for Port Stephens? [Mr. DIBBS: Not very often.] Well in March, 1874, there was a division taken in Parliament on a motion for the omission of a sum of £10,000 for a harbour at Trial Bay, and the supporters of the motion only numbered 10, while those voting against it were 29 in number. [Captain ONSLOW: What does it matter if there were only three?] It savoured of courage on the part of the hon. gentleman to ask that the decisions of Parliament should be reversed. He found from Mr. Moriarty's report that "the area which would be protected is about one square mile, and would be capable of riding in safety about 300 craft." Seeing that the commerce of the colonies was largely increasing, and that there was no harbour except Port Stephens between Sydney and Queensland, the matter was worth the serious attention of those wishing the name of the colony to stand well in the other colonies in regard to providing means for saving life. He found that in 1874 the House sanctioned the raising of £10,000 by loan for the works at Trial Bay, and in 1876, at the instance of Sir John Robertson, a further sum of £10,000 was authorised. Therefore, £20,000 had been voted, not for the construction of a harbour at Trial Bay, but for prison buildings there. That meant that the breakwater should be constructed by prison labour. The hon. gentleman had disputed the propriety of having a prison at Trial Bay because, as he said, the prisoners would be too far removed from central supervision; but unless the House reversed its decision, prisons would be erected there, and the prisoners usefully employed in constructing what, according to the highest commercial and naval testimony, would be a valuable public work. The hon. gentleman objected to the prison being there, because he supposed there would be no efficient supervision over the prisoners. Why they knew that the mother country had large penal establishments long distances from the central authorities. There was Spike Island, for instance, in Cork Harbour. Well, Trial Bay would be as near to the central authorities as the Spike Island prison was to the Irish prison authorities. [Mr. CAMERON: The authorities could do what they liked behind your back.] He was surprised to hear the hon. gentleman say that, because he must know that there were prisons in various parts of the colony, and they had not heard that the discipline enforced in them was to be reprehended. The Controller of Prisons, who the hon. gentleman admitted was an excellent authority, strongly advocated the construction of a prison at Trial Bay, and the employment of prisoners in the erection of a breakwater there. That officer said: "Thus would be introduced the system of separation now in operation in England, superseding the difficulties of classification and breaking up the associations of prison life so conducive to the propagation of crime, and bearing with it effects of good not readily to be understood by those who have not given the subject a careful study." A great advantage gained from the prison would be that much of the labour in the overcrowded gaols could be used effectively and justly on behalf of the interests of the colony. It would also give an opportunity for the prisoners to learn trades, such as those of stonemasons and quarrymen, and so enable them to follow a useful life when their term of imprisonment had expired. The effect could scarcely be appreciated, and knowing the attention the hon. gentleman had given to the subject he was surprised at his bringing forward such a motion. Contracts had been let for the construction of the prison buildings at Trial Bay. Tenders had been invited for them, a tender had been accepted, and a bond for the due performance of the contract had been signed by the contractor, who had men now employed upon the foundations. The amount of the contract was £25,550, and if this resolution were carried the contractor would be entitled to a large amount of compensation. He could not believe it possible that this House would reverse the decision of the last or previous Parliaments—that they would disregard the opinions of the Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers, the Comptroller of Prisons, Captain Hixson, the late Commander Gowlland, and the principal masters of coasting vessels, who had each reported in favour of a harbour of refuge at Trial Bay. In the interests of Parliamentary government, and being desirous of seeing the character of this Parliament upheld for consistency, he must vote against the resolution.

Mr. DIBBS said it would be found that this work would cost a million of money, and would take at least five-and-twenty years before it could be finished. In that time, if science progressed as it had in the past, we should probably be able to do without breakwaters. In the first place, five-and-twenty years was a little too long to look forward to for anything of this kind. The colony was too young; its population was too small to embark upon this costly work, and the democratic element of to-day would be against such a work when it was to create enormous penal establishments, and to tax the honest citizen to keep them up. To construct this work would be literally casting sovereigns into the water. He did not think the Minister for Works was very happy in his allusion to Spike Island, at Cork, as having penal establishments. Hon. members who had had the privilege of being at Cork, knew that Spike Island was as close to Cork as Cockatoo Island was to Sydney. The question was as to the utility of the work; and he was disposed to accept the mover's opinion that there was more safety in a well-found ship than in attempting to approach a harbour such as this, even if the ideas of the promoters of the scheme were carried out. He did not compliment the designer of the northern breakwater at Newcastle, because the effect of that work was to send the large sea rollers into the port. The money ought to have been expended in extending the southern breakwater. Reference had been made to the port of Kiama, but though the basin there was admirable in fine weather, no shipmaster in the world would attempt to make it in a heavy south-easterly gale. He believed that colonial-owned ships were well-manned and well-found, and that sailors in them were better treated than in any other part of the world. The reason was that sailors here could find work ashore to make them independent of the sea, and they would not, therefore, tempt Providence by going to sea in an ill-found ship; but the competition which the English shipowner was subject to forced him to great economy and to overloading, which had given rise to the recent legislation in England. Had this harbour of refuge always existed on the coast, he did not believe it would have saved six ships. Most of the vessels lost on this coast were lost close to the principal harbours. No captain of a ship would run back on a lee shore. His business would be to stand out to sea. It was sometimes very dangerous to enter Newcastle in heavy south-easterly weather, and ships were often warned to stand-off, but it would be a thousand times more dangerous to enter Trial Bay. He thought a great wrong had been done in voting even one shilling for the erection of these buildings, and we did not know where the expenditure was to cease. The House ought to pause now, and say whether the Government ought not to make a compromise with the contractor who had undertaken the erection of the prison buildings. If a harbour of refuge was necessary, it concerned the whole of the colonies, as well as ourselves, and every vessel that passed that part of the coast should be subject to some tax towards the construction of the work. He trusted that the question would be fairly debated. It was certainly not a party question, because both Governments had been committed to it.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON said the whole of the arguments of the last speaker centered in this, that it was better for a ship to keep off the coast in bad weather. No doubt it was, but suppose the ship to be unable to keep off the coast. Would it not be better to have a port of refuge to go into even at some risk?

Captain ONSLOW: If you could not keep off the coast you could not get into the harbour of refuge.

Sir JOHN ROBERTSON: He supposed no ship would attempt to enter Port Jackson in a heavy easterly gale. With our long coast line, we had less ports of refuge than any coast in the world of the same length. The hon. member (Mr. Dibbs) spoke of the expenditure of a million of money. He might as well have said twenty millions. The proposal was £20,000. £10,000 was voted under the last Administration of Sir Henry Parkes, and £10,000 by the last Government. The present building was not a harbour work. This was intended for a gaol where public works could be carried out as a punishment for the prisoners, instead of keeping them within the walls of a gaol. The prisoners in our other gaols were not punished as the sentences contemplated. The remarks of the hon. gentleman (Captain Onslow) might be applicable if they were going to spend a large sum of money by free labour; but as the breakwater would occupy a long time, there was all the more justification for the employment of the prisoners on it, especially as the prisoners would by this means be legally carrying out the sentences imposed on them. He thought that regard should be had to the officials who reported on this work rather than to the hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Dibbs) or any half-dozen gentlemen with the same class of knowledge as the hon. gentleman possessed. The evidence given to the late Governments seemed to him to be satisfactory, and he had every confidence in the opinions of the scientific gentlemen who reported on it.

Mr. FORSTER said that fourteen years ago he had called the attention of Sir Charles Cowper to the subject of the harbour of refuge at Trial Bay. In the interests of humanity he advocated this work. If only one ship's crew were saved by the harbour of refuge, he maintained that the money expended on it would be well laid out. And then there was the additional advantage that Sir John Robertson had pointed out, that of providing a suitable prison for many of the prisoners who were now cooped up in Darlinghurst gaol. He thought that they should vote sums of money periodically to carry out these two objects, not exorbitant sums, but reasonable amounts. The expenditure would be attended with great benefit to the prisoners and to the mercantile interests. It would also be of great advantage to our seafaring men, for whom he was sorry to say that there was no one ready to stand up in this House. He thought Mr. Plimsoll was deserving of high honour for his action in the House of Commons in behalf of sailors. He believed there were numbers of seamen who were compelled to desert from their ships by reason of the ill-treatment they received, and their wages thus became forfeited to the owner. They had scientific opinion as to the value of this work, and were they to set their opinions up in opposition to that of skilled men? The work would occupy a long period, and it would give the prisoners a chance of reformation. Looking at the matter in that light, he thought they should hesitate before they overthrew this project in so hasty a manner. He hoped the resolution of the hon. and gallant member for Camden would not be agreed to.

Mr. MACINTOSH said it could not be expected that hon. members should know very much about this matter. He agreed with the policy of having a harbour of refuge, but as for the practicability of the present scheme they must be guided by the opinions of scientific witnesses. He found Mr. Moriarty was in favour of this scheme, and he would set that officer's opinion against that of the hon. member for Camden. Other officers, captains, and skilled witnesses gave evidence also in favour of the scheme. He thought those gentlemen's opinions ought to be taken before that of the hon. member for Camden, who had certainly not been to sea lately, and had, perhaps, forgot the dangers of the sea. The existence of this harbour of refuge would give confidence to seamen, and time would be saved, because they would put to sea in weather such as they now will not face. It was said that it would be easier to enter Trial Bay than Moreton Bay. He should support this project, which had now been under discussion for fourteen years. He understood that the buildings were now being commenced, and if it was true that granite could be got there, in all probability in a few years they would get granite from there for the purpose of beautifying our town, and making our kerbs and footpaths. If it was only for the opening up of such a quarry it would be worth while to have these prison buildings.

Mr. BUCHANAN said one would have supposed from the speech of Sir John Robertson that this was a matter entirely involving prison discipline; from the speech of Mr. Forster one would have thought that it only involved humanity to seamen, and from the last speaker one would have thought it was a process for bringing down cheap granite to Sydney. In all this complication of matters it was, after all, a proposal that no more money should be expended upon the breakwater at Trial Bay. That was a very simple proposal, and the fact was that, in order to construct the breakwater at Trial Bay, they must first begin to make a prison, and then send up prisoners to make the breakwater. That was the most round-about way of doing business he had ever heard of. The expenditure upon this breakwater must be very great, and the prison would cost forty or fifty thousand pounds. This prison was apparently undertaken with a view to enable the Government to sentence prisoners to hard labour upon the roads by employing them in the construction of this breakwater. But when the breakwater was finished there would be no more hard labour, and the prison would be useless. Mr. Forster had seemed to think that Darlinghurst gaol was a most pestiferous place. But the fact was that no man or woman in the country was so wholesomely and so healthily lodged as the prisoners in that gaol. [Mr. CAMERON: And pleasantly, too?] (Laughter.) He did not go to the working classes, but he went to the wealthiest in the land. It would be a step in the right direction if this gaol were shorn of all its attractive features, because there could be no doubt about it that the gaol at Darlinghurst was a very attractive place. [Attention was called to the state of the committee, and a quorum was formed.] Had the working classes anything like the comfort, the cleanliness, the wholesome apartments, which the denizens of Darlinghurst gaol possessed? We knew that they had not. He did not say that it was wrong that the health and safety of the prisoners were cared for, but he said that a gaol should be shorn of all its attractive features, and be made a place which people should contemplate with something like a shudder. If this procedure was to be carried on at Trial Bay, with a view to establish a gaol there for the purpose of enabling a judge to sentence men to hard labour on the public works of the colony, it would be a bungle which could only end in defeating itself. When the breakwater was constructed there would be nothing more for the prisoners to do, and the Government would be in the position of having a useless gaol on their hands, and of having still to find work for the prisoners. Trial Bay was a natural harbour of refuge which had already afforded temporary shelter. He would like to hear from the Government whether it was the gaol or the harbour of refuge which was the important matter. If the gaol, he said it was a fallacy; and, if the harbour of refuge, it was not required. A gaol at an isolated spot like Trial Bay would become the Siberia of this colony. There would be no check upon the conduct of the officials, who might be tyrannically disposed. However far we had gone in this folly, we must retrace our steps. He did not think it was our duty to be guided by the new-fangled theoretical ideas of the Inspector of Prisons, for it was clear that this project would involve the country in a heavy and a useless expenditure.

Mr. SUTHERLAND objected to the remark of the hon. Minister for Works that two Parliaments had been agreeable to the present proposed expenditure. The money was voted for improving the harbour, and not for a model penal establishment under the direction of the Controller of Prisons. It was intended to make the work a stepping-stone to freedom for prisoners who might be eager to be sent to such a place and earn a good name again. [Mr. FARNELL: Hear, hear.] He protested against the money being spent in the manner proposed. The Irish prison system was intended to apply to Trial Bay, and the men, although closely looked after, would scarcely have been regarded as prisoners, while, if they attempted to escape, Berrima gaol would soon have brought them up. A stockade across the neck of land at Trial Bay would have been sufficient with a little protection, and would only have cost about £3000, whereas it was now proposed to spend £44,000 on gaols. It was proposed to teach prisoners trades at Trial Bay, but nothing would, in his opinion, degrade honest labour more. In Darlinghurst trades were not properly taught, and prisoners were turned out of it only half tradesmen, and put to compete with honest labour. Before the gaol at Trial Bay was finished, the Treasurer would be wanting money, and the people would be chary about paying it in taxes for the erection of this gaol. Proceeding with the work would cost upwards of £1,000,000, and would cause an unjust and wasteful expenditure of public money.

Mr. CAMERON said it was his intention to vote for the motion. He had some indistinct recollection of having on some previous occasion given a vote for this breakwater, but from what he had heard since he had been led to reconsider what he had done in the past, and it now seemed to him that the whole weight of reason was against the proposed work. While no one would object to constructing this harbour of refuge at a moderate cost, they were now going to commit themselves to a course of conduct which virtually meant sinking a million of money into the sea, and bringing into existence an establishment never contemplated when this important work was thought of. They were told there was already a sufficient harbour of refuge at Trial Bay when the weather was such that vessels could go there, and the money voted for this harbour of refuge was being taken to build a large model prison. He failed to see the good that would result to the community from this gaol, and he saw a great deal of danger in bringing such an establishment into existence. [Attention was called to the state of the House and a quorum was formed.] He believed with the hon. member for the Western Gold-fields that this prison would be a second Siberia. But he would like to know whether the country could afford this kind of thing; it seemed to him that this was one of the instances of our running altogether beyond our means. We were going to expend upon this work more than would bring the water into Sydney, or as much as would endow all the municipalities in the colony. And we were getting too much into the habit of bringing prison labour to compete with free labour in this country.

Mr. CHARLES said that when the wind set in anything to eastward of south there was no shelter in Trial Bay, and, therefore, it was nonsense to say that nature had made a harbour of refuge there necessary for all purposes. It was for the good of the country that we should employ our prisoners at useful work, and if those men were sent to a place where they had to do an honest day's work, they would not be so ready in getting into gaol. He was not in favour of constructing very costly prisons at Trial Bay; but he went the length of saying we should have good strong prisons there, and holding those opinions he should give his warm support to the project when it came before the House.

Mr. FARNELL said that the terms of the vote for this work were "towards constructing a harbour of refuge at Trial Bay." [Attention was called to the state of the House, and a quorum was formed.] He wished to ask the Government how they could lawfully spend any of this money in the construction of prisons. The money was voted for a harbour of refuge, and the money voted for that purpose could not be legally appropriated to another.

Sir HENRY PARKES: The hon. member knows that we had nothing to do with it; tenders were accepted in January.

Mr. FARNELL said he did not blame the present Government. Some hon. members had blamed Mr. Moriarty, but he was not to blame. He was not responsible for the policy of the Government; he merely gave an estimate of the cost. The money expended on the work would be wasted, because any storm that prevented a ship from entering Trial Bay now would prevent it from entering when the breakwater was constructed. He disapproved of voting money for works which were not productive. Our large land revenue could not continue in its present condition, and soon we should have to raise millions of money by taxation. No doubt any man would consent to spending even a large amount of money for the purpose of saving life, but he did not think this harbour of refuge would be the means of saving life. It might happen that after the breakwater was constructed the sea would wash it away. The trade on our coast did not justify such a large expenditure. It would be better to stop the work at once if any progress was being made at all. He did not approve of constructing prison buildings at Trial Bay. If it were determined to proceed with the work, nothing more was necessary than to build a stockade. His principal object, however, in addressing the House was to show that the money voted for the construction of the breakwater could not legally be expended on prison buildings.

Mr. M'ELHONE intended to vote in favour of the motion, because he considered that the harbour would be no more useful after the breakwater was constructed than it is now, and also because he did not think a young colony like this ought to embark in so large an expenditure.

Mr. R. B. SMITH said that while willing to accord credit for consistency to the hon. member for Camden in his opposition to the proposed harbour of refuge, he could not do the same for the hon. members for Paddington and St. Leonards, as these gentlemen had previously supported a proposal to carry out this work. These hon. gentlemen had been very inconsistent, and shifted their ground. The plans of the work were prepared under the auspices of the hon. member for Paddington. [Mr. SUTHERLAND: It is a positive untruth.] He had directed the hon. gentleman's attention to the plans at the time. This proposal was no new-fangled notion; but for a long time had engaged the attention of skilful and eminent men among them. Long ago it was reported that the construction of this breakwater would be a great national work, and should be undertaken in the interests of the shipping community, and of the people living along the north coast. All scientific authorities were agreed upon this point. Previous Governments deserved thanks for their initiation of this most important matter. The breakwater was not for the benefit of one constituency; but for the whole of the mercantile community. Some eight hundred vessels sailed along this coast, and on a lee shore some of them would certainly be wrecked, unless they had a harbour of refuge to fly to. Some hon. gentlemen had spoken of this question in ignorance of the physical features of the place. [Attention was called to the state of the House and a quorum was formed.] The hon. gentleman who brought forward this motion had displayed the most lamentable ignorance on the subject, which was only to be expected, seeing that he had never visited the place. He had seen the place, and was satisfied that the hon. gentleman was entirely at fault. He quoted the authority of Mr. Moriarty, Captain Hixson, and other gentlemen, in favour of the construction of the breakwater. [Attention was called to the state of the House, and a quorum was formed.] The opinions of these gentlemen showed that if protected with a breakwater Trial Bay would be a splendid harbour of refuge. [Attention was called to the state of the House, and a quorum was formed.] The opinion of Mr. Moriarty, which he quoted, fully answered all the arguments of the hon. member for West Sydney. It appeared that hon. member and the hon. member for Camden had used arguments to terrify the House with regard to the great expenditure that was involved. But the expenditure was nothing like so large as what was suggested. He was informed that a competent breakwater could be constructed for £100,000. With regard to the stone, it had been shown that it was proposed to cut large blocks of twenty tons each, of the best granite, which could be procured on the spot in any quantity. He was told by skilful and intelligent persons that £50,000 expended in putting down these immense blocks of stone would afford shelter for some vessels at all events. Surely, it was worth while to try the experiment. If this resolution were carried, the contractor would have to be compensated. Then why not let the experiment be tried? If it did not prove advantageous then let the work be stopped. He asked nothing more, and his constituents required nothing more. Captain Hixson, from his personal experience, said that this work would be the greatest boon that could be conferred upon the community, and that no place could compete with Trial Bay as a harbour of refuge, and that the work would be useful almost from the commencement. The arguments of the hon. member for Camden were, therefore, scattered to the winds. Captain Myhill gave similar testimony. It had been asserted that there had not been any loss of life on the coast. He had personal knowledge of the place, and he was convinced that a small expenditure there would be a very great blessing. All the reports were alike in favour of Trial Bay being made a harbour of refuge. In the face of all that testimony could the House refuse to proceed with this work. He recommended the hon. member to withdraw his motion, for he would not be able to carry it. It was hardly fair that a matter so important to the shipping interest should be discussed in so thin a House; and if the hon. member insisted on going on with it, the matter should be adjourned until there was a fuller attendance. Sir James Martin cordially supported the proposal. The work was one of national importance; and hon. members would be wanting in humanity if they assented to the motion.

Sir HENRY PARKES said that this harbour of refuge might be regarded as a portion of the settled improvements of the country. It had been before the public for the last eleven years, and had been repeatedly affirmed by Parliament. If it could be demonstrated that we were wrong the wisest course would be to retrace our steps, but that had not been shown. The mover argued that harbours of refuge were of little or no value to shipping anywhere, but that was not the opinion of nautical men, and was at variance with all the evidence before us. At the instance of Sir James Martin, the Engineer-in-Chief addressed all the persons in the colony competent to give an opinion on the subject, and the answers given by experienced men to the distinct proposition submitted were entirely favourable to carrying out this work. As against that we had the vague assertions of the mover. The hon. member (Captain Onslow) had suggested a reference to Mr. Clark, the hydraulic engineer, and he had learned from that gentleman that his opinion as a private individual was in favour of the project. After reading all the documents, and inspecting the plans, Mr. Clark said that the proposal was practicable, that such a harbour would be of great value, and that the position had been admirably chosen. Were we in a thin House to reverse the settled policy of the country for nearly a dozen years? We must keep distinctly before us the separate object of this harbour of refuge, and not confound it with the question of prison discipline. Was this harbour of refuge wanted or not? It was situated midway between Cape Moreton and Sydney and on a desolate part of the coast; and it would be a great advantage to shipping if a harbour were constructed there. We ought to look forward to the time when our coast would be studded with shipping, and when such a place of shelter would be even more important than at present. The system of prison discipline as now carried out in this colony would prevent the occurrence of the atrocities which had been suggested, unless very improper persons were placed in charge. The only prison labour available for a work of this kind were long-sentenced men, who would be remitted to a condition very much that of labourers, where good conduct could be rewarded. The hon. member for Paddington alluded to the Irish system, and that reminded him that Mr. Maclean had taken the opinion of Captain Crofton in regard to the establishment of a system similar to the Irish system at Trial Bay, and that Captain Crofton gave his approval to the idea. It was the duty of the State to employ the prisoners in such a way as would raise their character and prepare them for useful work in after life. It would be the most barbarous thing in the world to employ prisoners in anything that would be degrading, that would make them a pariah class after leaving the gaol. If this harbour of refuge were to be established, it was a wise provision to construct it with prison labour; not only on the ground of economy to the State, but its influence upon the character of the prisoners themselves. The House ought not to reverse the settled feeling of the country in a matter of this kind except on the fullest inquiry.

Captain ONSLOW, in reply, said that he must deny that harbours of refuge were likely to save the amount of life it was generally supposed they did. The fact was, a great deal of loss of life and property occurred while vessels were going into harbour. Harbours of refuge were not at all general in England. The real way to save life at sea, if the Government would only adopt it, was to have a proper amount of supervision over a vessel—(hear, hear)—to see that there was no crimping, prevent overcrowding, and under-manning vessels, do away with advance notes, and see that masters of ships were efficient and steady. If hon. gentlemen liked to see a list in his hand, they could learn what a large number of vessels were lost that no harbour of refuge could have saved.

The question was put, and the House divided, with the following result:—

Ayes, 6.

Mr. Cameron	Mr. Teece	Mr. Dibbs,
Farnell	M'Elhone	Captain Onslow, } Tellers.

Noes, 20.

Sir H. Parkes	Sir John Robertson	Mr. Fitzpatrick
Mr. Piddington	Mr. Burns	H. C. Dangar
F. B. Suttor	R. B. Smith	Bennett
Lloyd	Macintosh	Scholey
Windeyer	Hurley (H.)	W. Browne,
Hoskins	Terry	Charles, }
Driver	Davies	Tellers.

PAIRS.—For: Mr. R. Forster, Mr. Watson, and Mr. Stuart. Against: Mr. Day, Mr. Byrnes, and Mr. Lackey.

The House then, at twenty minutes past 11 o'clock, adjourned until 4 o'clock on the following day.

PORT DARWIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—I notice a paragraph in the *Herald* of the 3rd instant, containing a few interesting notes supplied to the *Rockhampton Bulletin* regarding Palmerston, Port Darwin, that "*ultima Thule*" as it is pleased to term it. I have been a resident there for three years, and am intimately acquainted with the people, place, and surrounding country, and it seems to me that it is only right for me to add to those "interesting notes," and correct some of the misstatements contained in them. Port Darwin is acknowledged by every person visiting it to be one of the finest harbours in Australia, free from any dangers, and from the propitious formation of its shores it affords every facility for wharfage and docks, wet or dry. There is also a rise and fall of tide of 27 feet. The Government of South Australia are expending annually an average sum of £46,000 per annum in public works, improvements, roads, bridges, and salaries. A large staff of officials is kept there: a Government resident, who is also a commissioner and special magistrate, and holds a circuit court twice a year; a secretary and accountant; a deputy sheriff and clerk of the court; a colonial surgeon, a senior and junior surveyor who attend to the land office; a chief warden of gold-fields, who also holds a local court at Sandy Creek; several magistrates; an inspector and sub-inspector of police, who have under them about twelve constables, and two water constables, besides gaolers, guards, and bailiffs. There is a superintendent of the cable offices, with three assistants, and the overland line is under the charge of the senior inspecting officer, who has a large staff of officers under him, as his responsibility extends 1000 miles to M'Donnell Ranges, and he has also the intermediate stations to regulate, and a great deal of work going on, substituting iron posts for wooden, and has from twelve to fourteen teams with overseers and labourers engaged in the work. There is a branch of the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, with a manager and assistants; an exceedingly fine hospital, and another being made up country. There is also a harbour-master, and a cutter with a large Malay crew; also other Government boats under charge of Government boatmen. There is also a large staff of teamsters, carpenters, and labourers employed by Government. A Botanical Garden, under charge of a Government gardener, with Chinese labour; also a Chinese garden for vegetables and fruits. The Church of England services are at present conducted by the Government resident, who is a lay reader selected by the Bishop of Adelaide, but a clergyman will shortly arrive from England, the S. P. G. Society having voted £1500 for the purpose. There is a Wesleyan Chapel well attended. A Government schoolmaster and schoolhouse, with a good attendance of nearly 50 children. As regards the business people, there are two bakers, three butchers, seven well found public-houses, four large storekeepers, who seem to keep everything, two large stores and publics at Southport, and stores and public-houses up country every ten or twenty miles for 150 miles, and at the diggings. Port Darwin is a free port. Next as to population. The Bank holds about 600 accounts, and the population consists of at present about 650 whites, and with Malays and Chinese altogether about 1000 more or less; beef is 1s. per lb.; mutton 1s. 3d. per lb., when obtainable. Two bullocks a week are generally killed at Palmerston alone, besides pigs and poultry. The present population on the diggings is about 200, and they export every ten weeks regularly 2000 ounces of gold, besides what goes down by private hands. The Netherlands India Steam Navigation Company's boats call up and down every ten weeks. The Banda Association Company's steamer, Egeron, trades amongst the islands, calling at Port Darwin, and the place is also supplied by sailing vessels. A tramway from Southport to Pine Creek, 150 miles, is about to be made, and the railway to Port Augusta in the south is also in hand; the trans-continental line to Port Darwin being a mere matter of time, and I have no doubt not many years will pass before that is accomplished, a London company having already made an offer, which has been, however, refused on the land question. South Australian and Queensland squatters are now taking up runs in the Northern Territory, and stock is being moved up in that direction, and I have never seen better grassed and watered country for cattle and horses in any other part of Australia. The cattle and horses which have been overlanded there hitherto have always thriven. There is no doubt also, from the geographical position of Port Darwin, that it must be the port of embarkation for cattle and horses to the east, sooner or later. There are no practical difficulties in the overlanding. Buggies have already been driven from Port Darwin to Adelaide, encountering no greater obstacle than a few sandy hills. The territory has been the scene, like the Fitzroy, Rockhampton, was some years ago, of a mad and senseless gold rush, and subsequent panic, from which it is slowly but surely recovering, and there is a class of bona-fide working men there now who are developing the undoubted mineral wealth of the colony every day. As soon as the squatter appears with stock, and agriculturists or sugar planters can be induced to try the country, it will rapidly become the great northern port of Australia. Every tropical production is grown successfully in the Botanical garden there, also tobacco. It has its regular wet and dry seasons. The rivers are deep and navigable, more so than those of any other part of Australia, and the water is fresh in them, and they are fringed by bamboos; and pastorally it is everything to be desired, although I would not say, till trial, for sheep. Sir, I think such utterly careless reports of a young colony ought not to be promulgated in newspapers, as it might deter very much the prospects of the place, and such reports are often sooner believed in than the most carefully prepared statistical accounts. I have written these few remarks in haste, but if necessary could enter into the subject much more largely. However, I trust you will allow me space for addition to such "interesting notes" as above mentioned, and enclose my card.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

TRAVELLER.

Sydney, July 3.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—There is one thing I should like to call the attention of the Minister of Mines to, and that is "the cancellation of all leases on mineral lands on which the rent has not been paid, and upon which the lessees have not fulfilled the conditions and requirements of the Act." A glaring injustice is being done to the working miners by these lands being locked up, and their being prevented working them.

There are thousands of acres of good land lying idle, being held under mineral lease, and upon which no rent has been paid for two or three years. These lands are locked up, and a great loss to the revenue is thus sustained, for were the Minister, by one general sweep, to cancel the whole of the leases there would be any number of working miners to take up these lands, test them, and, if they proved good, would develop them, and thus the country would be a gainer. Under the present circumstances (I refer more particularly to tin-bearing land), a working miner goes into the interior, takes up a piece of land and pays the rent to the local officer, who receives it. He goes to work, and after working some time, finds the land payable; just as he is about to reap the reward of his hard-earned labours the original lessee, who has not paid the rent for two or three years, hearing the land is good, rushes and pays the rent due and claims possession, and the working miner is actually robbed of his labour and land.

I am sure if the Hon. Minister for Mines would devote a little of his spare time to what I have brought under his notice, he would find the revenue in his department *greatly* increased, a great deal of employment would be afforded the working miner, and the large mineral resources of this wealthy country would be greatly developed.

I remain yours,

LABOUR.

June 2.

OUR DEFENCES VERSUS THE ENEMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—Before re-organising our defences, would it not be well to ascertain something about the enemy who renders defensive measures necessary? Our army, our navy, our fortifications, and our great guns ought to be sufficient to give us a fair chance of beating him, else the whole of our defences will be a ridiculous sham. But *I don't see how it* is possible for any man to know what defensive measures will be sufficient, till the strength and tactics of the enemy are known. If he can muster only one war ship and five thousand men against us, we may consider ourselves pretty safe, when we have the same forces in good working order. But if the enemy is able to bring against us several war ships and ten thousand men, it would be very ridiculous for us to be trusting in our one war ship and our little fraction of an army. It would be worse than ridiculous; it would be disastrous, more disastrous than if we had no defences, and no defence force whatever. Unarmed and undefended, we would, according to the canons of modern warfare, be exempt from all the penalties which befall beaten combatants.

The strength, the tactics, the purpose, even the nationality of our enemy, have hitherto been kept a profound secret, so far at least as the public are concerned. Possibly our Ministers may know well enough what sort of enemy they are preparing to receive, and to defend us against; and, if so, our defences may be sufficient and complete before the enemy makes his appearance. But would it do any harm to let us into the secret? If it be imprudent, impolitic, or inexpedient to let us know who the enemy is, or what sort of powers he could bring against us, of course we must be satisfied to remain in the dark till we see him with our own eyes. But if there are no State reasons for absolute reticence on this point a little information would be very welcome, and it might allay the apprehensions of many nervous persons who tremble every time they hear a gun go off, thinking the enemy is at our gates at last. Then there are more than a few incredulous people who openly declare that the enemy is a mere phantom of the imagination, conjured up to saddle us with another white elephant or two, and a staff of titled officials to take care of them. But if Government can, without endangering the safety of the colony, declare the nature and purpose of the enemy, the truth will probably remove needless apprehension, and silence the incredulous. Perhaps some discreet member of the Assembly will give the Minister of War an opportunity.

JOHN STEWART.

Darlinghurst Road.

THIS DAY, at 11 a.m., Household Furniture and Effects, at the residence of Mr. J. H. Jones, No. 2, Holt-terrace, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.—Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, auctioneers.—ADV.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—July 3.

Agnes Irving (s.), 283 tons, Captain Bracegirdle, from Macleay River 2nd instant. Passengers—Messrs. Cutler, Sullivan, and 2 in the steerage.

Bowen (s.), 1000 tons, Captain Miller, from Foochow 14th June. Passengers—Mrs. Caldwell family and servant, Mrs. Humphreys family and servant, Messrs. Rose and Williams. Bright, Brothers, agents.

DEPARTURES.—July 3.

Glenrosa, for San Francisco.
Swordfish, for Port Lempriere.
Syren, for Auckland.
Tasman (s.), for Hobart Town.
Wakatipu (s.), for New Zealand.
Lyron, for Port Lempriere.
Wotonga (s.), for Melbourne.
Elamang (s.), for Brisbane.
Blackbird (s.), for Cooktown.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—July 4.

Balclutha (s.), for Maryborough; Edina (s.), for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—July 3.

Elamang (s.), 945 tons, Captain F. C. Knight, for Brisbane. Passengers—Mrs. Yorke, Miss L. Wakfer, Mrs. Keane, Master Keane, Mrs. Byerley, Mrs. Gibson, Miss Gibson, Miss E. Gibson, Miss A. Gibson, Miss Gibson, Mrs. Quinlan, Miss Keane, Mrs. Gray 2 children and servant, Mrs. West, Mrs. Smith and 2 children, Mrs. Booth, Messrs. Gibson, W. F. Thompson, R. R. C. Robertson, R. A. H. Mitchell, E. Torazzi, A. Howard, L. Abrahams, S. Fawns, J. Gill, J. G. W. M'Curdy, J. Moir, Hurrey, Henry Evans, Guilfoyle, H. J. Byerley, E. L. Clarke, Guinian, Farley, W. Stephenson, W. Broughton, Booth, and 25 in the steerage.

Wotonga (s.), 1000 tons, Captain W. J. Stuart, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mrs. Holden and 2 children, Miss F. Shorthose, Mrs. Manton, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Glayas, Miss S. Mitchell, Miss Gibbs, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. B. Turner, Miss W. B. Turner, Sir G. Innes, Rev. H. H. Britten, Masters Britten (2), Dr. F. Barker, Messrs. Graves, Anderson, B. Cleveland, J. Hemphill, L. Hemphill, Keogh, J. A. Young, George Murray, Gagetti, J. C. Jaffray, R. G. Johnson, F. S. Chapman, Smith, J. B. Watson, H. Willmett, Captain Thomson, and 30 in the steerage.

Tasman (s), 490 tons, Captain W. D. Lynn, for Hobart Town. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. W. Lovett, Mr. F. Brown, and 5 in the steerage.

Wakatipu (s), 1158 tons, Captain Cameron, for Wellington and New Zealand ports. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Beker, Mrs. G. King and 3 children, Messrs. G. H. Royce, J. Burges, J. A. Templar, and 26 in the steerage.

Syren, schooner, 157 tons, Captain Sainty, for Auckland.

COASTERS INWARDS.—July 3.

Waratah (s.), from Newcastle, with 450 tons coal; Advance, from Bermagui, with 600 bags bark, 8 kegs butter, 8 bags bacon; Venus, from Ballina, with 60,000 feet timber; Bismarck, from the Manning, with 24,000 feet timber, 424 bags maize; Thomas, from Broken Bay, with 80 bags maize, 2000 palings, 19,000 shingles; Bonnie Dundee, from the Richmond, with 50,000 feet timber, 25 hides, 1 cask tallow, 2 bags horns; Maitland (s.), from Hunter River, with 107 bales hay, 35 bales wool, 5 bales skins, 102 bags tin ore, 31 bags wheat, 39 hides, 6 hogsheads 6 quarter-casks 20 cases wine, 15 bags pumpkins, 57 bags oysters, 161 sheep, 1 horse, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—July 3.

Waratah (s.), Yarra Yarra (s.), Waterwitch, for Newcastle; Advance, for Bermagui; Wallace and Bruce, Venus, for the Richmond; Star of Peace, for Port Stephens; Thomas, for Broken Bay.

IMPORTS.—July 3.

(A special charge is made for consignees' announcements in this column.)

Bowen (s.), from Foochow: 1600 tons tea.

Ex Balclutha: 180 packages drapery, insolvent estate, Messrs. Harris, Brisbane—Bull, Price, and Co.

Ex Bowen: 1598 packages new season teas—J. R. Love.

Ex Bowen: 500 half chests superfine new congou—Thos. J. Stutchbury and Co.

Ex Bowen (s.): 751 chests tea; 2304 half-chests tea; 2006 boxes tea—John Frazer and Co.

Ex Barrabool: 89 cases S. and A.'s prize biscuits; 1 case golden syrup; 1 keg butter; 9 cases D. and B.'s confectionery—W. H. Ariell.

Ex Holmsdale: Carriage candles, safety matches, lemon peel, cheese, canary seed—Robert Miller.

Ex Min-y-don: 100 cases Morton's pickles; 21 cases Morton's oysters; 5 cases green peas—Peter Logan, West Maitland.

Ex Adelphoi, Wakatipu, and Wotonga: 640 bushels prime New Zealand wheat; 350 sacks prime bran; 270 bags prime Ballarat potatoes—Nipper and See.

EXPORTS.—July 3.

Tasman (s.), for Hobart Town: 12 casks vinegar, 6 cases salmon, 118 cases fruit, 13 bales paper, 87 hides, 30 packages sundries.

Syren, for Auckland: 854 bags maize, 415 bundles wire, 518 bags bonedust, 31 tons shale, 100 tons coal, 100 cases kerosene, 10 casks vinegar.

Wakatipu (s.), for Wellington and New Zealand ports: 518 bags sugar, 13 casks rum, 6 packages tobacco, 6 cases cigars, 270 cases kerosene, 299 cases oilstores, 80 packages wine and spirits, 3 cases pianos, 20 cases books, 5 cases drapery, 125 cases candles, 44 bags salt, 63 coils rope, 10 bags maize, 2 bales paper, 348 cases fruit, 7 cases boots, 520 bags rice, and sundries.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Brisbane and all Northern Ports.—By the Balclutha (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

For Brisbane and Maryborough.—By the Edina (s.), this day, at 3 p.m.

For Fiji and Samoa.—By the Bhering, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Valparaiso.—By the Ione, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Rockhampton.—By the Boomerang (s.), on Thursday, at 3 p.m.

For Ulladulla and Clyde.—By the Hunter (s.), on Friday, at 8.15 a.m.

For Melbourne, Adelaide, Hobart Town, and Launceston.—By the Barrabool (s.), on Friday, at 11 a.m.

NOTICE.—DISPATCH OF MAILS VIA TORRES STRAITS.

Mails will be made up at this office on Tuesday, the 10th instant, per E. and A. M. S. Brisbane, closing at 10 a.m., for Java, Singapore, Eastern Archipelago, India, China, the Continent of Europe, and the United Kingdom.

Correspondence intended to be forwarded by this opportunity must be so endorsed, with the exception of that for India, China, and intermediate places, which will be forwarded by the Brisbane, unless marked otherwise.

Late letters for the United Kingdom, via Brindisi only, will be received at the General Post Office up to 11 a.m. Late fee, 6d.

General Post Office, Sydney, 4th July, 1877.

NOTICE.—DISPATCH OF MAILS VIA GALLE, PER BANGALORE, FROM MELBOURNE.

Mails, containing letters, packets, and newspapers, will be made up at this office, and forwarded per China (s.) to Melbourne on Saturday, the 7th instant. Mails will close as follows:—

Registered letters at 9.30 a.m.
Unregistered letters at 10 a.m.
Newspapers and packets at 9 a.m.

Late letters for the United Kingdom, via Brindisi only, will be received at the General Post Office up to 11 a.m. Late fee, 6d.

General Post Office, Sydney, 2nd July, 1877.

The Agnes Irving (s.) crossed the Macleay bar at 0.30 p.m. on July 2nd, passed Seal Rocks at 1 a.m. on 3rd instant, and entered Sydney Heads at 6.15 p.m. same day. Experienced light south-east breezes to Seal Rock, calm to Bird Island, and light south-west breeze to Sydney. Cargo: 2010 bags maize, 60 pigs, 7 coops fowls, 30 hides, 12 cases eggs, and sundries.

Messrs. Meyerfeld and Co. have received a telegram from Captain Brown, of the Mary Mildred, dated from Gladstone, reporting the safe arrival of the clipper schooner Noumea at New Caledonia on the 27th ultimo, after a fine passage from this port of eight days.

The E. and A. S. S. Bowen arrived yesterday afternoon from Foochow, bringing 1600 tons of the first season teas. Her dates are as follows:—Left Foochow 14th June, 10.30 a.m.; 1.55 p.m. pilot left. June 23, 6.30 a.m., Mattie Island abeam; June 24, 6 a.m., passed Vulcan Island volcano, in active eruption; June 27, passed the Louisiade Archipelago, and out through the Joumard entrance. July 1, 7.30 p.m., sighted Cape Moreton light; July 3, 3 p.m., arrived off Sydney Heads, and at 4.30 p.m. made fast to wharf. The Bowen experienced variable winds and fine weather in the North Pacific Ocean; moderate south-east trades along the New Guinea coast, with strong adverse currents; from thence to Cape Moreton fresh southerly gale, with heavy sea; afterwards fine weather to port.

Marine Board Inquiry.—The Marine Board yesterday held an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the stranding of the Italy, and found her to be a barque of 286 tons, registered in Hobart Town, and insured. She was on a voyage laden with Tasmanian produce, from thence to this port, and got stranded during very thick rainy weather, when the wind was from the southward, on the evening of Sunday, the 10th ultimo, in Wreck Bay. She was got off under the direction of the master, after having damaged a portion of her cargo, and was towed to Sydney by the steamer Woniora. The Board decided that John Rapp the said master, committed an error in judgment in hauling in for the land as he did in thick dirty weather, without the precaution of taking a cast of the lead to ascertain his true position. Taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, however, and bearing in mind the energy and seamanship Captain Rapp displayed in getting his ship off and bringing her to Sydney, the Board is of opinion that a caution to be more careful in future will meet the merits of the case.

An English journal gives the following account of the disablement and rescue of H. M. corvette Thetis:—"When fallen in with by the Devastation the Thetis had been out 23 days from Port Said, and having been only provisioned for six days, the officers and crew were on quarter allowance, and in three more days nothing eatable would have been left on board. Soon after leaving Port Said the Thetis encountered very heavy weather, and while steaming ahead to wind, her engines suddenly began racing round. They were promptly stopped, and then it was found that her screw had slipped completely down. Fortunately it was caught by frame-work, but when docked at Malta everyone was astonished that it had not been altogether lost. It was also discovered that she had lost a large portion of her keel and the lower part of her rudder when she recently grounded on the East African coast. The Devastation supplied the Thetis with provisions and towed her into Malta, where the sight of the trim wooden corvette being towed by the monster ironclad turret ship excited much amusement among nautical spectators. The amusement of the spectators must stand as an antidote to the feelings of the officers and crew. The rescued had had 23 days on six days' allowances. In three days more nothing eatable would have been left, but the good fortune, of which Mr. Hunt has so often to tell, here turned what would have been a terrible tale into an adventure, with a happy and even amusing termination."

Portsmouth, May 9.—Communications are daily passing between the Constructor's Department at the Admiralty and the Dockyard officials at Portsmouth with reference to the prompt completion of sea of the various ships in hand. As, however, the Lords of the Admiralty are not prepared to make any grants of money beyond those provided for by the Estimates, the question of urgency can only be met by removing large bodies of workmen from one ship to another at a considerable sacrifice of time. On the 3rd instant four and a half gangs of artificers were taken from the Inflexible and sent to the Boadicea to plane decks and complete her outfit. She is ordered to be out of the shipwright's hands by the 22nd instant, when she will be placed in the first division of the Steam Reserve, in readiness for any service that may be required of her. Efforts are also being made to complete the fittings of the six gunboats, of the Medina class. These handy little craft, of which two others, the Don and the Dee, are ready for delivery by the contractors at Jarrow, are specially built for river navigation; and as, with all their weights on board, they will have a draught of less than six feet, carrying three traversing 64-pounders, and can turn like a top, they would be of incalculable service in case of emergency in the East. There are also a number of heavily armed gunboats laid up at Haslar, which could easily be got ready if required. Within the last few days an order has been given at Portsmouth for the construction of 10 large horse boats for use in landing troops, and as expedition was necessary, the building of eight has been entrusted to Mr. John White, of Cowes, and the remaining two to Mr. John Read, of the Camber Dock, Portsmouth. There are 12 similar boats in a forward state of construction at Devonport.—*Mitchell's Register*, May 1.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

July 1.—Mangarton, barque, Thompson, from Lyttelton; Smiling Morn, schooner, Williams, from Lyttelton; Australian Sovereign, barque, Berry, from Wellington.

July 2.—Circe, schooner, Brownell, from Lyttelton; Mary Miller, barque, Valentine, from Brisbane; Queensland, barque, Arnold, from Lyttelton.

DEPARTURES.

July 2.—Pelham, barque, Duncan, for Melbourne, with 535 tons coal; City of Hobart (s.), Lowrie, for Melbourne, with 500 tons coal.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 1.—Escort, Fanny Fisher, Lady Emma, Merchantman, Lord Ashley, from Sydney.

HONGKONG.

ARRIVALS.

May 24.—Leicester, from Newcastle.
May 28.—Dauphine, from Newcastle.
May 29.—Formosa, from Newcastle; Thales, from Cooktown.

VESSELS LOADING.

June 4.—Helene, Novelty, for Sydney.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

Melbourne.—Arrivals: July 3, Natal Queen, Alexandra, Jane Spears, from Newcastle. Departures: July 2, Atjeh (s.), for Sydney; Elliots, for Newcastle.

Brisbane.—Departure: July 3, Governor Blackall (s.), for Sydney.

Clarence Heads.—The Fiona (s.) crossed in at 6.20 a.m., and the Clarence (s.), at 12.20.

SYDNEY HEADS.

Date.	Time.	Wind.	Remarks.
July 3.	8.30 a.m.	W.	
	Noon.	W.	
	5 p.m.	W.E.	

High Water at Fort Denison—July 4: 1.4 a.m.; 1.25 p.m.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS OF GUTHRIE AND LARNACH'S New Zealand Timber and Woodware Factories (Limited). Capital, £250,000, in 50,000 shares of £5 each. Deposit, payable on application, 10s per share. Allotment call, 10s per share; after which it is proposed to call up £2 per share, in sums of 10s each call, at intervals of not less than three months, thus extending the total payments over a period of one year from date of allotment.

A. G. SMYTH, 33, Hunter-street.

For further particulars see larger advertisement in another column.

MOUNT VITTORIA HOTEL COMPANY.—ALL applications for Shares in this Company must be forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 9th July, as they will close on that day.

MARSHALL BAYLEY and PEEBLES, 181, Pitt-street.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited. Capital, £500,000; Reserve Fund, £25,000. Fire risks accepted at greatly reduced rates. Marine risks taken at lowest current rates on hulls, merchandise, freights, &c. Claims made payable at option of assured at London, or any port of shipment where there is an agency of this Company.

Sydney Agency—H. T. ROBEY and CO., Bridge-st. Chambers.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT Society.—Head Office, 98, Pitt-street, Sydney. Established 1849.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. John Smith, C.M.G., M.L.C., Chairman.
The Hon. Alex. Campbell, M.L.C., Deputy Chairman.
The Hon. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., M.L.C.
Robert J. King, Esq.
Isaac E. Ives, Esq.
John H. Goodlet, Esq.

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER:
Dr. W. F. Mackenzie, L.R.C.P. (Edin.), 5, Lyons-terrace, Hyde Park.

ACTUARY: Morrice A. Black, F.I.A. SECRETARY: Alexander J. Ralston.

Invested Funds	£2,000,000
Annual Income	470,000
Amount Assured	11,000,000
Reversionary Bonuses	910,000
Claims paid	700,000
Policies in force	27,000

NEW ZEALAND LOAN AND MERCANTILE Agency Company (Limited). Head-Office—1, Queen Victoria-street, Mansion House, London. Capital subscribed, £2,000,000. Reserve Fund, £108,000.

Directors:
Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart, K.C.M.G. | Emanuel Boutcher, Esq.
A. J. Mundella, Esq., M.P. | Falconer Larkworthy, Esq.
Thomas Russell, Esq. | Robert Porter, Esq.

Bankers: Union Bank of London.

The Company makes advances in the colonies on Stock and Station securities, on growing Clips of Wool, and on consignments of Wool, Grain, Tallow, Preserved Meats, Leather, Metals, Island Produce, &c., &c., for sale in London. For further particulars apply to the Agent, 131, Pitt-street.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1836. Capital, £3,000,000. Accumulated Funds, £1,918,600. Fire and Life.

Offices, Bridge-street-chambers, No. 1.
Fire insurance taken at lowest current rates.
Life assurances effected on very favourable terms.
Prospectuses on application.

H. T. ROBEY and CO., Agents.

STANDARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE Company of New Zealand.—Capital, £1,000,000. Offices, 71, Pitt-street.—Every description of Fire and Marine insurance effected at lowest current rates.

A. L. PARK, Agent.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE Society. Established 80 years. Policies issued at lowest rates of premium. All premiums invested in the colony, and losses promptly paid.

W. C. GODDARD and CO., Agents, Exchange.

THE ECHO, an Evening Newspaper, price One Penny. THE ECHO contains all the Latest News of the Day, Police, Law, and Insolvency Courts, Intercolonial and Foreign late Telegrams on all topics of public interest.

THE ECHO, having now attained an extensive circulation, offers great inducement to the advertising public. Advertisements received daily for the evening's publication up to 1 p.m.

Office, corner of Pitt and Hunter streets.

AVIS.—Mr. GUSTAVUS GABRIEL, DENTIST, hereby cautions the public that he has not removed, and may, as heretofore, only be consulted at 20, Wynyard-square.

GOODLET AND SMITH, TIMBER AND GALVANIZED Iron Merchants, 483, George-street.

MR. J. E. CARTER, SURGICAL-MECHANICAL Dentist, from London, is practising his own system for the improvement of Artificial Teeth, which had the approval of Sir W. Fergusson, physician to the Queen. Consultation free at Mr. Carter's residence, 26, College-street.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL, MANLY, facing ocean.—Vacancies. Unrivalled accommodation, with superior cooking, attendance, &c. C. P. SERGEANT.

GAYEN'S GENUINE SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS may now be had, in any quantities, from the principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Storekeepers, &c., throughout the colonies, or from the undersigned, in trade parcels only.

MASON, BROTHERS, Sole Agents.

ROYAL BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY BULK and case, can be obtained from the principal wine and spirit merchants, storekeepers, &c., throughout the colonies; or from the undersigned in trade parcels only.

MASON, BROTHERS, Sole Agents.

TRENT ALE (NEW BREW) FOR SALE, AT price of colonial, to close accounts.

GEORGE THORNTON and CO., 379, George-street.

NOBEL'S DYNAMITE FOR SALE.—FULL PARTICULARS as to its use and great advantages can be obtained at the offices of the undersigned.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents for New South Wales.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHNAPPS. —The purest stimulant in the world.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHNAPPS. —Purchase only original bottles.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. —Established half-a-century.

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS. —Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

KNICKERBOCKER SCHNAPPS ON SALE, IN parcels, to Dealers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

HOFFNUNG and CO., 159 and 161, Pitt-street.

NEW SEASON'S TEAS PER S.S. BOWEN.— 4000 packages finest first-crop Teas—chests, half-chests, and boxes. Musters on view.

MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

NEW SEASON TEAS, 1877-8, NOW LANDING ex steamer Bowen, to be sold on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at the City Mart. Finest to extra choicest. Shipped by Messrs. Russell and Co.

M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO.

NEW SEASON TEA EX STEAMER BOWEN. My shipment will be sold by auction, by Mr. L. E. THRELKELD, on FRIDAY. Mark—S in double triangle.

ALBERT A. SMITH, 33, Exchange-buildings.

NEW TEAS.—SEASON 1877-8. EXPECTED BY steamer Bowen. M'Donald, Smith, and Co.

WANZER SEWING-MACHINES. — ONLY gold medal at Philadelphia Exhibition.—Have never been defeated. Used in the British National Schools. Sole agents for genuine machines—GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Lithographic and Letterpress Printers, Engravers, Account Book Makers, &c., 108, Pitt-street, Sydney.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—BEST QUALITY, MAKE, and style.

CALLAGHAN and SON, 397, George-street.

S. WHIDDON'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR first-class Boots and Shoes, 139, Oxford-street.

REDGATE'S PATENT MEAL, SOLD RETAIL by all the principal grocers.

ROCK SALT, LARGE LUMPS, NOW ON WHARF. LORIMER, ROME, and CO.

DELECTABLE LOZENGES FOR COUGHS AND Bronchial Affections, prepared by

FELMINGHAM, 84, King-street.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS RECEIVED AT THE Great Exhibition, Philadelphia.—American Waltham Watches for Australia. Caution to watch buyers. Unscrupulous parties are selling worthless watches, bearing trade marks very similar to the trade marks of genuine Waltham Watches. This is not only a fraud on the purchaser, but a great injury to the reputation of the genuine watch. In view of these facts the American Watch Company would counsel buyers to insist on having their preference for Waltham Watches respected, and not allow themselves to be put off with any imitations, either foreign or domestic.

ROBBINS and APPLETON, General Agents of the American Watch Company, Waltham-buildings, Holborn Circus, London, E.C.

P.S.—The American Waltham Watch can be obtained wholesale and retail in Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, and most of the principal towns in the colonies.

ROCK SALT, large lumps, now on wharf. LORIMER, ROME, and CO.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

THOUSANDS OF WEALTHY SUFFERERS surrounded with every luxury, would gladly exchange conditions with the robust sons and daughters of labour who minister to their wants. Sweep away the tormenting maladies, then, with Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

A PERFUME WITH A HUNDRED USES.— The European toilet extracts are scents, and nothing more; but Murray and Lanman's Florida Water, the standard perfume of North and South America, is an article of great and varied utility, as well as a peerless luxury.

THE LEADING OINTMENT OF THE DAY IS Josephson's Australian Ointment. For cases of burns, scalds, or sores of every description there is nothing like it. Use it. Price, is pot.

APOLLINARIS WATER.—"THE QUEEN OF table waters."—British Medical Journal. A natural mineral water; highly effervescent. "Has a charm manufacturers of aerated waters do not even dream of."—London Morning Advertiser. "Incomparable for mixing with wines or spirits."—H. Vizetelly, British wine juror, Vienna Exhibition. APOLLINARIS WATER.—"Wards off rheumatism and indigestion; an antidote to dram-drinking."—London Medical Record. Every cork branded with "Apollinaris Brunnen" around an anchor. To be had of all wine merchants, grocers, or wholesale and for export from the Apollinaris Company (limited), 19, Regent-street, London, England.

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The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1877.

In the Legislative Assembly, yesterday,

Several questions were asked, the replies to which will be found in the report in chief.

Mr. Speaker announced receipt of messages from his Excellency the Governor, assenting on behalf of her Majesty to the Temporary Supply Bill for June; the Bathurst, Grafton, and Armidale Diocese Bill; and the Sydney Common Improvement Act Amendment Bill.

Mr. F. B. Suttor laid on the table copies of depositions in the case of Willington v. Clegg, for assault and larceny, and it was ordered that the document be printed.

On the motion of Mr. Leary, it was ordered that there be laid on the table copies of all tenders, letters, and other papers relating to contracts for repairs to Gundagai gaol.

It was ordered that the petition presented by Mr. Clarke on 29th June, from certain inhabitants of Nowra and Shoalhaven, relative to the bridge at Greenhills, be printed.

Mr. Terry moved that the further consideration in Committee of the Whole of the Real Property Act Amendment Bill, which was interrupted for want of a quorum on Friday last, be restored to the paper, and stand an order of the day for Friday, the 13th of July. Carried.

Sir John Robertson desired to make a personal explanation, to the effect that he was reported in the daily papers to have spoken, on the previous evening, with reference to the subject of wharf extension. He was not in the House at the time, and consequently he wished to disclaim having taken any part in the debate.

Mr. Speaker informed the House that, in view of certain questions which had been asked on the previous evening as to the insolvency of the hon. member for Northumberland, he had consulted the Chief Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, who had informed him that he was not in a position to issue the certificate necessary to empower him (Mr. Speaker) to declare the seat vacant.

Mr. Davies moved the adjournment of the House to bring under notice what he conceived to be the negligence of the late Government in not purchasing certain land in Pitt-street, Sydney, which was required for the enlargement of the General Post Office. He thought the land had been offered on reasonable terms, and should have been taken by the Government.

Sir John Robertson denied having ever heard of this business. Some of his colleagues might have had overtures made to them, but this was certainly the first he had heard of the mattter.

After remarks from Mr. Burns, Mr. Macintosh, Mr. Hill, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Hurley (Hartley), and Mr. F. B. Suttor, Mr. Davies replied, and the motion for adjournment was put and negatived.

Mr. Windeyer laid on the table a copy of his opinion, as Attorney-General, with reference to the abolition of tolls on public roads and bridges. It was ordered that the document be printed.

Captain Onslow moved,—"That, in the opinion of this House, the proposed construction of a breakwater at Trial Bay will be a waste of the public money, and that no further sum should be expended in such work." This matter had been several times under the notice of Parliament, and, he believed, would never have been consented to had it not been on account of a desire to find employment for prison labour. He, however, did not agree with founding large prison establishments at so great a distance from headquarters, as it would be impossible to exercise a proper supervision over their management. As a harbour of refuge, he thought the proposed work would be a great failure, and he was borne out in that opinion by the experience of the mother-country, where works of a similar nature had not answered the expectations formed of them. It was only in isolated cases that vessels bore up for such places as Trial Bay, and with the rapid substitution of steam for sailing ships, harbours of refuge were not so much a necessity as they were some years ago. He thought that greater inducements should be offered to masters and crews of ships to be careful of life and property, by giving them a better remuneration than they at present received; and if this were done, much of the necessity that now existed for harbours of refuge would be done away with. The hon. member quoted at some length from the writings of Mr. Brassey to show that vessels were very often lost by overloading, an evil which might be easily removed. The best shipowners of Great Britain now advised their commanders to keep the open sea and avoid harbours of refuge. He believed the proposed work would cost a million and a half, and would be a criminal and wanton waste of public money.

Mr. Hoskins had no wish to put himself forward as an authority on the desirableness or otherwise of constructing harbours of refuge, but it should not be forgotten that the proposed work had received the sanction of two successive Parliaments. He, however, dissented from the statement of the hon. mover that harbours of refuge were being abandoned in the mother-country. Such was not the case, as large sums of money were annually being expended on those works, and he thought the House would hardly be prepared to accept the statement of the hon. member that those harbours of refuge had always proved to be failures. The construction of breakwaters at Newcastle and Kiama demonstrated beyond dispute the fact that they were capable of standing the strongest pressure of the sea, and the Engineer-in-Chief had received recommendations from the highest naval authorities for the prosecution of this work. With reference to the objection taken by the hon. member that the formation of a penal establishment at Trial Bay was undesirable, he could hardly think prisoners could be better employed than in the construction of this breakwater, and the proposed penal establishment was strongly recommended by the Comptroller-General of Prisons. Tenders had already been accepted for the erection of prison buildings, and the contractors were at work. He thought it was too much to expect that, after what had already been sanctioned, the House would stultify itself by voting for the resolution.

Mr. Dibbs thought the hon. member (Captain Onslow) deserved the thanks of the country for having brought this matter under the consideration of Parliament; and his speech on the subject had not been answered by the Minister for Works. He had had the advantage of visiting the locality of the proposed breakwater, and he was of opinion that it would take at least twenty-five years to construct, by which time science might very possibly have pointed out its utter uselessness, while it should not be forgotten that the colony was not able to afford the large expenditure about to be incurred. With reference to the causes which contributed to the losing of ships, he thought very few indeed had been lost by overloading, and in the event of severe weather, very few would ever make for this proposed harbour of refuge. He looked upon this as a useless expenditure of not less than a million of money, and he should, therefore, vote for the motion.

Sir John Robertson said that as a matter of fact we had fewer harbours of refuge on our coast than any other country. He did not think there were any great engineering difficulties connected with this work, and he was therefore at a loss to understand how hon. members could say that it would cost a million of money. It should be borne in mind that the expenditure now being incurred was not for a breakwater, but for a prison, and this was a most important consideration, as it would afford a good opportunity of utilising our criminal labour, a most desirable principle to establish in this country. He certainly preferred the opinions of scientific gentlemen who had reported on this matter to that of hon. members who could not be expected to know a great deal about the utility of such works. He hoped the House would not agree to the motion of the hon. member Captain Onslow.

Mr. Forster was of opinion that this work was absolutely necessary in the interests of humanity. He strongly supported the proposal to establish a penal establishment at Trial Bay, as likely to have a good effect upon the unfortunate beings now confined in gaol, in the heart of a populous city like Sydney.

Mr. Macintosh thought the proposed breakwater a most desirable work, and one which would afford a long period of employment for a class whose labour it was most desirable to utilise.

Mr. Buchanan was totally opposed to this work, as a wanton expenditure of public money, and one which would be productive of no good result. He strongly opposed the assertion that the prisoners in Darlinghurst gaol were not comfortably housed and fed. He thought there was a decided tendency to make prison life too attractive, and the establishment which it was proposed should be brought into existence at Trial Bay was only supported by virtue of this false reasoning. It had been shown that Trial Bay already served as a harbour of refuge, and consequently the proposed expenditure was not required.

Mr. Sutherland disagreed with the statement of the Minister for Works that two previous Governments had given their sanction to the construction of a large prison at Trial Bay. It had never been intended that this money should be expended in the erection of a gaol. All that the House had agreed to was the erection of a temporary stockade to accommodate the prisoners while engaged in the construction of a breakwater. The manner in which it was proposed to carry out this work would cost considerably over a million of money, and he protested against bringing criminal to compete against free labour.

After further debate, in which Mr. Cameron, Mr. Charles, Mr. Farnell, Mr. M'Elhone, Mr. R. B. Smith, and Sir Henry Parkes took part, Captain Onslow replied, and the motion was put and negatived on division, by 20 to 6.

The House adjourned at twenty minutes past 11 p.m. till 4 p.m. this day (Wednesday).

The question of Chinese immigration into Australia is in itself one at all times deserving the careful consideration of the Legislature; and it is more especially so at the present time when the Government of Queensland has to a certain extent got into a position of antagonism with the Imperial Government, and is asking the neighbouring Legislatures to back it up. It is reasonable, therefore, that a Government night should be set apart for the discussion, and it is to be hoped that the question will be dealt with in a manner becoming its importance.

The problem of race, and of the intermixture of races, is one that we in Australia cannot possibly put aside as not concerning us. A large belt of the northern portion of Australia is tropical country, and though it may be occupied pastorally by the European race, it can never be occupied agriculturally without the aid of races who are fitter for outdoor labour in hot climates than are people of European race. No definite policy has as yet been determined on by the northern colonies, still less by Australia as a whole. Hitherto the Queensland Government has sanctioned, not to say favoured, the introduction of Polynesians to suit the needs of the sugar plantations. Though introduced originally for plantation purposes, the islanders have been found useful for pastoral purposes. An effort is now being made to restrict their employment in this latter capacity, and the movement is regarded as a preliminary step to discouraging any further importation of Polynesians at all. It will be quite possible to go back upon past legislation, and, when the islanders now in Queensland have died off or returned to their homes, to prevent the introduction of any more of their race. A similar policy of exclusion may be carried out with respect to all other Asiatic and African races. There are certain well-marked and easily intelligible social and political evils connected with the coexistence, in one country, of two races dissimilar and unassimilable. America has this difficulty in respect to its negro population. Australia may easily have it in respect to the Polynesian and Chinese population. There are also obvious economical disadvantages in not turning to account the rich tropical lands capable of profitable agricultural treatment. In Queensland, in the northern territory at present attached to the Government of South Australia, and in the northern half of Western Australia, tropical agriculture is possible, but possible only with the aid of races fitted for the work—races which at present are socially and intellectually inferior to the dominant European race. The three Governments that at present control this portion of Australia will have to decide whether they will put up with the presence of the inferior race, or forego the profits of tropical agriculture.

That, however, is rather a question for to-morrow than for to-day. The immediate difficulty does not arise out of any strong tendency towards tropical agriculture. Australia has not sufficiently emerged from the pastoral stage for plantation labour to become "a burning question." It is our mineral wealth that is creating the difficulty. Chinese labour has never been imported systematically by employers as Polynesian labour has been. The Chinese do not come to work for Australian employers, nor do they come with any intention of competing in the Australian labour market. For the most part they come either on their own account to dig for gold, or else they are shipped by Chinese speculators who expect to make a profit out of their labour. According to recent accounts from the north this expectation is likely to be very much disappointed. But the immigration has been hitherto sufficiently large to make the Chinese population in one or two districts overwhelmingly preponderant, and it was with a view of discouraging any further immigration that the Queensland Government passed the measure which the British Government has disallowed. The Queensland Government is endeavouring to repeat substantially its previous legislation, and is asking for the sympathy and support of the neighbouring Legislatures. It is in response to that request for sympathy that Mr. Buchanan has submitted his resolution. A glance at its wording, however, is sufficient to show that it is not one that our Assembly could with propriety adopt. It expresses its regret at "the disallowance of a measure affecting the vital interests of Queensland, and in some measure endangering our own position." But a resolution which does not fairly grapple with the difficulties of the case is useless for the purpose intended. Two distinct reasons have been given why the measure was disallowed. The first is that it was unjust to persons who, though of Chinese race, are naturalized, or natural-born subjects of her Majesty, and who are, therefore, entitled to all the privileges of British subjects. The second reason is that the measure is contrary to express treaty stipulation. For our Assembly to express regret at the disallowance of the measure would, therefore, be to express regret that her Majesty's Government should guard the interests of all her subjects, and to express regret that it should be faithful to its treaties.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that those who are and have been responsible for the administration of public affairs in the colony, should prefer to deal with the matter in a different strain. The leader of the present Government, and the leader of the late Government have each given notices of amendment on Mr. Buchanan's motion. Of these two amendments, that of Sir John Robertson appears to be preferable, both in its one and spirit. Sir Henry Parkes proposes first to express sympathy with Queensland, and then offers support to any "well-devised and temperate measures" calculated to abate the evil of excessive Chinese immigration. As no support is promised to the particular bill about which the Queensland Parliament is so anxious, the implication is that that bill is neither well devised nor temperate. We cannot honestly deny the truth of the censure thus involved for the Queensland measure, especially when taken as a reply to the Earl of Carnarvon's despatch, does not appear to us to deserve either of these appellations. But there is no necessity to say this in a formal resolution of the Assembly, still less as an addendum to a vote of sympathy. Sir Henry Parkes's amendment has the fault that we have already pointed out in the Earl of Carnarvon's despatch. It practically says to Queensland, "We cannot approve of this bill; send us something else that we can approve." Sir John Robertson's amendment, on the contrary, suggests what is obvious the right course under the circumstances, namely, that the colonies should unite in representing to her Majesty's Government the way in which the treaty is operating, and urge upon it to obtain such a modification of existing treaty conditions as would allow Australia to protect itself against an undue immigration of Chinese. Colonial Governments may be fairly asked to deal with all difficulties that are purely local, or that are of their own creation, but they cannot be asked to deal unaided with difficulties that arise directly out of Imperial action. The Earl of Carnarvon has overlooked this, and it is proper enough for colonial legislatures to point out that as an Imperial treaty is the difficulty that stands in the way, the Imperial Government must take the initiative in solving the difficulty.

A short time back there was a discussion in the Assembly upon the question of contracts for the supply of stores for the Public service. On Friday last there was another discussion upon the subject of contracts for the execution of work for the Public Service. The work under notice was the construction of a number of railway trucks. Objection was taken to the condition which required a deposit of 10 per cent. as security for the fulfilment of the contract, on the ground that it tended to shut out small contractors from the competition, and to throw the work into the hands of a few large capitalists, who, when a monopoly had been created by this means, would turn round and demand what prices they saw fit from the Government.

The object of the Government in having its work done upon the system of tenders and contracts is to get it done at a reasonable price, within a fixed time, and in a satisfactory manner. But complaints about the failure of the system in this respect have been as plentiful as blackberries on an English hedgerow. The Government has repeatedly granted extensions of time, and has frequently been obliged to make fresh arrangements for the completion of the contracts; and even where the public interest may not have suffered materially in the matter of price or quality of work, it has been damaged by the delay, both directly and through a hundred indirect channels. The injury to the public through the non-fulfilment of railway contracts is notorious. Private enterprise has been deprived for the time of the facilities for expansion which would otherwise have been placed within its reach, the public money invested in the unfinished lines has been made to lie unproductive, and the lines already open for traffic have been prevented from earning what they might have earned through an increase of the general traffic. What has been the cause of these delays? How is it that contracts supposed to be binding, have not been carried out in their integrity? It used to be said, "They manage these things better in Victoria." Here, we have contented ourselves with bonds and sureties. There, they have insisted upon a cash deposit as a security. Now, it is said that to require a substantial cash deposit is to subject the poor man to hardship, and the State to the risk of loss by the creation of a monopoly.

Against the risk of monopoly there is the check of importation, unless the Government deliberately forego that advantage by confining the work within the colony. There may be exceptional cases, in which importation could not be resorted to for want of time; but monopolies are not to be created by exceptional transactions of that sort. The evil of creating a monopoly, however, would be the danger of an ultimate undue increase of prices; but a check against that would be provided by so arranging the orders that there should be small lots as well as large ones to be tendered for. The smaller contracts would be within the grasp of the smaller men; and if the large capitalists proceeded to raise prices to rates at which small establishments could turn out the work with profit, the owners of them would at once be admitted within the field of competition. The interest of the large capitalists, if they wanted to hold a monopoly, would lie in keeping prices down at a level that would preclude such competition. And if they did that, the public interest would gain instead of lose by the process. The large capitalists could only do this by introducing improved appliances and economical methods; and these would be introduced and made available for the purposes of both public and private enterprise, not at the public cost, but by a system which caused a saving of public money. If a monopoly were created on those terms, it would be created for the public advantage.

But it is said that to demand a substantial cash deposit from contractors is to subject men of small means to hardship by depriving them of the chance of competing. If small contracts as well as large ones are put up to competition this can hardly be the case with men whose means, though small, are large enough to give them a responsible position as Government contractors. It is probable that the system would exclude men who had no means at all, and who were as weak in credit. But that is just the very end to be attained in the interest of the public. Experience has shown that there is no sufficient guarantee in mere bonds and sureties for the due fulfilment of Government contracts when they fall into the hands of men of that sort. In their case, if all contingencies fall out favourably, they may make some gain upon the contract; but should any accident happen, or anything unforeseen arise to interfere with the work, they must make a loss by carrying it out, and the result is that they throw it up. They have nothing to lose by throwing up the contract, but everything to lose by fulfilling it, and so they do not fulfil it, but leave the Government to deal with the difficulty as best it may. On the other hand, men who pay down a substantial cash deposit have something to lose, and therefore some inducement to carry their work through, even though they may have miscalculated their chances of profit at the outset.

The point to be noticed is that the Government does not want to be engaged in enforcing bonds, or punishing defaulters, or taking half-executed contracts into its own hands. What the Government wants is to get its work done well and expeditiously. It is the old principle—prevention better than cure—that should govern in these matters. A system that gives some guarantee that a contract will be fulfilled is ten times better than a system which provides penalties for non-fulfilment. To use an illustration that may be seasonable just now, the way to ensure *bona fides* is to make a man pay down the stakes. It is true that the interest on the money deposited by the contractor would probably be charged in some form or other against the Government. But regarding that as the price to be paid by the Government for the advantage of having its work done well, off-hand, and without any embarrassing applications for relief or favour, the money is well expended.

In the course of the discussion, the other night, some rather serious charges of favouritism were made in connection with the business of a public department. This matter should, of course, be inquired into by the Minister. It was not very clear, however, whether the hon. members who brought the charge were not of opinion that the alleged wrong had been committed as a matter of course, and that anybody who has quitted a private establishment to enter the public service, and has relatives or friends in the establishment he has left, must necessarily be incapable of dealing fairly with other people who may be competing with his late employers for public work. Charges of this nature demand specific proof. Their truth is not to be inferred from a mere statement of the relations which the accused party has held and holds towards the firm which he is said to have the power of favouring. It is, further, a question whether a sweeping change must not soon be made in the arrangements for transacting public business, if matters of this kind are to be discussed in this way in the Assembly. It would be an unwise step to exclude them absolutely from discussion there. The Assembly, holding control over the Executive, has a clear right to inquire into charges of maladministration, and could not surrender that right without endangering the public interest. But, on the other hand, it is primarily a Legislative Assembly, and if it devotes its time to the irregular, informal, and gossipy treatment of all charges and complaints arising out of the manifold business transactions of the departments, its chances of doing anything at all in the way of legislation may soon vanish. Would it not be well to give up a day each week for the purpose of chatting about grievances? The rest of the time might then be free for business.

No one can pass an evening in the Legislative Assembly now without becoming painfully aware that the use of un-Parliamentary language in debate has become a common occurrence. Expressions which would formerly have met with universal condemnation from both sides of the House are nightly permitted to pass unchallenged; or, if challenged, are repeated so often that out of very weariness honourable members who wish to preserve the character of the Assembly cease what appears to be a useless protest, and resign themselves to the inevitable infliction. Monday night was another case in point. The matter before the Assembly was a sum of £3624 on the Estimates for the Engineer's department of Harbours and Rivers' Navigation. There was no contention that this sum is too much or too little. There was no proposition for any reform in the administration of the department. But, under the accusation of favouritism on the part of the Ministry to one wharf proprietor as against another, hour after hour was wasted for the third time before the estimate was allowed to pass. If this matter be a dispute between Messrs. Dibbs and Smith, the Legislative Assembly is not the place where it should be fought out with one member as accuser and another as defendant. If it be a dispute between the Crown and riparian proprietors and lessees, it is the Ministry, not the Parliament, who should conduct it to its proper issue; and, if finally, it be a question as to the propriety of the Ministerial decision, even involving a charge of political corruption, it should be brought before Parliament on a distinct motion, and not dragged into the discussion of an item on the Estimates with which it has nothing to do. To connect such a matter with the Estimates can only serve one purpose;—it can create endless obstruction and waste of time, gratify private malice by affording an opportunity to wound the feelings of an opponent, and possibly damage his public reputation, and at the same time shrink from investigation before a competent tribunal. Cannot the Assembly interpose to save its members from this kind of torture, and the public from such demoralizing exhibitions? Or have they permitted the thing so often that they have always on hand a stock of private feuds to be avenged in the name of public business, and they think it but right to give a turn to both sides? Let them reflect on the influence such conduct is likely to have upon public opinion. The sensible and honest part of the community

will be disgusted with politics, as in the United States, and the conduct of affairs will fall into the hands of tricksters and political gamblers, who will do anything for place and power. Surely there are sufficient honest men in the Assembly to save New South Wales from a destiny like that. But the abuse has gone so far that they will need all their strength to check its advance. A people and its rulers are usually of similar character, because they react on each other for mutual progress or degradation. The highest example is commonly the most potent, and for that reason, if for no other, it should ever be the purest, the most exalted, and the worthiest of imitation.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORT. — In the Legislative Assembly yesterday, Sir John Robertson called attention to the fact that a long speech had been attributed to him on the question of Dibbs' wharf, when he was not in the Assembly during the debate, and did not speak on the subject. By a singular coincidence, it happened that the opinions attributed to the leader of the Opposition were those which he would have expressed had he spoken. The error which Sir John gracefully and good-humouredly pointed out arose from the accident of the printer setting the honorable gentleman's name in capital letters and placing it at the head of a paragraph, instead of in ordinary type and allowing it to form part of the speech of Mr. Garrett.

BLACKWATTLE BAY. — The pestiferous swamp, formerly known as Blackwattle Bay, has at length been filled up, and the public want to know what the Government are going to do with it. The land in its present condition is an eyesore to the neighbourhood; and it would be a great public advantage if it were converted into a place of recreation. A dense population is settling down in that part of the city and suburbs, and at the present rate of progress it will not be long before all the available ground is covered over with buildings. The present seems to be an opportune time for getting this land dedicated as a recreation reserve, and when it is remembered how much and how long the residents of the south-western portion of the city and of the Glebe have suffered by Governmental and municipal neglect in regard to the drainage of this particular locality, it is surely time that the authorities made all the reparation in their power by at once having this land dedicated to the public. There are few cities so badly off for recreation reserves as Sydney; and a due regard to the health and convenience of the people would now prevent the calamity which otherwise may hereafter befal the city by the sale of this land for building purposes.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The hon. the Minister for Works in the Assembly last night said, in reply to Mr. Davies, that provision would be made for extending the railway from Wallerawang to Mudgee in the loan estimates for the present year, but that provision could not be made in those estimates for the extension of the railway from Redfern to the northern end of the city, inasmuch as the surveys and borings in connection with it would not be sufficiently advanced for an estimate of the probable cost to be made in time.

CITY RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The Metropolitan Railway Extension Committee held their weekly meeting as usual, at the rooms of Messrs. Richardson and Wrench, yesterday afternoon. The attendance was not very numerous, and the chair was occupied by Mr. Thomas Robertson. Owing to the fact that because of pressure of business, the resolutions of Mr. A. Stuart, M.P., had not come on in committee of the Assembly on Friday last, and as the Railway Committee had previously decided to await the formal action of Parliament in respect of these resolutions before taking another step, little or nothing had been done during the week, and the secretaries' reports contained no special points of interest. It was, however, promised, that at the meeting on Tuesday next, a full statement of the expenses of the city railway agitation, and the receipts, would be submitted, with the view to publication. During the week the secretaries will, we understand, wait upon some of the leading commercial firms that have not yet been applied to, for their subscriptions, in order that the list shall be complete before publication.

COMPLIMENTARY BANQUET TO ALDERMAN PLAYFAIR.—Last night the committee of the late successful annual butchers' picnic to Botany entertained their then chairman (Mr. Alderman Playfair) to a complimentary dinner, at Gannon's Exchange Hotel. The affair was a very successful one of the kind; the dinner, *a la Russe*, being served by Mr. Gannon in his best style. The chair was occupied by Mr. Thomas Quinlan, who had Mr. Playfair on his right; and the vice-chair by Mr. Glass. There was a full attendance of members of the committee, with a fair sprinkling of other gentlemen. The chairman and vice-chairman proposed the usual loyal toasts, which were duly honoured. The chairman then proposed the toast of the evening—"The health of Mr. Alderman Thomas Playfair, the chairman at the last butchers' picnic." Mr. Playfair had very ably filled the chair; and it was to his action and that of a few other members of the committee that they had been honoured at the late picnic with the presence of Sir Henry Parkes and Sir John Robertson—an honour not usually conferred upon trades gatherings. (Cheers.) They were much indebted to Mr. Playfair for the manner in which he had filled the chair on the occasion referred to. (Cheers.) They would recollect that on one occasion Mr. Playfair was beset with the severe difficulties to which all men of business were liable; but instead of availing himself of the means which the law afforded of getting rid of responsibilities, he boldly faced his difficulties, and outfaced them and overcame them. (Cheers.) Mr. Playfair had worked his way up from a comparatively humble position, and they were all aware how ably he had fulfilled his private and public duties in life. (Cheers.) The chairman concluded with presenting Mr. Playfair with a handsome little gold medal, with suitable inscriptions, as a memento of the recent event. Mr. Playfair replied in suitable terms, thanking the committee for their gift. He referred to the great importance of the trade, and suggested the desirability of their combining together as an association. Among the other toasts were the health of the committee, and of Messrs. Walsh and Elliott (who had taken a great deal of trouble in connection with the picnics), and of the chairman.

FOUND DEAD ON THE MARKET WHARF.—About half-past 8 o'clock yesterday forenoon constable Sheevan was informed that a man, who was either dead or dying, was lying on the Market Wharf. The constable went to the wharf and found that a man named William Butler was lying there dead. A man named Petrie stated that he had known deceased some time back, and that he was about 30 years of age, and a seaman. Of late he had been in the habit of lying about the wharfs. He had recently been in ill-health, and had no settled home. The body was removed to the deadhouse, Circular Quay. It was seen by Dr. Hunter. George Thorne, watchman on the Market Wharf saw deceased on the wharf the previous night, when he complained of being very ill.

STEAMERS AT THE SCULLING MATCH.—The *Echo* of yesterday has the following note of the day:—Before the recent sculling match passes out of notice we wish in the interests of the public to call attention to an imperfection in the arrangements of Saturday, with a view to preventing its recurrence on any future occasion. Both Trickett and Rush engaged several steamers, and sought the patronage of the public successfully. The prices of tickets were graded from half-a-crown up to ten shillings, the latter figure being supposed to secure the best boat, the most select company, and the best view of the race. The latter was of course the great consideration. Trickett's steamers, the Kembla and the Monaro, for which ten shillings and five shillings were charged respectively, were to follow upon the very heels of the competitors throughout the greater part of the course. But they did nothing of the kind, and, in fact, instead of being the first to follow, they were literally the last. They did not even start to follow until the race was almost finished, and was a couple of miles or more down the stream. This arose through the Kembla not keeping time in taking up her position at the Circular Quay. She was late in getting her passengers on board, and late in taking up her assigned position in the stream. Then her stern was where her stem ought to be, and a rope had to be passed to the Monaro in order to swing her round. While this was taking place Trickett and Rush shot by. They came out from behind one headland, were seen for a couple of minutes, and then disappeared behind another point. For this privilege of looking at the race for about two minutes a number of people paid ten shillings, and others paid five shillings. No attempt was made to lift the anchor of the Monaro until the Kembla had been swung round. Of course all this was excessively irritating to the passengers, who had very just cause of complaint. No doubt the trip up the Parramatta River was very pleasant. Port Jackson is always charming, and the scene presented by the numerous steamers and yachts, with the shores lined with thousands of people, was most picturesque and cheerful. But, after all, the one great desire was to see the race. We hope that this bungle will be remembered in the event of future contests on the same water. It is not at all unlikely that before long we shall be visited by one or more of the great English scullers anxious to wrest back the championship of the world, and in that case we trust that those who engage to give the public an ample view of the race, and take their money for that purpose, will be somewhat more careful to carry out their side of the contract.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred near Balmoral, in Victoria, the particulars of which are given in the *Hamilton Spectator*. On Monday, 24th ultimo, a lad named John Oliver, aged 17, was sent to cut posts with which to erect a shed. He went into the fork of a tree twelve feet high, with three branches, and having cut one all right was cutting a second when it bounded back, fixing him on the stump of the first branch, which caught him in the abdomen and legs, leaving the upper part of his body hanging down. It took two hours with seven men to release him, the limb being so heavy. When extricated he was bleeding freely from the thigh, but the main injuries were in the abdomen. He was taken home, and every attention paid him. The intention was to convey him to the hospital, but he died soon after midnight, though sensible to the last.

ERRATUM.—An error occurs in the name of the owner of a property which was yesterday advertised for sale by Messrs. Batt and Rodd. For "W. C. Rodd," read "B. C. Rodd, Esq."

LENDING BRANCH OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The lending branch of the Free Public Library was opened to the public yesterday, and will no doubt be largely taken advantage of by the studious portion of the community resident in or near Sydney. The basement story of the library has been converted into a lending branch, and those who remember the apartment as a wine store or a coal cellar will appreciate more fully the satisfactory nature of the alteration made by the Colonial Architect. From very unpromising materials he has produced a dry, airy, and fairly well-lighted library. The arrangements—if not all that could be desired when we bear in mind the magnificence of the public library at Melbourne—will better provide for the requirements of the reading public than could reasonably have been expected; and defects arising from the smallness of the accommodation, both in the reading and the lending branch, are as far as practicable counterbalanced by the matured experience of the librarian (Mr. R. C. Walker), and the assiduity of his subordinates. The great success which has attended the operation of the reading branch augurs well for that of the lending branch, and a few months will probably suffice to demonstrate the wisdom of the trustees and the Government in instituting this free-loan library. The stock of the lending branch consists at present of about two thousand volumes, and about four thousand patents granted by the Commissioners for Great Britain. The catalogue and regulations form a neat little pamphlet of about seventy pages, and may be had at the Government Printing Office for the almost nominal charge of 3d. The following is a synopsis of the classification:—Class A. Natural philosophy, science, and the arts; B. History, chronology, antiquities, and mythology; C. Biography and correspondence; D. Geography, topography, voyages and travels; E. Jurisprudence; F. Moral and mental philosophy and education; G. Poetry and drama; H. Miscellaneous literature; I. Patents. The catalogue is preceded by two indices, one of the principal subjects, and the other of authors; and, as the arrangement is alphabetical under the classes above mentioned, there can be no difficulty in finding any book required. The entrance to the loan branch is from Macquarie-street; and the library will be open for the issue and return of books on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 1 p.m. to 7 o'clock p.m. For more detailed information we refer our readers to the regulations themselves, which will be found in our advertising columns; but we may, however, quote one or two of the more salient paragraphs. Books will be lent only to persons residing in the city or suburbs, or in the districts to which the penny postage extends. Persons wishing to borrow books to read at home must first obtain a recommendation from one of the trustees of the institution, the Mayor, or one of the aldermen of the city, on proper forms, which can be obtained from the officer in charge of the library. This recommendation must be signed by the applicant, guaranteeing the trustees against loss, and, when duly signed and found correct, will be exchanged for a borrower's ticket, entitling the person recommended to borrow books for twelve calendar months, from the 1st of January in each year, subject to the regulations. Every person, before obtaining a borrower's ticket, is required to read the regulations, and must sign his or her name and place of residence in a book containing a copy of the printed regulations, and such signature shall be taken and be considered as an assent to the regulations. All applications for books must be written in ink on the proper slips provided at the counter for the purpose, and the catalogue number of the book must be inserted on the slip; but the applicant should first ascertain from the officer in charge if the book is out. Only one volume will be issued at a time, and borrowers are not allowed to have more than one volume in their possession, except by the special permission of the librarian; and the officer in charge may refuse to change books twice on the same day. All books must be returned within the period of seven days, but may be re-issued, except in cases of works in demand. Non-compliance with this rule will render the borrower liable to the suspension of his or her ticket for three months.

HARRIS-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—The fourteenth anniversary of Harris-street Baptist Church, and the ninth anniversary of the erection of the building, were celebrated last evening by a tea meeting, after which was held a public meeting under the presidency of the Rev. Mr. Murray. There was a large attendance, and the chairman's opening speech was followed by addresses by the Rev. Messrs. Cornford, Hibberd, and Fenwick. Some choice pieces of music were rendered by the choir in the course of the evening.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—A public meeting was held last evening in the Temperance Hall, of the members of No. 1 Australian Total Abstinence Benefit Society, Mr. Henry Brow, the president, in the chair. The chairman in a lucid address, pictured some of the crime and wretchedness caused by the "demon drink," and argued that it was the duty of every lover of his country to do all that he could to arrest the downward progress of a large proportion of their fellow men. Mr. George Perry, the secretary, expressed his satisfaction at the progress this new institution had achieved among many having a similar object, and was gratified that so large an assembly had come together on the occasion of their first public meeting. He thought that they might be assured of achieving considerable success, and that when their principles were more widely known, a large influx of members would take place. The present entrance fee was only 5s., which after September next it was proposed should be increased; the advantages they offered to members are at best equal to those of any similar society; while they had no signs, no regalia, nor any meetings with closed doors. But one rule they adhered to most religiously, that if any member shall be known to have twice violated his pledge his expulsion follows. Mr. D. Dawes, the vice-president, and eight or nine brethren of the lodge, delivered addresses, and the singing of several temperance melodies varied the programme of a very enthusiastic meeting.

RICHMOND.—It is always pleasing to find young people take an interest in science, and more especially when self-improvement is the motive which prompts to study. As an illustration of this remark, it may be mentioned, that on Monday evening last, several young ladies from twelve to sixteen, who are on a holiday visit to Richmond, requested Professor Hamilton to deliver a short address on phrenology at the Royal Hotel, where, for carrying out the objects of his profession he has been staying for several days. Mr. Hamilton very goodnaturedly acceded to their request on condition that they should contribute £1 towards the Hawkesbury Benevolent Asylum. To this the young ladies agreed, and the result was an hour's most instructive entertainment, in which not only they, but also several grown up persons participated. Professor Hamilton, whose abilities as a practical phrenologist and public lecturer are well known, seems to be now "starring it" in the country, and his delineations of character are highly appreciated by all classes.

GLEBE BAND OF COURAGE.—The fourth meeting of this association for the season was held in the Presbyterian church, on Monday evening. There was a crowded attendance. The Rev. Andrew Gardiner occupied the chair, and opened the meeting with praise and prayer. He then examined the children orally on a large portion of the book of Judges, and awarded prizes to those who answered well. Mr. John Robbs, one of the teachers, recited with good effect "The Wreck of the Royal George." The Rev. James Rickards and Mr. Alfred Allen gave instructive and entertaining addresses to the young. Two of the lady-teachers rendered very sweetly the hymn in Sankey's Collection "I Hear the Saviour say." During the evening recitations were given by eleven boys and girls, of whom by the votes of all the children present five received prizes. Mr. Joseph Paxton spoke of the new Presbyterian church and school in course of erection, and distributed collecting cards among many of the young people. The usual collection was taken up for the building fund, and a most interesting meeting was brought to a close about 9 o'clock, with the hymn "Hold the Fort," and the benediction.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT OF TASMANIA.—After an almost wearisome process of election the Assembly of Tasmania is at length complete, and its members now are as follows:—Brighton, Dr. Butler; Campbell Town, G. W. Keach; Clarence, H. Lamb; Cumberland, N. J. Brown; Deloraine, S. Henry; Devon, West, C. Meredith; Devon, East, J. M. Dooley; Fingal, A. Douglas; Franklin, J. E. Risby; George Town, G. Gilmore; Glamorgan, J. Mitchell; Glenorchy, A. Dobson; Hobart, South, J. Belbin; Hobart, North, G. Salier; Hobart, West, J. D. Balfe; Hobart, East, P. O. Fysh; Hobart, Central, D. Lewis; Kingborough, C. O'Reilly; Launceston, North, H. E. Lette; Launceston, South, S. Tulloch; Launceston, Central, W. Hart; Morven, J. Whitehead; New Norfolk, A. Riddoch; Norfolk Plains, C. H. Bromby; Oatlands, A. Pillinger; Queenborough, R. Gayer; Richmond, W. Hodgson; Ringwood, W. St. P. Gellibrand; Selby, T. C. Just; Sorell, J. Gunn; Westbury, T. Reibey; Wellington, W. Moore. In giving the above list of members the *Tribune* says:—Many of the constituencies have returned the gentlemen who previously represented them, whilst some members of the ex-Assembly sit in the new House for fresh constituencies—thus Mr. Meredith, who represented Norfolk Plains, now sits for West Devon. Mr. Lewis, the former member for Clarence, now represents Central Hobart; and Mr. Bromby, having been defeated for Central Launceston, has been elected for Norfolk Plains. Several members of the last Assembly do not hold seats in the existing one, viz., Sir Robert Officer and Colonel Crawford (who did not seek re-election), and Messrs. Giblin, Young, Scott, Innes, and Murray, who were rejected by their old constituencies. The new members are Messrs. Lamb, Risby, Gilmore, Dobson, Lette, Hart, and Just; but of these Messrs. Gilmore and Lette have occupied seats in previous Parliaments. The seats of Messrs. Whitehead and Gilmore are certain to become vacant; that of the former on account of the illegal action, or mistake of the Returning-officer. That of Captain Gilmore because he is absent from the colony, and will not be able to take his seat within the time allowed by law, viz., within fourteen days after the meeting of Parliament. A protest has also been entered against the return of Mr. Gunn, for Sorell; and the legality of Mr. Gayer's return may be considered; but all these matters will have to be settled by the Elections and Qualifications Committee after the meeting of Parliament.

DREADFUL SUICIDE.—The *Tenterfield Star* reports that on Monday night news was received of the death by suicide of Mr. David Dickson, formerly of Sugarloaf. The unfortunate gentleman, who resided at Ravenswood, Queensland, was suffering from fever at the time, and, doubtless, to put an end to his sufferings committed the rash and fatal act of placing a gun to his head and blowing out his brains. Death was instantaneous.

THE POLICY OF ENGLAND IN REGARD TO THE WAR.—A telegram from London, referring specially to the revelations in the policy of England, proposed by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, appeared in the *Herald* of the 17th May. On looking over our Indian files we noticed in the *Times of India* the following fuller telegram on the same subject:—"London, May 15. In the House of Commons last night the Hon. R. Bourke (Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs), in reply to a question, said that neither Austria, France, Germany, nor Italy had yet answered the Circular Despatch issued by the Russian Government to the Powers, justifying the proclamation of war against Turkey. Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer), replying to a question, said Egypt being a part of Turkey, Russia had a perfect right to blockade the Egyptian ports and invade Egyptian territory. A long debate followed, during which Sir Stafford Northcote said the policy of the Government was strict neutrality, and that there was no reason why we should fight, as long as our road to India remained untouched. The reply of Lord Derby to the Russian Circular justifying war, was, he said, neither insulting nor provoking, and that the aim of Government was to keep their hands free to promote the interests of England and the world." We learn further from the same source, under date Constantinople, May 14, that "the Turkish Chamber of Deputies voted an address to England, thanking her for her reply to Prince Gortschakoff's Circular despatch to the Powers justifying the proclamation of war."

CARDINAL HOWARD.—The soldier Cardinal, whose elevation to the "Red Hat" was consummated in Rome in April last, is thus spoken of in a London journal:—"Six and twenty years ago the London streets were crowded with soldiers and dense with sight-seeing citizens. The nation was carrying to his tomb the greatest captain of the age, and all England had resolved to show the world how it honoured the hoary old soldier who forty years before had smote the Frenchman at Waterloo, and given a long peace to Europe. The pick of the English soldiery was there—the men who had grown grey in the campaigns of the Iron Duke, and the hope of the Army who had yet their spurs to win. Among the latter was Colonel Howard, commander of the Guards. He was a youth of lofty descent—a scion of "Belted Will," and an officer whose talents those who looked far in the future, foresaw might yet lead him to a high place in the profession of arms, when "Red Ruin" should stare Europe in the face. On Sunday last there was high festival on the Cœlian Hill in Rome. In the Church of St. John and St. Paul, the Cardinal was being installed on his throne as a Prince of the Church. The Cardinal who was inaugurated was an object of greater interest to the crowded audience than even the temple in which he spoke. On each side of the high altar hung the armorial bearings of Monsignor, and those curious in heraldry might have noticed that they were those of the Norfolk Howards. As the Cardinal finished his courteous reply in Italian to the address of the Passionist Fathers, he turned to the fashionable congregation and spoke in English. There must have been many there who remembered that orator when he was clad in the scarlet uniform of a soldier, instead of the scarlet robes of a Cardinal. There may, indeed, have been some in the Church on the Cœlian Hill, who stood in the London streets when Monsignor Howard rode past in command of the Guards. For the soldier of 1851 and the priest of 1877 are the same. Man proposes, but God disposes; and so, in the whirligig of events, the dashing Guardsman of a quarter of a century ago is to-day among the Princes of the Romish Church, and a candidate for the Pontifical Throne."

NEW COLONIAL INDUSTRY.—In consequence of the representation of Commander Hastings, of H.M.S. Pearl, to Commodore Hoskins, of the qualities of Mr. J. V. Lavers' washing fluid, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have forwarded to the Paymaster in charge of the Naval Depot at Sydney an order for a quantity of this fluid for trial and use in H.M. Dockyard at Portsmouth. This fact should stimulate manufacturers in their efforts, as it shows the willingness of Great Britain to appreciate the industries of her most distant dependencies.

SHOCKING DEATH BY BURNING AT GULGONG.—Our Gulgong correspondent reports that, between 3 and 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, the house of Mr. Cosgrove, situated in Bayley-street, took fire. The night watchman says he scented the smell of fire some hours previous to the flames bursting through the side of the house. The cause of the fire is a mystery. It appears the house was occupied by Mrs. Cosgrove only, her husband being away, and it was known that she had been drinking heavily all Friday, and left Mason's Hotel late in the evening. As soon as the flames burst through the side of the house several neighbours ran to render assistance, and, finding all the doors and windows fastened, they burst open one of the doors, and hearing the groans of the woman, felt the bed, but could not find her. Having obtained a light, a young man named Molloy dragged her from under the bed where she lay, literally roasting in her burning clothes. Mr. Walter, Mr. Haines, and others carried the poor creature as well as they could from the burning building to Mr. Mason's hotel. Dr. Bernoni was quickly in attendance and applied the usual remedies, but gave little hopes of her recovery. The burnt fragments of clothes were taken off and her stays cut off, at which time the body presented a frightful spectacle. It is therefore presumed that her clothes must have been burning some considerable time before the fire broke through the side of the house. The fire-brigade applied their hooks to the side of the house first; it quickly gave way, which enabled them to remove most of the furniture and extinguish the fire. At daylight, in searching the house, Mr. Mason found upon a shelf in the bedroom a partly-burnt purse containing £9 2s. 9d., and though the outside of the purse was burnt the £5-note therein remained intact. On Saturday morning the poor creature was removed to the hospital, where she lingered till 9 p.m., when death put an end to her misery. Mrs. Cosgrove was 45 years of age.

A "POPULAR EDUCATOR" ON THE HISTORY OF EXPLORATION.—If educational works generally, on Australian affairs, are to be relied upon as much as "Cassell's Popular Educator" is, their value must be great only "as popular misleaders." This is what the above work says of the Burke and Wills expedition:—"By some sad fatality, the man who had been placed at the head of the little party left to guard the depot, weary of awaiting the return of the travellers, and, thinking that they had all perished, had left the spot only a few hours before Burke and his companions reached it. Knowing that it would be utterly useless to try to overtake them, Burke and his friends directed their steps to Mount Hopeless, a short range on the west side of Lake Blanch, where they found some settlers who had 'squatted' in that locality, in as wretched a condition as themselves, without clothes and without food, endeavouring to prolong their existence by searching in the marshes and swamps for a plant called nardou, which they knew was frequently eaten by the natives when nothing better could be had. Again, disappointed of procuring aid, and unable to advance any further, Burke and Wills soon died of exhaustion, and King himself was at the point of death when he was discovered by a party of the natives, who treated him with the utmost kindness, and when he was sufficiently recovered, brought him on his way towards Melbourne, which he reached in safety towards the close of the year."

THE SPIRITUALISM IMPOSTURE.—The medium Slade (observes *Figaro*) has left England. The appeal of the medium Lawrence has not succeeded, and he is now an inmate of a prison. The ruling of the Court of Queen's Bench will check a most disgusting imposture. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn and Mr. Justice Mellor very curtly disposed of Mr. Ignatius Williams' arguments. The learned gentleman did his best under most trying circumstances, for he had no case and no "other side" to attack. The remarks of the Lord Chief Justice in the course of the argument were a proper denunciation of the folly of the imposture. His lordship said:—"If you took the opinion of any man of common sense on the question, whether this playing on the banjo and other instruments by the spirits of departed persons was due to spiritualistic agency, he would not be such a fool as to say it was, and if so, what prevents a jury from coming to the same conclusion. . . . These manifestations could only be brought about by his (the defendant's) machinations or by spiritual agency, and if done by his machinations nobody on this earth would be so foolish as to believe that he believed in his power to call up spirits. The spirits did things so preposterously absurd that they were said to be due to supernatural agency; but the jury found, as a fact, that this was not so, and that the defendant was guilty of a false pretence." The spiritualism imposture is even more revolting than foolish. The pretence of a rogue and vagabond, calling himself a medium, that the spirits of the dead are part of his stock-in-trade, and that to oblige him they move tables and chairs, slap faces, perform various feats of idiotic horseplay, and twang the banjo like a beery street-nigger, is an infamous offence. Slade used to pretend that the spirit of his dead wife pulled men's beards and pinched their legs, so that we can well believe the statement that one of Slade's visitors said to him: "If you are not an arrant impostor, the spirit of your wife is a very loose character." As the decision in the case of Lawrence makes it clear that the "spiritualism" imposture is unlawful, and that mediums will, when convicted, go to prison, those who prefer living by imposture to earning an honest livelihood will try some other and less disgusting dodge. In those cases one can hardly help regretting that the punishment of the impostors does not include a few strokes of the cat-o'-nine-tails well laid on.

THE OPERA.—Last night "Lucia di Lammermoor" was performed for the first time this season, with the following cast:—Lucia, Signora Caranti-Vita; Edgardo, Signor Camero; Enrico, Signor Orlandini; Arturo, Signor Fabris; Alisa, Signora Fabris; Normanno, Signor Torselli; Raimondo, Signor Stefani. This cast is, as to the chief artists, the same as that of last season; and in some respects we are inclined to think that the performance has improved since then. Signora Caranti-Vita always makes a fine part of the mad scene, and throws a great deal of artistic expression into it. Her voice in the first act especially, and occasionally in the second, was, however, scarcely satisfactory. It was not exactly out of time, but there was a want of precision about some of the notes—particularly in the recitatives, which sounded unpleasantly. Signor Camero was very impassioned as Edgardo; and, in the malediction scene, acted with even more than his usual power and brilliancy. Signor Orlandini, also, was quietly effective as Enrico. The others filled their parts well. The great scene to which we have last referred, was rendered by the whole company in really excellent style, and was well entitled to the enthusiastic plaudits it received. This evening "Un Ballo in Maschera" will be repeated. It may be mentioned here that the company have tendered a complimentary benefit to Mr. Samuel Lazar, which will take place next Saturday evening. Mr. Lazar deserves well of the lovers of opera in Sydney, and there ought to be a crowded house on the occasion of his benefit.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF SYDNEY.

THE usual fortnightly meeting of the City Council was held yesterday morning at the Town-hall, when his Worship the Mayor occupied the chair, and there were present Aldermen Playfair, Macintosh, Kippax, Young, Harris, Davies, Palmer, O'Connor, Chapman, and Field.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

PETITIONS.

Alderman DAVIES presented a petition from residents near the Haymarket reserve, praying for the re-erection of a urinal there.

Alderman YOUNG presented a petition from A. Torning, praying for the erection of a gas lamp at the rear of O'Connell-street.

The petitions were received and laid aside for the consideration of the committees respectively appertaining to them.

QUESTIONS.

The MAYOR, in reply to Alderman Playfair, said that no communication had been received from the Government conveying its consent to laying pavement in front of the Commissariat Stores.

The MAYOR, in reply to Alderman Davies, said that the sewerage rate notices would probably be ready to be issued by the time the next meeting was held.

THE FORTNIGHTLY ACCOUNTS.

The report of the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, was adopted.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE CLERK OF MARKETS.

Alderman CHAPMAN moved,—"That the resignation of the Clerk of the Markets, conditional upon his receiving twelve months' salary from the 1st July instant, be accepted." The motion, having been duly seconded, was agreed to.

THE EXAMINATION OF CITY ACCOUNTS.

Alderman YOUNG, pursuant to notice, moved,—"That the city accounts be examined yearly by a professional accountant, and a report thereon be furnished to this Council." In doing so he said he did not wish to cast any reflection on the present auditors or the Corporation officials, but he held that the appointment was made necessary by the recent revelation that there had been irregularities in keeping the books of the Council, and that the city account had been drawn on unduly for sewerage purposes. He held that each item of money should be applied to the purposes for which it was intended; and to see this done in a proper manner it was necessary to have a professional accountant.

Alderman MACINTOSH said he was of opinion that the engagement of such an officer would be of little service until the financial condition of the Council was in a more flourishing and sound condition.

Alderman DAVIES urged the withdrawal of the motion, because, if carried, it would cast an unfair reflection upon the abilities of the auditors and the Corporation officers, who, he believed, were all efficient men. Besides, the appointment would entail what he considered an unnecessary expenditure of £250. If there was any doubt in his mind as to the ability of the present officers who examined and kept the books, he would feel inclined to support the motion, but there was not, and he did not see either that anything had happened with regard to the bookkeeping that justified the appointment of such an official.

Alderman PLAYFAIR also said that the motion had better be withdrawn until a short bill was passed for bettering the state of the city funds. There was no proof, in his opinion, of there being anything wrong with the accounts, or that the taking of money from the city account for sewerage purposes was anything more than a matter of temporary expediency.

Alderman CHAPMAN said he was going to vote against the motion, because he did not deem it necessary to cast a slur on the auditors appointed by and representing the whole of the ratepayers.

Alderman FIELD pointed out that, if there had been any irregularity in keeping the Corporation accounts, the Aldermen contributed to it, for week after week they passed accounts in connection with sewerage matters, knowing very well at the same time that they must be paid out of the city account.

Alderman O'CONNOR supported the motion because he thought it necessary to have an officer who could see that the municipal funds were spent in a legal manner.

After some remarks from Alderman HARRIS, who opposed the motion, on the ground that he wished to dispel the idea that there was anything wrong with the city books; the motion was put and negatived, only Aldermen Young and O'Connor voting in its favour.

INCREASED POWERS FOR THE COUNCIL.

Alderman YOUNG moved,—"That the City Solicitor be instructed to prepare a bill to be submitted to Parliament, providing for the following additional revenues and endowment to be given to the Corporation, viz.:—1. Power to levy a lighting rate not exceeding 2d. in the pound. 2. Power to collect rates from all public properties and unoccupied land in the city. 3. To receive fees for public vehicles, and to levy a wheel tax. 4. To receive an annual endowment from the general revenue of £20,000."

The motion was agreed to without discussion.

RATING CITY PROPERTY SKILFULLY.

Alderman YOUNG moved,—"That a general valuation of the whole of the ratable property of the city be made by skilled professional valuators."

A short discussion ensued upon the motion, during which it was pointed out that the general assessment of the city property had recently been finished, but that in view of the many appeals made against the rating of previous years, it was highly requisite that some improvement should be made on the present system. Eventually an amendment was agreed to that the matter should be referred to the consideration of the Finance Committee and the City Treasurer.

RESERVE AT BLACKWATTLE BAY.

Alderman HARRIS moved,—"That application be made to the Government for steps to be taken for securing to the public the dedication of the whole of the reclaimed land at Blackwattle Bay as a reserve for recreation."

The motion was agreed to without discussion.

IMPROVING HERBERT-STREET.

Alderman HARRIS moved,—"That the City Surveyor be instructed to estimate the cost of forming and ballasting Herbert-street, Pyrmont, in accordance with the petition received on the 9th ultimo."

The motion was put, and carried without discussion.

PLUMBERS' LICENSES.

Alderman CHAPMAN moved,—"That the report of the Water Committee, recommending that city plumbers' licenses for 1877 be granted to John Burton and Frank A. Elliott, be adopted."

The motion was agreed to.

THE ENTRANCE TO THE TOWN HALL.

Tenders were to have been considered for the erection of entrance steps to the Town Hall, but as the plans submitted for the work did not, according to the Council, agree with the general appearance of the Town Hall building, it was resolved not to accept any until plans of a more elaborate entrance were completed.

The Council then adjourned.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

G. KISS.—At the Bazaar, at 11 and 12, Horses, Vehicles, &c.
H. VAUGHAN.—At his Rooms, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects, Pianofortes, Harmoniums, &c.
MORT AND CO.—At their Wool Warehouses, at 10, Leather.
C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 10.30, Clothing, Woollens, Millinery, Hats, Caps, &c.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—On the Premises, 3, Holt-terrace, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, at 11, First-class Regulator, Pianoforte, Household Furniture, and Effects.
L. E. THRELKELD.—At the Rooms, at 11, Amber Dates, Cheese, Shipchandlery, Flour, Sugars, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, &c.
GILCHRIST, STUBBS, AND WESTON.—At their Rooms, at 11, Houses, Balmain; Cottage and Land, Castlereagh-street; Land, Old South Head Road; Screw Steamer Phœbe; at 2, Diamond Articles.
W. PRITCHARD.—On the Ground, Garryowen, at 4, Cottage and Land.
J. BRIDGE.—At his Produce Stores, at 10.30, Leather.
F. L. BARKER.—At his Produce Stores, at 10.30, Leather.
HARRISON, JONES, AND DEVLIN.—At their Produce Stores, at 10.30, Leather.
DUNN AND LISTER.—At their Rooms, at 11, Unredeemed Pledges.
R. J. HUGHES AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11, Household Furniture and Effects.
G. W. TATE.—At the New Corporation Yards, at 11.30, Fat Pigs, Calves, &c.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—ORDER OF THE DAY.

1. Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill (No. 7); second reading.

GENERAL BUSINESS—ORDER OF THE DAY.

1. Customs Regulation Bill; to be further considered in committee.

A CURIOUS AGRARIAN OUTRAGE. — The *Geelong Advertiser* states that a scandalous outrage was perpetrated at Drysdale, one night. Some person or persons deliberately trampled over several ploughed fields planted with onions, and threw broadcast over the ground about a bagful of sorrel seed and other weeds recognised as pests to farmers.

RIFLE MATCH. — A rifle match came off at the Paddington rifle-range, on Friday last, between No. 6 Company, 1st Regiment, and the Goulburn Company, with ten men a-side, five shots each at the 200, 500, and 600 yards' range, with the option of two sighters at each range. No. 6 Company were victorious by 43 points. Colour-sergeant West was top scorer for No. 6, with 46 points; and Lieutenant Blackshaw headed the list for Goulburn with 36 points. The scoring was very indifferent, which may be attributed to the faulty ammunition now in use. On the conclusion of the firing, Lieutenant Blackshaw, after a few remarks, called for three cheers for No. 6 Company, and Captain Morris returned the compliment to the Goulburnites by calling upon his company to give three cheers for the losing team, after which the two teams adjourned to the pavilion, where a dinner was provided by the members of No. 6 Company, laid out in Mr. Cripps's best style. The usual amount of toasting was gone through, and each party expressed a wish to meet again as soon as possible. The party broke up at half-past 6, all evidently well pleased with the afternoon's sport. The following are the scores:—

No. 6 COMPANY.		GOULBURN COMPANY.	
Col.-Sergeant West	... 46	Lieutenant Blackshaw	... 36
Private J. Newland	... 43	Hon. member Riley	... 35
Q.-M.-Sergeant Law	... 43	Private Sherring ...	... 34
Corporal Dale ...	... 41	Byrne ...	... 31
Osgood ...	... 36	Bailey ...	... 31
Private Silk ...	... 36	Baxter ...	... 29
Sergeant Clough ...	... 31	Kingsell ...	... 27
Ensign Nickson ...	... 27	Jessep ...	... 27
Private Dickinson ...	... 26	Allen ...	... 27
Captain Morris ...	... 18	Corporal Morris ...	... 27
	347		304

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—It may be that the suggestion which I take the liberty of making has already been made by others, and, perhaps, may have either been carried into effect, or at least tried, but as it is just possible that the idea has never occurred to any before, I beg leave to give it for what it is worth. My proposal is simply that every train going on a long journey should carry a small galvanic battery with wires and all necessary appliances, so that if any accident or stoppage should take place in the course of the journey—say at a distance of ten or twenty miles from the nearest station, the portable wires could be attached to the telegraph wires which nearly always are by the side of the railway, and thus a message could be sent describing position of train, and asking help, &c.

Yours truly,

W. H. Y.

"THE MEANING OF THE WORD ECLECTIC."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

SIR,—In your issue of the 2nd instant, a paragraph appeared, headed as above.

As a duly qualified practitioner, registered under the Medical Board of New South Wales, and the only publicly avowed eclectic in Sydney, I trust you will accord me space to explain what eclecticism really is, as the paragraph in question would imply that it is simply an odd-and-end system, represented by unqualified persons. The word is Greek, and signifies to select.

As pathological knowledge is the sure road to correct diagnosis, little need be said on that point; but once that diagnosis is made, it is there that eclecticism manifests itself, because temperament, constitution, age, and condition of patient are taken into consideration, and remedies chosen whose physiological effects are strictly in accordance with the pathological change; but at the same time the constitutional tendency is particularly noted, because though diseases do not alter, constitutions do.

These facts alone prove that eclecticism is not an odd-and-end system, but one founded on the purest principles of physiological law, treading closely upon the heels of nature—persuading, not defying. Eclecticism is in point of fact discrimination.

As Professor Ringer, of London, one of the first men in the world, and I am given to understand other medical men in this city have avowed themselves eclectics, I make no apology for adopting the title.

I remain, Sir, &c.,

C. NORTON HARPER.

227, Macquarie-street.

FINES FOR BRUTAL ASSAULTS.—The inadequacy of fines as punishments for assaults of an aggravated character is generally admitted, and thus expressed by a London journal:—"The ruffianism which is called in law a common assault is becoming such a frequent offence that manifestly the infliction of a fine is not an effective, because not a deterrent, punishment. Any person who can afford to pay a fine and costs may, if he does not mind the expenditure, commit a common assault with impunity. There are, unfortunately, many persons of violent and lawless disposition, who do not in the least mind paying for the gratification of their brutal inclination. Another objection to the infliction of a fine is, that very often the punishment is manifestly inadequate to the offence. The substitution of imprisonment for fines in cases of common assault will not greatly increase the number of prisoners, for ruffianly disposed persons have a strong dislike to personal suffering, and would not incur the penalty of prison fare and oakum picking, with an occasional turn on the treadmill.

A FORTUNATE TIPPLER.—On the 24th ultimo constable Sutherland apprehended a man for drunken and riotous conduct in the streets of Uralla, and, on searching him at the lock-up, the officer found concealed in a bag forty-three sovereigns and two £1 notes. The man (says the *Times*) at the time of his apprehension was anything but capable of taking care of himself, and therefore it was fortunate for him that he fell into the hands of a guardian of the peace.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE FROM INJURY.—A very singular escape of a child from being killed probably is related by the *Manning River Times*:—On Monday afternoon, 24th ultimo, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, of Tinonee, went out for a walk and took their child, a little boy of about three years of age, with them. The child was placed on horseback and strapped on the saddle, and got along nicely till Mr. Taylor inadvertently let the bridle slip out of his hand. The horse, finding himself free, returned to the town at full gallop with the child hanging over the saddle. When opposite the Public school the animal commenced bucking and kicking, and in consequence the saddle turned, and the child was among the feet of the horse. At last it was seized and the child rescued from his perilous position almost uninjured.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The Government of England at some considerable cost has had compiled a voluminous Blue Book, containing some 500 pages of interesting reading matter, in addition to a number of charts and maps, giving a graphic description of the recent Arctic Expedition. The published price is one guinea, which is a considerable sum for a Parliamentary Blue Book. Sweden, with a desire to emulate the late discoveries of the English expedition, is now engaged in organising an exploring party which next year is to pass further north than the Yenisei. The King of Sweden has taken considerable interest in this matter, and has accepted the voluntary services of several learned Russian naturalists who offered to accompany the ships. Professor Nordenskjold will be one of the leading men.

MEAT TRAFFIC WITH ENGLAND.—The high price of meat which has for some years past been ruling in England has stimulated many enterprising Americans to charter, and at great expense fit up, some of the large steamers owned in England and America, for the purpose of carrying meat across the Atlantic. The trade between England and America has recently fallen off to such an extent that the Cunard, Inman, and White Star steamboat companies did not receive sufficient freight to make their steamers pay, and, consequently, their trips were less frequent than in times when trade was brisker. It is now said that the owners of the Great Eastern are considering the expediency of converting her into an enormous refrigerating chamber for the conveyance of meat across the Atlantic. If this be carried out, she will probably be fitted with new machinery. It has been found upon examination that her timbers are perfectly sound, and as her carrying capacity is enormous, her services in the new line of trade, it is thought, will prove more remunerative than they have hitherto done.

SUPPOSED MURDER AT ROCKHAMPTON.—According to the *Bulletin* of Saturday, June 23, a frightful murder appears to have been committed at North Rockhampton. A few days previous a man named Henry James Bolton was walking over the Commonage, when, about 300 yards from Mr. M'Kenna's slaughter yards, he found the dead body of a blackfellow lying in a hollow between the slaughter-yards and the river. He immediately gave notice to the police, who went out to search for the body, which was identified as that of a blackfellow named Jimmy, and when found was clothed in a pair of cord trousers and a flannel shirt. The dead man was lying on his back, with his left arm across his stomach, his right arm stretched parallel with his body, and his feet drawn under him, his knees being bent. In the left side was a huge gash, and this wound being the only one was evidently the cause of death. Two nullah-nullahs were found lying across the body, and were taken charge of by senior-constable O'Sullivan. A black felt hat was also found about three yards behind the corpse, and is also in the possession of the police. Jimmy was about 25 or 30 years old, and well known in North Rockhampton.

THE TURKISH AND RUSSIAN AMBASSADORS.—A London journal observes:—"The prettiest thing in London is to see the Turkish and Russian Ambassadors in the same room, which, indeed, may now be seen well-nigh every night—the one anxious but stolid, moving slowly and talking politics earnestly, and as with an air of request, reproach, and warning, to the men, from under his fez; the other beautifully millinered, shining all over with the art of the *valet de chambre*, and dancing about among the women like a boy eager for his first conquest, and who has never heard of such mysteries as State affairs. But to see them shake hands with each other is as beautiful a sight as the European concert or the alliance of the three Emperors."

SECRET SOCIETIES IN ITALY.—Secret Societies (observes a Russian journal) have once more come forward in Italy, that land in which of all others they have for ages been most distinguished. The anti-clerical Press have stated that they were formed by the Papal Court of Rome. There is every reason to doubt this assertion. These societies have but one aim and object—the desire of the members to evade everything like law and order, and to discover some new mode of existing without doing any kind of work. Italy has always looked to chance for the attainment of her plans. The bombs of Orsini induced Napoleon to fight the battles of Solferino and Magenta. The war between Prussia and Austria gave Italy Venice, although her army on land and her fleet at sea were beaten. The Franco-German war caused the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. It was then that Italy, with dauntless courage, attacked the Holy City, and won it with the loss of one of her soldiers killed by mistake, and one of her officers thrown from his horse. Now there is another chance. Italy wants a part of the Tyrol and the coast of the Adriatic, from Venice all round the Dalmatian line to Cattaro at least. For some weeks back she has shown this desire, and Austria has had agents at work to show her that there are elements at home which will require all her attention. Of late there have been some very unmistakable signs in Venice and other ex-Austrian provinces that the people do not find it easier to live (without working) under the Italian than the Austrian rule, and that they would not be adverse to another change, even if it were to the old state of affairs. In the present struggle Italy will find that the chances are not in her favour, and that it will be best to remain neutral. But the clerical party would be only too glad to see her join in some wild adventure either against Austria or Turkey, when she might this time find that fortune had deserted her.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

OUR SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

LONDON, JULY 2.

ALL accounts concur in stating that the Russian operations in Armenia have been checked. The Turks are displaying unwonted activity in that portion of their territory. The Russians in fact admit they were defeated with heavy loss at Sevin.

The siege of Kars is not progressing much.

The Russians were repulsed at Batoum, and driven from their positions.

The belief in an early peace is encouraged by the supineness of the Turks in their defence of the Danube. The Turkish fleet was quite inactive during the crossing of the river by the Russians.

EVACUATION OF MONTENEGRO BY THE TURKS.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The Turkish forces have evacuated Montenegro, after severe fighting and enormous losses on both sides.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

TO AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Turkey complains of Russian atrocities at Ardahan, and also of the complete and wanton destruction of Rustchuck.

The Turks offered but a feeble opposition to the Russians crossing the Danube. In effecting the passage, the Russians lost only one hundred men.

LONDON, JULY 2.

A Turkish despatch states that the Russians were completely defeated on the 27th June, near Sukoum Kaleh.

The headquarters of the Russian army in Turkey-in-Europe have been transferred to Sistova, on the right, or southern bank of the Danube.

The bombarding of Rustchuck continues. The principal buildings have already been destroyed. Nicopolis has also been destroyed.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The P. and O. S. Avoca, with the English mails for Australia, left Galle on the 30th June.

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.

NEWCASTLE.

TUESDAY.

A man named Joseph Carter, one of the steamer Lord Ashley's crew, fell down the forehold last night, and died almost immediately. An inquest was held to-day, and a verdict of "accidental death" returned.

Dr. Hill, of Lambton, has been seriously hurt by his horse falling with and rolling on him. The accident was caused through a horse ridden by John Hindmarsh falling over the doctor's. Hindmarsh has also been injured.

Mr. Levi Peak, late master of the Christchurch School, was presented with a purse of sovereigns last night, on leaving Newcastle to take charge of St. Philip's School, Sydney.

Mr. Fuller, surveyor, is making surveys for water supply for this town.

Mr. Clark, hydraulic engineer, visited the mining townships yesterday.

COOTAMUNDRA.

TUESDAY.

Great satisfaction is expressed by those interested in the appointment of a Land Agent and Clerk of Petty Sessions for this district.

The railway is expected to be opened in September next. A ballast train now runs within seven miles of the town.

MELBOURNE.

TUESDAY.

The Government intend to introduce a Railway Construction Bill without delay.

At a meeting of undergraduates and others, it was decided to form a University Rifle Corps.

Sir William Jervois has visited Stawell and Ballarat and expressed himself astonished at their extent and progress.

The Government has placed an item for the payment of members on the Estimates. They submitted a proposal for altering the hours of meeting of the Assembly; but the House negatived the proposition.

In the Assembly, to-night, Sir Charles M'Mahon withdrew his question from the notice paper, and will re-submit it in the form of a motion.

The Government has promised to proclaim the eight hours' anniversary a public holiday, in substitution for some other holiday.

The principals in the late prize fight have been bound over in their own recognizances to keep the peace. Those who were present were acquitted.

A fire occurred early this morning on the premises of Hugh Thompson, currier and boot manufacturer. A portion of the premises was destroyed. The valuable stock is insured for £4000 in various offices.

The Navigation Board held an inquiry to-day into the loss of the barque Planter on Flinders Island. She was bound from Newcastle to Adelaide, with a cargo of coals, and was driven in by stress of weather. The decision of the board is reserved.

There is magnificent weather.

The markets are dull. Wheat, 7s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. For flour, large holders ask £16.

QUEENSCLIFF.

TUESDAY.

ARRIVED.—Kedar, barque, from Puget Sound; Wollomai, schooner, from Newcastle.

SAILED.—At 4, City of Melbourne (s.), for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

TUESDAY.

In the Assembly, to-day, Mr. Playford gave notice that he would move, to-morrow, a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry.

The bill for the extension of the Narracoorte Railway will be ready in a day or two.

A number of citizens interviewed the city members to-day, to submit that a scheme of scavenging would prove less costly, and more effective than a system of deep drainage. The Attorney-General advised them to wait until the new Drainage Bill had been submitted to Parliament, which would reduce the cost of deep drainage of the city to £200,000.

Miss Ada Ward was a great success in the "New Magdalen" last night. There was a crowded house.

At a meeting of Chalmers' Church, the Rev. Charles Strong spoke strongly against the underpayment of clergymen, and said that this was the reason of so many leaving the Church.

The City Corporation has decided to proceed with the speedy erection of the public abattoirs. The Corporation is divided on the question of the deep drainage of the city.

6000 bushels of wheat are reported to have been sold at 7s. 4d.; and other sales are negotiating at 2d. more. The market seems a little easier.

PICTORIAL CALENDAR.—We have received from Messrs. Edwards, Dunlop, and Co., a very pretty little book calendar, in which the seasons are represented by pictorial illustrations. In it advertisements of the firm are interspersed, with useful information concerning the mails.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

TUESDAY EVENING.

THE Customs duties received to-day were as follows:—

Spirits	£2916 6 5
Wine (still)	138 8 0
—— (sparkling)	11 18 6
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	0 1 0
Tobacco and snuff	19 6 0
—— (unmanufactured)	28 5 0
Cigars	37 8 9
Tea	94 8 9
Coffee and chicory	28 0 0
Sugar (unrefined)	3 8 5
Molasses	0 2 2
Opium	23 16 3
Rice	16 0 0
Dried fruits	182 17 10
Malt	40 2 0
Specific duty	566 3 3
Bonding warehouse duty	47 15 0
Pilotage	11 5 8
Harbour and light dues	2 12 0
Total	£4158 0 0

The Bowen (s.), from Foochow with new teas, arrived to-day.

In the Stock and Share Market the principal transactions were in Bank shares at late rates. Joint Stock sold at 14; New South Wales at 51¾; and Mercantile at 7. City were easier; sellers at 9½; buyers at 9¼. Debentures firm. New South Wales Interminables wanted at 101. Insurance shares slightly improved. New South Wales wanted at 28s., and Pacific at 25s. Clarence and Richmond Steam fell to 6s. sales. Wallsend Coal brought 18; Waratah wanted at 11; sellers at 11½. Shale Oil were taken at 17s. 9d., and had buyers, holders asking 18s. Peak Downs Copper wanted at 3s. 6d., sellers at 19s. 3d.

The arrival of the first shipment of new teas was the only circumstance tending to relieve the dull tone of the Import markets to-day. Complaints of nothing doing were general in every branch of trade.

The *Government Gazette* of to-day contained the abstract of public revenue, receipts, and expenditure for the quarter ending 30th June. The total receipts on account of revenue proper were £1,512,327, being an increase of £274,044 on the corresponding portion of 1876. Taking the first half of both years, we find that during that of last year the aggregate receipts were £2,263,907, while those of this year amounted to £2,944,086, or £680,179 improvement, if it can be called by that name, seeing that, as usual lately, to the increased sale of Crown land is chiefly due this apparently enormous revenue. During last quarter the Customs yielded £268,812, every item showing an increase, except sugar and molasses, which fell off to the extent of £812; rent from Queen's Warehouse was less by £41, and the Murray River Customs decreased £7330. The falling off in sugar was, however, more than covered by an increase of £5050 on colonial refined sugar. Following up the items on the increase side of the account, we find that out of a total of £3228 in Mint receipts the credit balance was £889, and land sales gave £179,327, out of an aggregate of £761,155, while from £81,340 derived from rents and interest on sales, £13,300 represented the increase. The railways yielded more by £29,337, the post and telegraphic offices contributing an additional sum, £4572. Some idea of the extent of the liquor traffic may be formed from the statement that out of a total of £76,126 received on account of licenses, £73,203 was derived from public-houses. This was £7311 in excess of the same quarter 1876. Miscellaneous receipts amounted to £25,062, of which £18,300 was for interest on bank deposits. The decreases were colonial distilled spirits, £6304; gold, £577; stamps, £97; pilotage and harbour dues, £474; rents exclusive of land, £1321; contributions under Sheep Disease and Brands Act, £591; fees of office, £404; and fines and forfeitures, £67. Trust fund receipts for the three months amounted to £322,494, a net increase of £21,996. The quarter's expenditure, inclusive of £349,265 on account of special appropriations, amounted to £1,624,002. Debentures to the value of £9900 were paid off, and £200,000 advanced to loan fund, leaving the balance of receipts on account of revenue proper £278,425 in excess of disbursements, and swelling the surplus of consolidated revenue to £2,787,258, which, with other balances, left a total of £4,200,512 to credit of the various Government accounts on the 30th ultimo. Of this the cash balance was £3,628,729, distributed as follows:—London account, £1,200,638; public account, Sydney, £678,091. On special deposits £1,750,000, of which the Bank of New South Wales held £350,000; Joint Stock, £200,000; City, £225,000; Oriental, £225,000; Australasia, £150,000; English and Scottish, £150,000; London Chartered, £150,000; Mercantile, £150,000; Union, £150,000. There is now advanced from revenue to loan fund accounts £1,025,000 pending sale of debentures.

The *Adelaide Observer*, of June 23, says:—

Breadstuffs.—We have another very dull week to report in breadstuffs. The market opened quiet with nominal quotations for large parcels of wheat 7s 9d, and for small lots 7s 8d to 7s 6d per bushel. On Tuesday a sale of a large parcel delivered on the wharf at Port Adelaide was reported at 7s 8d per bushel. In small lots there have been sales at 7s 4d to 7s 6d per bushel. The market is to-day inactive with very little wheat offering. In flour beyond trade lots for home requirements we have no transactions reported. Town flour is quoted at £16 to £18 10s per ton; country £16 10s to £17. Bran and pollard are in good demand, the former at 1s 2d to 1s 2½d, and the latter at 1s 4d to 1s 5d per bushel. In oats there has been some little business transacted during the week. Values have improved slightly, and for prime samples holders are now asking 3s 3d to 3s 6d per bushel. Crushed oats are in good demand at 3s 9d to 3s 9d. In barley we have no business reported; the market for it is said to be exceedingly dull. Import Markets. Business has been dull during the week. For bulk ale and porter the demand just now is very slow. Best brands of bottled ale are scarce and run in value up to 11s per dozen. Bottled stout is in moderate request at from 8s 6d to 10s per dozen. Galvanized iron is selling at current rates. Sales of fencing wire are reported at £16 per ton for No. 8, and proportionate prices for other numbers. Candles and currants are firm at last quotations. Sugars and bagging are without alteration. For wines and spirits there has not been much of a demand, and values for brandy are maintained with difficulty.

MINING REPORT.

PAXTON'S G. M. Co.—The mine manager reports under date June 30, as follows:—"At the 90-feet level a further rise of 6 feet has been made this week; total rise, 56 feet. North, 6 feet by 20 in length, has been backstoped; the vein is 8 inches thick, and looks very poor. South, 6 feet by 15 feet, have been back-stoped; the vein on this side looking poor also. 5 feet have been driven north also, and the vein taken down, with no better results; vein 4 inches thick. 12 tons have been raised; total quantity, 52 tons, the labour being required for packing. 4 feet only have been sunk in Stevens' shaft; total depth, 70 feet; on the north side of the shaft the vein is 6 inches, and on the south side 5 inches, and a few specs are visible. Stevens' shaft being now too deep to be economically worked by windlass, poppet heads are being erected for the purpose of connection with the engine, and will be completed on Monday next."

INFIRMARY ITEMS.—There have been treated at the Sydney Infirmary a young man named Beckwell, 18 or 19 years of age, who had the muscles of his left leg fearfully lacerated by the wheel of a Waverley omnibus passing over it, and a man named James Guthrie, suffering from an injured hand. The changeable weather has resulted in a great deal of sickness, which, however, has taken generally the comparatively mild forms of catarrh and colds of various descriptions. Yesterday in the waiting-room at the Sydney Infirmary there was an unusually large number of sick people. The patients were of all ages, from the child in arms to aged persons of both sexes. The medical staff of the Infirmary have therefore a hard task of it at the present time in ministering to the sufferings of poor humanity.

THE QUARTER'S REVENUE, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE.

THE following abstracts of revenue, receipts, and expenditure on account of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the Old Loans' Account, Loan Funds under various Loan Acts, the Superannuation Repeal Fund, and the Trust Fund Accounts of the Government of New South Wales for the quarter ended 30th June, 1877, are published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

STATEMENT showing the balances on the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the Old Loans' Account, Loan Funds under various Loan Acts, the Superannuation Repeal Fund, and the Trust Fund Accounts of the Government of New South Wales, on 31st March, 1877.

Consolidated Revenue Fund	*£2,787,258 4 3
Old Loans' Account	188,683 19 6
The Loan Fund, 35 Victoria, No. 5	5,203 0 1
The Loan Fund, 36 Victoria, No. 2	13,058 15 7
The Loan Fund, Railway Loan Act 36 Victoria, No. 17	15,400 7 4
The Loan Fund, Funded Stock Act	148,677 7 4
The Loan Fund, 38 Victoria, No. 2	76,893 5 3
The Loan Fund, 39 Victoria, No. 18	58,445 2 10
The Loan Fund, 40 Victoria, No 12	30,032 11 11
Superannuation Repeal Fund	3,757 13 5
Trust Fund Accounts:	
Civil Service Superannuation Fund, 27 Victoria, No 11	884 1 6
Clergy and School Estates Fund	167,575 11 10
Police Reward Fund	6,569 8 2
Police Superannuation Fund	14,639 19 5
Poundage	11,752 17 6
Seamen's Wages	686 5 2
Revenue Suspense Account	29,435 9 11
Imperial Money Orders Account	208 18 4
Immigration Remittances	11,868 17 8
Assurance Fund, Real Property Act	19,320 13 1
Commissioners' Fund, Real Property Act	614 10 0
Bishopthorpe Estate Fund	6 4 2
Trust Moneys Account, 20 Vic., No. 11	58,663 7 10
Over-issues Account	10,614 19 1
Government Savings' Bank Account	410,875 17 9
Railway Stores Account	14,974 7 9
The Gold Fields Survey Fee Account	1,451 19 6
Treasurer's Advance Account	3,751 0 2
British Australian Telegraph Account	4,725 10 1
Imperial Pension Fund Account	...
Imperial Pension Fund Commission Account	112 7 8
Advances to Contractors' Account	90 19 6
San Francisco Mail Service Account	5,716 8 5
New Zealand Cable Account	220 12 8
Sundry Deposits Account	95,685 6 4
Totals	£4,200,512 18 11

*The Balance on the Consolidated Revenue Fund as above shown, namely		£2,787,258 4 3
will be increased on the recovery of amounts advanced to the undermentioned Loan Funds, from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, pending the sale of debentures, viz.:—		
The Loan Fund, under 38 Victoria, No. 2	£700,000 0 0	
The Loan Fund, under 39 Victoria, No. 18	125,000 0 0	
The Loan Fund, under 40 Victoria, No. 12	200,000 0 0	
		1,025,000 0 0
Showing the net Balance at the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to be		£3,812,258 4 3

Distribution of the balances on 30th June, 1877:
Bank of New South Wales:
London Account:

Balance on 28th February, 1877 (the date of latest advices received in time for passing through the books of the Treasury)	£250,638 15 2
Amount of remittances not yet brought to account	950,000 0 0
	*£1,200,638 15 2
Public Account, Sydney	477,022 8 3
The Loan Fund, 35 Victoria, No. 5, Sydney	5,201 0 1
The Loan Fund, 36 Victoria, No. 2, Sydney	13,058 15 7
The Loan Fund, 36 Victoria, No. 17, Sydney	15,400 7 4
The Loan Fund, Funded Stock Act, Sydney	23,377 7 4
The Loan Fund, 38 Victoria, No. 2, Sydney	76,893 5 3
The Loan Fund, 39 Victoria, No. 18, Sydney	33,445 2 10
Superannuation Repeal Fund Account, 36 Victoria, No. 29, Sydney	3,757 13 5
The Loan Fund, 40 Victoria, No. 12, Sydney	30,03[illegible] 11 11
	£1,878,729 7 2
Special Deposits:	
From the Public Account:	
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney	£350,000 0 0
Australian Joint Stock Bank	200,000 0 0
City Bank	225,000 0 0
Oriental Bank	225,000 0 0
Bank of Australasia	150,000 0 0
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank	150,000 0 0
London Chartered Bank	125,000 0 0
Mercantile Bank	125,000 0 0
Union Bank	100,000 0 0
From the Funded Stock Account, 36 Victoria, No. 21:	
Bank of Australasia	£50,000 0 0
Mercantile Bank	25,000 0 0
Union Bank	25,000 0 0
London Chartered Bank	25,000 0 0
From the Loan Fund, 39 Victoria, No. 18:	
Mercantile Bank	10,000 0 0
Union Bank	25,000 0 0
	£1,750,000 0 0
Total cash balance	£3,628,729 7 2
Treasury Chest:	
Police Rewards and Superannuation Fund—Debentures	£19,200 0 0
Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund—Debentures	46,400 0 0
Clergy and School Estates Revenue Fund—New South Wales Four Per-cents	106,781 19 3
Assurance Fund—Real Property Act—Debentures	16,300 0 0
Government Savings Bank Fund—Debentures	89,200 0 0
Government Savings Bank Fund—New South Wales Four Per-cents	287,894 14 9
Other Securities	6,006 12 9
	£571,783 6 8
Total balance, 30th June, 1877, as shown on previous page	*£4,200,512 13 11

* Will be reduced by £123,435 2s 9d, being the amount of accounts, principally for railway materials, received from England, but not yet passed through the books of the Treasury.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Revenue and Receipts on account of the Consolidated Revenue Fund; the Loan Fund, 36 Vic., No. 17; the Loan Fund, 38 Vic., No. 2; the Loan Fund, 40 Vic., No. 12; and the Trust Fund Accounts of the Government of New South Wales, during the quarter ended 30th June, 1877.

REVENUE PROPER.

Customs:	
Spirits	£122,994 5 5
Wine	7,911 9 6
Ale and Beer	1,331 8 8
Tobacco and Cigars	24,140 5 5
Tea	12,900 7 1
Coffee and Chicory	3,848 10 0
Sugar and Molasses	8,451 0 7
Opium	2,247 14 5
Rice	2,974 11 8
Dried Fruits	10,435 8 1
Malt	1,547 4 6
Hops	1,815 9 2
Specific Duty, 34 Vic. No. 21	41,664 10 9
Bonded Warehouses, 29 Vic., No. 21	1,409 8 9
Rent of Goods in Queen's Warehouses	4 1 2
	£255,055 16 4
Murray River Customs	13,756 9 3
	£268,812 5 5
Duty on Refined Sugar and Molasses	11,900 0 0
Duty on Spirits Distilled in the colony	£1,803 10 0
Gold Revenue:	
Duty on Gold	£1,990 14 6
Fees for Escort and Conveyance of Gold, &c.	549 4 2
	£2,539 18 8
Mint receipts	3,228 10 7
Stamps	32 15 5
Pilotage, Harbour Dues, and Fees (35 Vic., No. 7)	6,954 16 10
LAND REVENUE.	
Sales:	
Land Sales	£736,859 5 10
Balances of Conditional Purchases	24,296 8 10
	£761,155 14 8
Rent, Interest, &c.:	
Interest on Land Sales to Conditional Purchasers	£67,165 0 3
Rent of Land, 1st Class Settled Districts	4,458 8 4
Rent of Runs, 2nd Class Settled and Unsettled Districts	2,101 2 6
Assessment on Runs, 2nd Class Settled and Unsettled Districts	20 0 0
Fees on transfer of Runs	248 0 0
Quit Rents	34 19 8
Licenses to cut Timber, &c., on Crown Lands	1,156 10 0
Mineral Leases	639 5 9
Mineral Licenses	75 0 0
Leases of Auriferous Lands	446 0 0
Miners' Rights	557 0 0
Business Licenses	76 5 0
Fees on Preparation and Enrolment of Title Deeds	3,727 6 0
Miscellaneous	670 11 6
	£81,340 8 0
Rents—Exclusive of Land:	
Tolls and Ferries	£4,547 5 8
Wharfs	851 19 9
Government Buildings and Premises	1 0 0
Glebe Highland Abattoir	348 16 4
Glebe Island Bridge	166 13 4
	£5,915 18 5
Contributions under Diseases in Sheep Act of 1866	£6,122 15 6
Fees under Registration of Brands Act	210 2 8
Railway Receipts:	
Tolls	£193,084 4 8
Miscellaneous	326 17 9
	£193,411 2 5
Postage	£3[illegible],456 8 2
Commission on Money Orders	£1,241 18 6
Electric Telegraph Receipts	£15,470 1 8
Licenses:	
To Wholesale Spirit Dealers	£170 0 0
To Auctioneers	110 16 11
To Retail Fermented and Spirituous Liquors	73,203 15 1
Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses to Publicans	2,00[illegible] 0 0
To Distillers and Rectifiers	12 0 0
To Hawkers and Pedlers	313 19 3
To Pawnbrokers	180 0 0
Colonial Wine, Cider, and Perry	42 10 0
Licenses under Gunpowder Act	24 10 0
All other Licenses	79 4 6
	£76,126 15 9

Fees of Office:	
On Certificates of Naturalization	£27 3 0
Registrar-General	3,239 0 6
Prothonotary of Supreme Court	1,187 19 5
Master in Equity	123 2 11
Curator of Intestate Estates	149 19 1
Insolvent Courts	457 3 6
Sheriff	238 18 4
District Courts	517 12 3
Courts of Petty Sessions	1,279 9 3
Shipping Masters	68 17 6
Slaughtering Fees, Glebe Island Abattoir	455 5 3
Other Fees	371 15 4
	£9,140 0 4
Fines and Forfeitures:—	
Sheriff	£30 8 6
Courts of Petty Sessions	2,009 0 5
For the unauthorized occupation of Crown Lands	170 2 1
Crown's share of Seizures by the Departments of Customs and Distilleries	10 16 9
Confiscated, Unclaimed, and Estreated Property	79 3 10
Other Fines	1 10 0
	£2,301 1 7
Miscellaneous Receipts:	
Sale of Government Property	£714 13 5
For the Support of Patients in the Lunatic Asylums	301 6 2
Collections by the Government Printer	9 2 17 2
Store Rent and Carriage of Gunpowder, &c.	581 13 8
For Work performed by Prisoners in Gaol	641 1 1
Fees on presenting Private Bills to Parliament, and on Letters of Registration	425 0 0
Interest on Bank Deposits	18,300 0 0
For Docking Vessels, Fitz Roy Dock	85 17 6
Other Miscellaneous Receipts	2,780 16 4
	£25,062 19 4
Total, Revenue Proper	£1,512,327 1 9
Increase on the Quarter	£274,044 16 6
The Loan Fund, 38 Vic., No. 2: Amount advanced from Revenue	£100,000 0 0
The Loan Fund, 40 Vic. No. 12: Amount advanced from Revenue	£100,000 0 0
Trust Fund Accounts:	
Clergy and School Estates Fund	£4,056 13 0
Police Reward Fund	871 14 11
Police Superannuation Fund	948 6 10
Poundage	1,186 6 7
Shipping Master (Seamen's Wages)	96 9 11
Revenue Suspense Account	66,305 14 0
Money Orders	3,540 18 2
Immigration Remittances	1,964 10 6
Assurance Fund (Real Property Act)	615 2 9
Commissioners' Fund (Real Property Act)	122 0 0
Bishopthorpe Estate Fund	150 0 0
Trust Moneys 20 Victoria, No 11)	20,314 18 7
Over Issues Account	1,635 11 7
Government Savings Bank Account	78,760 12 5
Railway Store Account	30,[illegible]4 0 11
Gold-fields Survey Fee Account	8 15 0
Treasurer's Advance Account	48,441 0 6
British Australian Telegraph Account	5,965 17 1
Imperial Pension Fund Commission Account	164 7 9
Advances to Contractors	722 14 1
San Francisco Mail Service	2,569 5 11
New Zealand Cable Account	1,678 19 3
Sundry Deposits	62,094 18 6
Total, Trust Fund Receipts	£322,494 18 11

Increase on the quarter, £21,996 17s 3d.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.

ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS from the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the quarter ended 30th June, 1877.

No. I.—SCHEDULES.	
Schedule A and Supplement	£4,450 0 0
Schedule B and Supplement	2,120 10 0
Schedule C	4,443 13 2
Total, Schedules	£11,014 3 2
No. II.—EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE.	
His Excellency the Governor	267 14 0
The Executive Council	153 0 0
The Legislative Council	955 13 4
The Legislative Assembly	1,278 16 8
The Legislative Council and Assembly	267 0 0
The Parliamentary Library	523 16 11
Total, Executive and Legislative	£3,449 0 11
No. III.—COLONIAL SECRETARY.	
Colonial Secretary	£795 13 2
Permanent and Volunteer Military Force, General Staff	1,184 9 1
Artillery Force	4,236 3 8
Volunteers	3,191 7 3
Public Cadet Corps	78 3 4
Naval Brigade	1,299 7 9
Police	30,6[illegible]4 7 0
Prisons	8[illegible]3 6 8
Gaols	12,910 14 9
Lunatic Asylums	12,126 3 8
Medical Board	11 0 0
Medical Adviser, Vaccinators, Medical Officers, &c.	2,490 10 9
Auditor-General	1,151 11 0
Registrar-General	2,981 16 7
Agent-General for the Colony	725 0 0
Industrial Schools	1,382 13 1
Inspector of Public Charities	87 14 2
Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute	5,306 17 4
Charitable Allowances	4,[illegible]40 5 9
Immigration	9,538 12 7
Miscellaneous Services	10,344 6 2
Revoted: Charitable Allowances	500 0 0
Miscellaneous services	5,50[illegible] 10 0
Total, Colonial Secretary	£108,741 13 10
No. IV.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.	
Department of Justice and Public Instruction	£891 19 9
Supreme and Circuit Courts	2,92[illegible] 14 2
Sheriff	2,405 5 1
Insolvent Court	236 12 4
District Courts	2,497 10 11
Coroners' Inquests	5[illegible]1 2 7
Petty Sessions	7,592 1 10
Observatory	397 0 7
Museum	583 6 8
Public Instruction	41,666 14 4
Free Public Library	1,214 9 0
Grants in aid of Public Institutions	819 6 2
Miscellaneous Services	1,865 16 1
Attorney-General's Department	776 14 10
Crown Solicitor	464 16 8
Quarter Sessions	3,462 18 4
Revoted: Miscellaneous Services	1,488 14 8
Total, Administration of Justice	£69,820 4 0
No. V.—TREASURER AND SECRETARY FOR FINANCE AND TRADE.	
Treasury	£2,41[illegible] 6 9
Stamp Duties	2 3 13 0
Customs	7,551 16 2
Colonial Distilleries and Refineries	747 19 2
Gold and Escort	766 10 7
Printing, Bookbinding, Stamps, and Railway Tickets	4,691 3 4
Stores and Stationery	19,865 0 8
Ordnance and Barrack Department	3,713 6 10
Health and Emigration Officers	4[illegible] 15 10
Quarantine	115 15 0
Shipping Masters	357 7 4
Glebe Island Abattoir	227 11 1
Marine Board of New South Wales	7,146 5 2
Life-boats	59 0 0
Miscellaneous Services	9,857 14 4
Total, Treasurer and Secretary for Finance and Trade	£57,465 5 2
No. VI.—SECRETARY FOR LANDS.	
Department of Lands	£5,675 4 11
Surveys of Lands	47,20[illegible] 19 10
Triangulation of the Colony	1,863 4 3
Commission to Land Agents, Appraisers, and others	3,871 10 7
Occupation of Land	3,000 0 5
Prevention of Scab in Sheep	2,583 5 9
Imported Stock	38 13 0
Registration of Brands	430 0 9
Botanic Gardens	786 17 0
Government Domains and Hyde Park	779 5 8
Oyster Beds	97 1 0
Minor Roads	101 18 0
Miscellaneous Services	270 11 6
Total, Secretary for Lands	£66,118 11 9
No. VII.—SECRETARY FOR MINES.	
Mines	5,080 3 10
Total, Secretary for Mines	£5,080 3 10
No. VIII.—SECRETARY FOR PUBLIC WORKS.	
Department of Public Works	£1,139 19 10
Railways	88,860 5 9
Harbours and Rivers Navigation:	
Engineer's Department	586 6 7
Fitzroy Dock	680 8 0
Steam Dredges	10,[illegible]42 16 4
Public Works	19,900 13 5
Colonial Architect	1,418 0 4
Public Works and Buildings	33,600 18 1
Roads and Bridges:	
General Establishment	673 6 11
Superintendence	2,812 19 2
Construction and Maintenance of Main Roads	16,288 10 2
Other Roads and Bridges	97,916 16 8
Miscellaneous Services	1,900 0 0
Re-voted:	
Harbours and Rivers—Public Works	715 2 6
Public Works and Buildings	6,928 16 1
Other Roads and Bridges	3,072 9 11
Total, Secretary for Public Works	£286,787 2 9
No. IX.—POSTMASTER-GENERAL.	
Post Office	£14,063 9 10
Conveyance of Mails	14,872 5 1
Steam Postal Communication with Great Britain, via San Francisco	9,570 0 6
Money Order Department	974 13 9
Electric Telegraphs	16,777 14 5
Total, Postmaster-General	£56,258 3 10
Special Appropriations:	
Interest on Debentures and Funded Stock	£219,113 12 7
Interest on and extinction of Loan under 31 Vic. No. 11	56,834 17 6
Drawbacks and Refund of Duties	5,684 5 10
Revenue and Receipts returned	64,[illegible]88 18 9
Charges on Collections	1,417 0 8
Endowment of the University of Sydney	1,100 0 0
Endowment of the Australian Museum	250 0 0
Endowment of the Sydney Grammar School	375 0 0
Endowment of the Affiliated Colleges	375 0 0
Endowment of Municipal Institutions	6,737 16 2
Preliminary expenses Municipal Institutions	15 12 1
Commissioner of Insolvency, 24 Vic. No. 20	166 13 4
District Court Judges, 22 Vic. No. 8	1,400 0 0
Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, 25 Vic. No. 3	3,750 0 0
Civil Service superannuation Account, 36 Vic. No. 29	2,230 11 5
Sheep Act (expenses under)	477 16 5
Total, Special Appropriations	£349,265 7 9
Total	£1,034,0[illegible]2 16 1

Other Payments:	
Amount advanced to the Loan Fund, 38 Vic. No. 2	£100,000 0 0
Amount advanced to the Loan Fund, 40 Vic. No. 12	100,000 0 0
Debentures paid off	9,900 0 0
Grand total	£1,233,902 16 1

OLD LOANS ACCOUNT.

ABSTRACT of Disbursements from the Loans Account during the quarter ended 30th June, 1877:—

SERVICE.	
19 Victoria, No. 38—St. Andrew's College	£833 0 0
26 Victoria, No. 14—Breakwater, Clarence River	3,366 0 3
34 Victoria, No. 2:	
Excavating Station-yard, Redfern	82 19 0
Additional Machinery	36 17 7
Total	£4,336 16 10

THE LOAN FUND, 36 VICTORIA, No. 2.

ABSTRACT of Disbursements from the Loan Fund, 36 Victoria, No. 2, during the quarter ended 30th June, 1877.

SERVICE.	
Harbours and Rivers Navigation:	
Dredge Tug and Punts for Clarence River	£1,080 0 0
Improving the Navigation of the Edward River	278 12 0
Electric Telegraphs:	
Extension of Telegraph Lines generally	684 10 6
Total	£2,043 2 6

THE RAILWAY LOAN ACT OF 1873, 36 VICTORIA, No. 17.

ABSTRACT of Disbursements from the Loan Fund, Railway Loan Act, 36 Victoria, No. 17, during the quarter ended 30th June, 1877.

Railways:	
Towards the construction of a line from Goulburn to Wagga Wagga	£54,128 7 8
For the construction of a line from Bathurst to Orange	8,412 19 6
For the construction of a line from Murrurundi to Tamworth	24,501 14 5
Total	£88,043 1 7

THE FUNDED STOCK ACT, 36 VICTORIA, No. 21.

ABSTRACT of disbursements from the Loan Fund, Funded Stock Act, 36 Victoria, No. 21, during the quarter ended 30th June, 1877.

Harbours and River Navigation:	
Improving the entrance of Moruya River	£1,386 6 0
Enlarging, deepening, and completing Kiama Harbour	171 2 3
Small Dredge and Punts	1,200 0 0
Roads and Bridges:	
Bridge over the Barwon	1,019 15 8
Bridge over Parramatta River, at Five Dock and Iron Cove Creek	702 5 10
Immigration	145 4 2
Total	£4,084 14 4

SUPERANNUATION REPEAL FUND, 36 VICTORIA, No. 29.

DISBURSEMENTS under the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873 during the quarter ended 30th June, 1877.

Arrears to pensioners and gratuitants	£621 18 8

THE LOAN FUND, 38 VICTORIA, No. 2.

Abstract of Disbursements from the Loan Fund, 38 Victoria No. 2, during the quarter ended 30th June, 1877.

Railways:	
For purchase of twelve passenger Locomotive Engines	£21,896 17 9
Towards purchasing land, laying sidings, and erecting sheds, Darling Harbour Wharf	276 0 1
To connect the Great Northern Railway with the new wharfage accommodation at Bullock Island	1,232 14 1
Engine Sheds	229 2 9
Additional Machinery, Sydney	14 16 9
Enlarging Machine Shop, Sydney Station	11 15 8
Harbours and Rivers Navigation:	
Completion of Dock, Cockatoo Island	411 13 1
Colonial Architect:	
Towards the erection of Public Offices	4,072 6 8
Towards erection of Public Offices (Lands Department)	5,200 0 0
New Lunatic Asylum	266 0 6
Electric Telegraphs:	
Connecting the New Light-house, Seal Rocks, by Electric Telegraph	790 1 10
Total	£34,279 8 8

THE LOAN FUND, 39 VICTORIA No. 18.

Abstract of Disbursements from the Loan Fund, 39 Victoria, No. 18, during the quarter ended 30th June, 1877.

Railways:	
Additional Machinery, Sydney	335 16 4
Colonial Architect:	
Custom House, Newcastle	2,433 6 8
Completion of New General Post Office	880 0 0
Roads and Bridges:	
Bridge over the Hunter, at Elderslie	8 0 0
Electric Telegraphs:	
Bourke to Wentworth	5,722 12 0
Glen Innes to Grafton, via Newton Boyd	1,371 16 3
Bourke to Rutherford's	110 13 0
West Kempsey to Grafton, via the Nambuccra and Bellinger Rivers	683 11 10
Moruya to Bega	9 19 6
Total	£11,640 15 7

THE LOAN FUND, 40 VICTORIA, No. 12.

Abstract of Disbursements from the Loan Fund, 40 Victoria, No. 12, during the quarter ended June 30, 1877.

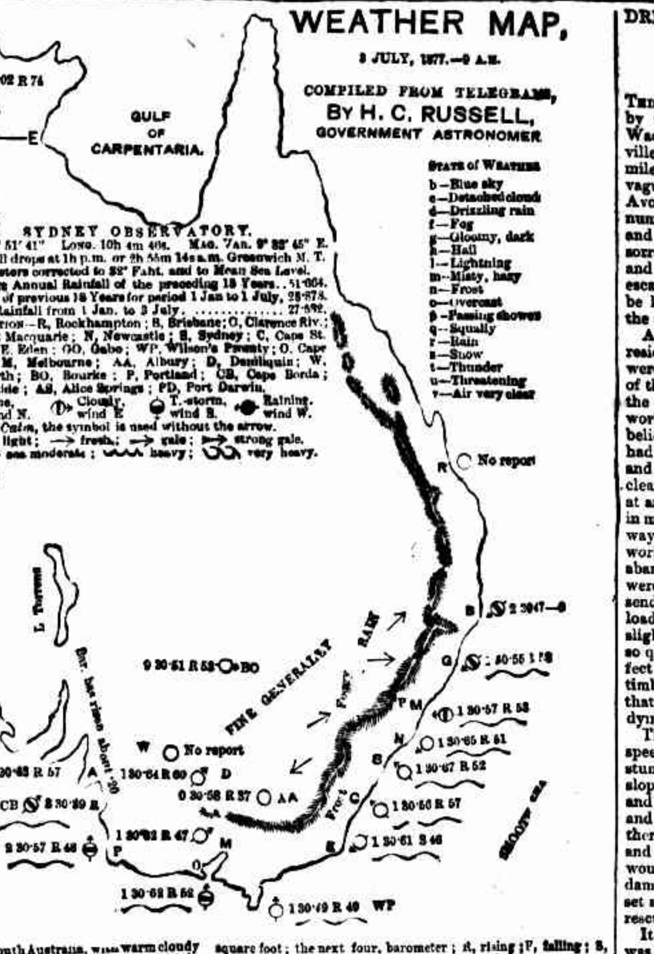
Railways:	
Bridge on Windsor and Richmond Line	£1,431 7 8
Orange to Wellington	10,275 14 6
Weri's Creek to Gunnedah	373 18 7
Additional Rolling Stock	36,959 0 1
Junee to Narrandera	730 12 1
Trial Surveys	2,543 1 5
Wellington to Dubbo	502 8 3
Harbours and Rivers Navigation:	
Southern Breakwater, Newcastle Harbour	2,305 5 2
Wharf and Shipping Appliances, Newcastle	5,707 10 5
Roads and Bridges:	
Bridge over Darling at Bourke	154 13 4
Road and Railway Bridge over Murray at Echuca	7,500 0 0
Total	£68,202 16 9

TRUST FUND.

ABSTRACT OF DISBURSEMENTS from the Trust Fund, during the quarter ended 30th June, 1877.

Clergy and School Estates Fund:	
Church of England	£1,6[illegible]3 7 9
Presbyterian Church	18 16 5
Roman Catholic Church	787 10 3
Wesleyan Church	230 17 2
Management	16 13 4
Expenses in connection with the Survey of Church and School Lands	546 12 11
Revenue refunded	5 18 8
Special Deposit Accounts:	
Police Reward Fund	119 15 6
Police Superannuation Fund	1,347 17 8
Poundage	1,365 12 0
Seamen's Wages	63 3 8
Revenue Suspense Account	76,136 6 0
Money Orders Account	6,510 4 1
Immigration Remittances	746 8 6
Assurance Fund, Real Property Act, 20 Vic. No. 9	15 1 3
Commissioners' Fund, ditto ditto	73 5 0
Bishopthorpe Estate Fund	150 0 0
Trust Moneys Account, 20 Vic. No. 11	16,458 17 8
Over-issues Account	98 14 6
Government Savings' Bank Account	62,890 9 0
Railway Stores Account	46,274 11 8
The Gold Fields Survey Fee Account	56 0 0
Treasurer's Advance Account	68,3[illegible]1 17 6
British Australian Telegraph Account	5,000 4 9
Imperial Pension Fund Commission Account	58 9 2
Imperial Pension Fund Account	21 1 8
Advances to contractors	963 11 7
New Zealand Cable Account	3,341 9 4
San Francisco Mail Service Account	1,485 11 1
Sundry Deposits Account	63,163 17 3
Total	£356,719 6 11

Stations.	W'ther.	Max.	Min.	Rain.
Tenterfield	b	58	50	0
Grafton	r	77	48	0·08
Inverell	b	64	34	0
Bourke	b	68	45	0
Narrabri	b	69	42	0
Armidale	c	56	37	0·62
Gunnedah	b	73	39	0
Tamworth	b	67	37	0
P. Macquarie	c	63	50	0·08
Murrurundi	b	58	36	0
Cassilis	g	59	41	0
Mus'brook	f	65	43	0
Dubbo	b	61	37	0
Mudgee	..	..	..	..
Maitland	f	61	45	0
Newcastle	b	67	41	0
Orange	b	53	33	0
Bathurst	fn	61	25	0
MtVictoria	b	52	38	0
Forbes	..	..	..	..
SYDNEY	c	60	51	0·02
Wentw'th.	..	..	..	..
Young	b	62	46	0
Woll'gong	b	66	51	0
Euston	..	..	..	..
Goulburn	..	..	..	..
Wagga	..	..	..	..
Cape Geo	c	60	51	0
Queanb'an	b	55	32	0
Deniliquin	..	..	..	..
Albury	b	62	32	0
Bodalla	n	68	31	0
Cooma	fn	53	27	0
Eden	b	58	41	0
Gabo Isld.	n	51	41	0



Barometer high, and steady in South Australia, with warm cloudy weather, winds N. to N.E. Victoria, fine clear, barometer high. In New South Wales foggy along the coast and rivers, fine clear inland, little wind, barometer rising slowly. Brisbane, fine. Cape Moreton, gloomy, 0·85 inch rain recorded. 3 p.m. observations—Victoria: Barometer rising slowly, fine generally, smooth sea. In N.S.W.: All fine clear, light tropical current prevailing, sun warm, sea smooth. At the map stations the first figure or two figures after the symbol indicates the force of wind in pounds on the square foot; the next four, barometer; R, rising; F, falling; S, steady; last two figures shade temperature.—July.

ASTRONOMICAL MEMORANDA FOR JULY 4, 1877.—Sun rises at 7.7, sets at 5.1; Moon rises at 12.12 a.m., sets at 11.30 p.m.; Mercury, 5.58 a.m.; 3.48 p.m. Venus, 8.16 a.m.; 7 p.m. Mars, 9.42 p.m.; 10.39 a.m. Jupiter, 3.54 p.m.; 6.2 a.m. Saturn, 10.22 p.m.; 10.50 a.m. New moon 11th. Full moon 25th. High water at Fort Denison:—1.4 a.m.; 1.25 p.m.

BATOUM AND SOUKOUM KALEH.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Daily News* gives a description of the above places. The Russians have been twice repulsed from Batoum, and according to a telegram which appeared in the *Herald* on the 19th May, Soukoum Kaleh was attacked by five Turkish ironclads and an attempt made to land a force, but it was not successful; a late telegram in the *Times of India*, however, states that the latter place was captured by the Circassians, who revolted, massacred the garrison, and burned the town.

"With regard to the defences of the towns along the southern shore of the Black Sea, the Turks are behindhand, as it is only at Batoum where the batteries are in anything like an efficient condition. As Trebizonde there is nothing, and this large town, the most important as far as commerce is concerned along the whole southern shore, the port of Erzeroum, and the landing place of goods for the Persian markets, are completely at the mercy of any bold naval commander who with a ship or two, even armed merchant steamers, can manage to slip past the Turkish fleet. At Sinope batteries for the defence of the harbour had been in course of construction for years past. They were so far from complete however in February last, that not a single gun could be mounted, and it is not likely that they will be finished for months yet. The positions of the batteries have been well chosen with regard to cross fire, and every part of the harbour is well commanded. Batoum is the point to which the Turks have given their greatest attention, for they know how ardently the Russians covet its possession. Lying close to the Russian frontier, it presents such a tempting prize that to acquire it alone the Russians might almost risk a war. It is undoubtedly the natural port of the Caucasus, for there is not another harbour where vessels can lie in all weather for miles around. Under ordinary circumstances the place presents much more the appearance of a Russian seaport than a Turkish harbour for, as a rule, three are seven or eight Russian steamers always lying in the port. All goods for the Caucasus have to be transhipped at Batoum into small steamers to be taken inside the bar of the river at Poti, and it is naturally very galling to the Russians that the place should be in the hands of the Turks. Not many years ago they offered a very large sum for its cession, but the Turks would not entertain the proposal to sell it, so the idea was taken up of creating a port at Poti. Vast sums of money have already been spent, and still the moles of Poti are not complete, as each succeeding winter destroys a large portion of the summer's work. The defences of Batoum consist of a battery on the point, mounting 24 guns of various calibre, ranging from 12 to 22 centimetre Krupps, and two other smaller earthworks arranged to fire across the bay. The one to the northward mounts four guns, 15 and 22 centimetre Krupps, whilst the one at the head of the bay is armed with seven, three of which, however, are smooth-bores of heavy calibre. Although the defences of Batoum seaward are formidable enough, no provision has been made for its protection against an attack in the rear. The Russians would have, however, a tremendous task to come down upon Batoum from behind, for these are high mountain ranges and other forests to be traversed, and numerous streams to be passed, necessitating months of pioneer work before the army could advance. There is another approach to Batoum however, from the northward, and if the Russians had the command of the Black Sea it would not be very difficult to capture the place by advancing with a sufficient force from Poti. The extensive plain of Poti is terminated by a spur from the mountain chain at a point about half-way between that town and Batoum. Here at this place, which is called Tsikinsir, the Turks have thrown up a number of redoubts, and armed them with 24-pounder howitzers and mountain guns of small calibre. Their position is, in fact, exceedingly strong, and the redoubts could not be carried but at a great sacrifice of men, for not only would the invading army have to face their fire, but in advancing they could also be exposed to the fire of the Turkish squadron stationed at Batoum for its protection. The Turkish troops at Batoum at the present moment amount to something like 12,000 men, but preparations have been made for enrolling the Circassians as light cavalry, so that in case of need a very large auxiliary force can be added. It is not at all probable that the Russians will attempt the capture of Batoum until they have got hold of Kars and Ardahan, and any forces which may have been retained about Tiflis or Poti are therefore merely for defence. It is quite likely that the Turks, however, will, in the event of war, advance upon Poti, resting their left wing upon the fleet. There are no difficulties in the way, as the intervening streams are all fordable and the distance not great. By capturing Poti the Turks could inflict a heavy blow, as the railway to Tiflis would be in their hands, and they could destroy it as well as the harbour works. For the defence of Poti, three earthwork batteries have been thrown up, one near the southern mole mounting four large Krupp guns, another a little south of it mounting two Krupps and twenty mortars, and a third four Krupps and thirty mortars. There is also a long intrenchment for riflemen, and a few torpedoes have been laid down as a "scare" for the Turkish ships. The Russian troops for the invasion of Asiatic Turkey are concentrated at Alexandropol, a large town on the frontier, but a very few hours' march from Kars. They are said to have something like 150,000 men with all the transport arrangements ready for making an advance."

A CENTENARIAN, AND HOW HE SUPPORTED LIFE.—The *Sheffield Telegraph* says that a pedlar named John Roseberry called at the Doncaster police-office to have his certificate signed. He was 108 years old, and travels about the country hawking small articles. He had twenty-two children, seventeen of whom have been sons. His wife died in 1870 at the age of 99 years, and his last son who died was aged 88. The old man eats very little solid food, but takes three gills of beer warmed and sweetened per day; and, occasionally, when he has a cup of tea, dissolves in it half a pound of sugar, finding sugar a great support of life. He appears quite healthy and hearty, and on was vending his w[illegible]

DREADFUL EXPLOSION IN AN AMERICAN COLLIERY.

(*From the New York Herald.*)

Pottsville, Pa., May 9.

THIS whole region was startled, about noon, to-day, by the announcement of a terrible accident at the Wadesville shaft, an extensive colliery at Wadesville, a small mining village near St. Clair, and several miles from Pottsville. At first information was vague, and the calamity was magnified into a second Avondale horror. Correct information reduced the number of victims materially, but the truth is terrible, and cannot fail to excite the deepest feelings of sorrow. A *Herald* representative visited the colliery, and from dirt-begrimed miners, who had barely escaped alive, gleaned as much of the truth as can be known of the cause, circumstances, and effects of the accident.

About fifty miners, most of them men of family and residents of St. Clair, Wadesville and the vicinity, were at work, at half-past 10 o'clock, in that portion of the mine known as Lunday's gangway, distant from the mouth of the slope about two miles. They were working by the light of naked lamps, and confidently believed they were in no danger, as the "fire bosses" had been through the colliery in the morning early, and reported everything "all right." The air was clear, and the circulation and ventilation as good as at any time. The men were engaged in what is called in mine language "robbing the gangway." The gangway had been run as far as intended, and the men were working towards the slope, taking the coal, and abandoning the workings as they went. Some were in the breasts blasting, some were sending the coal down the shoots, and some were loading the waggons. Suddenly, and without the slightest warning, the scene changed, and the works, so quiet a moment before, were converted into a perfect hell. Flames of fire were darting here and there, timbers, waggons, and men were hurled this way and that, and the cries of the living and the groans of the dying were mingled with the roar of the explosion.

Those who could save themselves fled with what speed they could in the smoke and din of the mine, stumbling over fallen timbers, and at last, reaching the slope gave the alarm. The news spread like wildfire, and from all directions people hastened with cries and forebodings to the mouth of the colliery, for there were several hundred men beneath the ground, and the names as well as the number of the dead and wounded were yet unknown. As soon as the after-damp would permit, a force of men was organized and set at the sad work of hunting for the dead and to rescue the wounded.

It was not until after 12 o'clock that the first body was brought to the light of day. No more terrible or solemn scene can be imagined than the appearance of a colliery mouth on such an occasion. Men, women, and children stand in breathless expectation and in an agony of doubt. The signal is given that the cage is nearing the mouth of the shaft. The cage rises slowly into view, and then are disclosed half a dozen or more begrimmed and saddened men, standing erect, and between them is the body, burned and disfigured, that a few moments before was a friend and companion in the vigour of manhood. Then some fond wife learns what she has feared and yet hoped against, and the wails of the widow and orphans burst forth unrestrained.

Five times to-day was the scene repeated, and a sixth body yet lies buried beneath a mass of coal and slate. Relays of men have been working continuously digging for the dead. Their progress has been slow, because the after-damp is so strong that they can only work a few minutes at a time. Eight men were brought out alive, but injured by the terrible effects of the fire. One of these has since died, and one or two are badly injured. Several will escape with but light burns.

The bodies of the dead presented a terrible appearance, and even to one not versed in mine affairs attest the horror of a mine explosion. Connors, who was driven through a door, had his head split open, and both feet torn off. Moore was killed by a flying sheet-iron pan, which was hurled against him. The rest were either burned to death, or killed by collision with some portion of the works. On none of the bodies is there a spot that is not red with bruises or black from the fire. Some of them even had their finger nails torn off by the explosion. Articles of clothing were rent from the bodies, and the boots of Moseley, whose body is not yet found, were picked up in the gangway.

The cause of the explosion is not known positively, though there is a general agreement on the most probable origin. As there was in the morning no gas in that portion of the colliery where the men were at work, and as such a quantity of gas could not have accumulated in a short time, the only reasonable theory is that a heavy fall of top rock and slate occurred in some abandoned breast and forced the gas there accumulated down upon the naked lights of the doomed men.

Edward Weaklan, a labourer, who was working not more than twenty yards from Moore, states that he was loading a waggon, and the first thing he knew the fire descended upon him from the buggy shute. He threw himself flat and grasped the iron rail to prevent himself from being thrown or hurled in any way by the explosion. His waggon received the full force of the concussion, and was thrown across the gangway, and thus he was saved. As soon as possible he arose and fled to escape the fatal effects of the "after damp." This, with some variations, is the experience of many. Not one of those who were in the explosion are able to give any description of its horrors or form any theory of the cause of it. The Wadesville shaft is owned and operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company. At the first moment possible several of the company's most experienced mining engineers were sent down the shaft to ascertain the cause of accident and the extent of the damages. They report the theory of the cause of the accident similar to the one given above, and say that for an explosion which was so destructive to life it was singularly mild. The damage to the colliery is comparatively little.

AN ENTOMBED COLLIER.—"J. M." (Jamaica Level, S.E.), writes to a London paper:—"While reading your graphic narratives of the sufferings and rescue of the five colliers at Porth, I have been reminded of a somewhat similar incident which took place forty years ago in Ayrshire, and which proved to a much more surprising degree the possible endurance of the humane frame. The story to which I refer is told on a tombstone in the kirkyard of Dally-in-Carrick, written by the parish minister, who personally testified to its truth. It runs thus:—'In memory of John Brown, collier, who was enclosed in Kilgrammie coal-pit, by a portion of it having fallen in, October 8th, 1835, and was taken out alive, and in full possession of his mental faculties, but in a very exhausted state, October 31,' having been twenty-three days in utter seclusion from the world and without a particle of food. He lived for three days after, having quietly expired on the evening of November 3, aged sixty-six. For some days after being shut in poor Brown was able to walk about and to supply himself with a little water. But this small comfort was soon lost to him, for his strength having suddenly failed him, he fell across the underground roadway and was not again able to move. Long and dreary as that terrible three weeks must have been (almost his first words when found were 'Eh, boys, but ye've been lang o' coming') he, in telling his story, declared that never for a moment did he doubt his ultimate escape. An inspection of his body showed that every atom of fatty matter had been consumed. His flesh seemed utterly gone; the inner surface of his backbone could be distinctly felt. Worse than this, the horrible fungus which clings to decaying timber in coal mines and other underground places, was growing thick upon his face and body. And yet such is the strange tenacity of life, he survived his rescue three days, and but for the fact that during those days his neighbours would persist in crowding to his bedside, talking, and making the poor old man talk, he very probably would have recovered."

PRESERVATION OF WILD BIRDS.—Among the petitions lately presented to the British Parliament is one from the Derbyshire Naturalists' Society, in which, while "gratefully acknowledging the extent to which protection has been afforded to a portion of our wild birds," they submit that, having for a long period practically studied the habits of wild birds generally, they know of none which do not require and deserve protection equally with those embraced in the recent Acts. They fully admit that many of our wild birds consume a portion of corn and fruit at certain times; but they "fearlessly assert" that the benefits the birds confer on the farmer and gardener during the greater portion of the year by destroying insects, snails, &c., as well as seeds of noxious plants, are immeasurably greater in importance than the injury they are charged with inflicting. They therefore pray that the protection of the Acts be extended to all wild birds; also that equal protection be given to the eggs of the said wild birds during the breeding season, which it is suggested should be considered to commence with the termination of the game-shooting season and extend until its recommencement, as at present fixed by Act of Parliament. The petitioners further suggest that, in order to provide specimens for scientific purposes, a special license might be issued permitting the holder under strict regulations to collect such necessary objects.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1438184

OUR MELBOURNE LETTER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30

The Ministry of action are getting on apace. Mr. Woods is devising and pressing forward a number of changes in the Railway Department. Mr. Longmore is creating a stir in the Lands Department, and Major Smith in the Education Department. It was thought that Mr. Lalor, who has charge for the present of the Postal and Telegraph Department, would have rivalled his colleagues by proposing the abolition of the newspaper postage, and the establishment of a uniform penny postage on letters throughout the colony, but he says the Estimates had to be prepared on the existing rates, and he cannot make the alteration, at all events for the present.

The speech put into the mouth of Sir George Bowen on the formal opening of Parliament took nobody by surprise. The Ministers had so completely taken the public into their confidence beforehand, that it would have been comparatively an easy matter for any one to have composed a counterpart of the speech before hearing it from his Excellency's lips. The only thing which some people were surprised at was the moderate tone which pervaded the document; but at the Mayor's dinner, a few evenings previously, the Premier had plainly told us that he and his colleagues had no intention to hurt anybody, and that they intended to retain their seats—in other words (for if we read between the lines it amounts to this, neither more nor less) that moderation would be their watchword, and that the fulminations against the Council and the great landowners were only intended for the election meetings. It was necessary, of course, to justify the appointment conferred on Professor Pearson, and so we were told that there was a necessity for "a thorough inquiry into the order and condition of our educational machinery, with the view of perfecting in organization and administration the original intention of Parliament," and further "to ascertain the best and most economic mode of extending State education and including therein the University of Melbourne," and that accordingly a commission had been issued to "a gentleman exceptionally well suited to conduct efficiently such an inquiry, with instructions to report from time to time."

The reference to the *piece de resistance* of the programme, namely the Land Tax Bill, is milder than was expected. The speech merely says "a Land Tax Bill has been prepared, which, whilst fair and equitable in principle as a measure of taxation, has been framed in accordance with the policy approved by the country at the late general election;" but a little accident which occurred in connection with the motion for the address in reply to the speech seems to indicate that the original draft contained the words, "that the inordinate aggregation of land in a few hands should be discouraged and abated," but that at somebody's instance these words had been discreetly omitted. The allusions to Railway Extension, Mining on Private Property, Mining Management, an Amending Land Bill, and minor questions, were vague and general—in fact just what was expected.

The first muster of the Assembly for business confirmed all that we had been led to expect as to the relative strength of parties. The Ministry have the numbers without doubt, but what is left of the debating power of the late Parliament is to be found much more on the sparsely occupied benches to the left of the Speaker than amidst the crowd which backs up the Government. The first day or two's experience has not been calculated to inspire confidence as to the increased orderliness of the present House over its predecessor. The turbulent spirit is still there, and the irrepressible Gaunson threatens to form a distinct party of one, for although sitting behind the Ministers, he is almost as saucy to them as he was to the previous Ministers, whom he opposed.

Sir Gavan Duffy has begun well in his efforts to preserve the decorum of debate, but a Speaker without a sympathising House is possessed of very limited power; and it is evident that the Chief Secretary will have to exercise his influence in keeping some of his followers within bounds. The Ministry are without a member to represent them in the Upper House at present, but it is understood that almost the last obstacle has been removed to the acceptance of a portfolio as Postmaster-General by Mr. Cuthbert, who is much respected in the Council for his ability, moderation, and gentlemanly demeanour. If he accepts office it will undoubtedly strengthen the Ministry, and it will be an additional guarantee to the public that moderate counsels will prevail in the Cabinet. The proceedings in the Assembly on Thursday afternoon were rendered somewhat lively through the election of the Chairman of Committees. It was generally understood beforehand that the Ministry intended to throw their influence into the scale in favour of Mr. James, one of the members for Ballarat, although the old Chairman, who had filled the office through several Parliaments, was again a candidate for the position. It will be remembered that Mr. Berry in one of his speeches at Geelong referred to the defeat of the Stonewall party through the assistance rendered to the Government by a corrupt Speaker and a corrupt Chairman of Committees. Mr. Davies was not disposed to lie under this aspersion, and he brought an action against Mr. Berry; but that gentleman, instead of pleading to the action, apologised to the offended Chairman, and the proceedings were stayed. Mr. Davies seems to have flattered himself that with this apology in his hand he could secure the support of some of Mr. Berry's colleagues and many of his followers, especially as his colleague, Mr. Grant, the Minister of Justice (who has sat with Mr. Davies for the same constituency for many years), had promised to propose him. When the time came, however, it appeared that Ministers had determined to make it, as far as they could, a party question; and Mr. Grant was obliged to confess that if he had kept his promise to his friend and colleague he must have resigned his portfolio. All this very naturally drew out some of the members, who inveighed against the tyranny of party in a matter which was usually treated as an open question. The division, however, showed the strength of the Ministerial following, for they recorded 47 votes to 27 on the other side, although the latter included two or three of the ordinary supporters of the Government, but who refused to vote against their personal friend. The new chairman has never given evidence of any special knowledge of constitutional law or any aptitude natural or acquired for directing the deliberations of a committee of the Assembly. However, the party insisted upon the rights of the victors to the spoils, and so they have got their man.

Now that we have before us the text of the commission to Professor Pearson, we find that the powers conferred on him are not exactly those which the public had been led to suppose. They are in no sense executive but simply scrutative, although wide enough and formidable enough in their comprehensiveness to tax the capacity of any man, even if he combined all the scholarship of the Professor with all the financial and organizing experience of the best business manager in the colony. The commission authorizes him to inquire into and report upon—"1. The best and most economic mode of constituting education in Victoria entirely free. 2. The state and condition of the present machinery for public instruction. 3. The status, remuneration, and general efficiency of the teachers. 4. The mode and extent of instruction in the State schools, and the system best fitted to enlarge the operations of those schools. 5. The formation or extension of training institutes, technological and night schools. 6. And generally to inquire and report as to any improvement which may be calculated to increase the efficiency of education in the colony of Victoria." And as a supplement to the commission there is an official letter of instructions from the Minister which starts with the proposition that it is considered advisable "to make education in Victoria entirely free, from the primary State schools and industrial schools to the University." He is to inquire fully into the constitution and working of the University, and the probable accommodation and cost, if made; free the action of inspectors and examiners; also the best mode of conducting the business at the head office, the staff and accommodation required, remuneration of officers, making appointments and promotions, and so forth; and he is to report as to the Canadian prize system, which is supposed to have a wonderful effect in securing the attendance of scholars, &c.

The Ministerial organs have been careful to inform the public that the appointment is merely a temporary one, but it is certain that if the commission remains in force until all the herculean labours it imposes upon the Professor are finished, it can only cease its operation with the term of his natural life. The Press, in commenting on the commission and the letter of instructions which forms a supplement to it, raises the question whether the object of the Ministers can be to dazzle the country with the magnificence of its design, or to convert the education system into such an oppressive burden by reason of its expensiveness that the country will revolt against it, and thus lead to its "bursting up." The latter idea finds some favour from the fact that the Education Act was opposed by Mr. Berry; but there is very little doubt that he and his colleagues are sincere in their contemplated extension of the system, although they are perhaps oblivious of the ruinous cost it would involve.

The toll difficulty has been tided over for the present, and a bill for continuing tolls for another six months was rushed through both Houses on Thursday in the space of an hour. As I have mentioned in previous letters, the abolition of tolls was one of those blunders into which impulsive legislators will sometimes rush, and it was carried by a few private members while the Ministers of the day and the bulk of the members regarded the matter with indifference. Hence, no Ministry being directly responsible for the consequences, and many of the shires being rendered almost insolvent by the loss of this item of their income, the Parliament has had to be appealed to for the purpose of postponing the evil day, until it has become a legislative farce. Mr. Berry, however, had to give a positive undertaking that within three months from the present time Ministers would submit to Parliament a scheme for providing revenue to the shires in substitution for the tolls, and so the House consented to keep them alive for six months longer. Various proposals have been talked about, such as a tax upon wheels, a tax upon vehicles or upon trees, but nothing definite has been agreed upon yet. The circumstances of Victoria and New South Wales differ somewhat as to the toll question, and probably more embarrassment would be experienced in our country districts through the loss of the tolls than in those of your colony. We have, however, nothing so barbarous as the impositions levied upon vehicles and pedestrians crossing Wagga Wagga Bridge, and one or two similar cases.

The movement which has been for some time on foot, having for its object the establishment in Melbourne of a permanent exhibition of manufactures, has not yet passed the initiatory stage. The Manufacturers' Association, which was established some little time ago, numbers now about 150 members; but it is not strong enough for the formidable undertaking of a permanent exhibition building. They are however so sanguine about the success of the project that they have been interviewing Ministers with a view to obtain a grant of land for the proposed building, and have promised to raise £30,000 to be expended upon it. If the buildings are to be the property of the projectors, of course it would be improper to endow them with land worth several thousands of pounds; in fact, there is no power in the Government to give away any part of the public estate for such a purpose. Land may be permanently reserved for exhibition purposes, but it would be the property of the Crown. Under these circumstances, it has been suggested that the Government should constitute a trust for the management of the intended buildings, and give them the legal right to recover rents and fees, and also to issue debentures for the purpose of paying the cost of erection of the buildings. If it is to be a self-Government concern, of course the public would hesitate to subscribe the required capital; and if a private concern, the land required should (and indeed must) be bought and paid for. Some further particulars are to be submitted to the Government, who very properly require guarantees that it will be a truly national undertaking before they consent to sanction the alienation of land for the purpose without payment in the usual way.

The birthday ball, which had been postponed by his Excellency until Coronation Day, for various reasons, was given on Thursday night in the new Government House. The presence of Sir William Jervois and Colonel Scratchley, with the captain and officers of H.M. S. Nymphe, gave additional *eclat* to the affair, which was in every way a brilliant success. Upwards of 2000 invitations had been issued, and three-fourths of that number were supposed to be present.

The *Age* has abandoned the appeal against the verdict of the Supreme Court which gave Mr. Langton £[illegible]50 damages in his libel action against that journal, and the proprietors have received a solatium from the liberal party in the shape of a cheque for the £750, being the result of subscriptions opened for the purpose in Melbourne and throughout the country. The costs will amount to very little less than the damages, but the recipient of the money expresses himself as more than satisfied, and glories in the achievement of having inflicted a heavier blow on Mr. Langton than Mr. Langton has upon the *Age*. There is, however, still another libel action pending against the same journal at the suit of the same complainant.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY, JULY 2.

IN BANCO.

BEFORE their Honors the CHIEF JUSTICE, Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Sir WILLIAM MANNING.

MACPHERSON V. BOROUGH OF BATHURST.

This motion was argued in the beginning of last week. Judgment was reserved till Friday, when their Honors the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Hargrave delivered oral judgments, and Sir William Manning his judgment in writing. As the points decided were of great importance, these judgments are now published at length.

This was a motion to make absolute a rule nisi for a new trial.

William Macpherson sued the Borough of Bathurst for damages caused to the plaintiff by his horse falling into a hole in Durham-street, at the intersection of Hope-street, whereby his leg was broken, and he suffered other severe injuries. £[illegible] was claimed.

The defendants pleaded not guilty.

From the evidence it appeared that the plaintiff was a shareholder and paymaster in certain gold mines. In March last year (1876) he was riding from Bathurst to Hill End very early in the morning. The weather was showery. While riding along Durham-street, on the edge of the roadway, at the intersection of Hope-street, his horse fell into a gully or deep hole in the side of the road. The plaintiff was pinned to the ground, and with great difficulty extricated himself and crawled on to the bank. On being attended to, at Bathurst, and examined by a doctor, it was discovered that the plaintiff's leg had been broken in three pieces, and that he had suffered other severe injuries, from which he had not yet recovered. Some pieces of bone had come away from his leg, and others were expected to. In defraying his hotel bill, doctor's bill, and other expenses, the plaintiff had been put to an expense of £69 10s.

From the cross-examination of the plaintiff's witnesses it appeared that Hope-street and Durham-street had been cut down and waterways formed in them about ten years ago, and that at the intersection barrel drains, built of brick, had been built under Durham-street. In the course of time the end of one of these drains had been washed away by the action of the water and the subsidence of the surrounding earth. The hole into which the plaintiff's horse tumbled was thus formed. Durham-street was 99 feet wide, and the hole was on the edge of the roadway. Within the borough there were 85 miles of streets, of which 12 miles were kerbed and guttered.

No evidence was called for the defence.

His HONOR summed up to the jury, and directed them that the defendants were not liable if they in the first instance had formed the road and drains at the place where the plaintiff's horse tumbled in a reasonably efficient manner. On that point the surveyor called by the plaintiff gave evidence that he did not consider that the open drains, without kerbing or guttering, or flagging of any kind, and leading into the barrel drains, was a safe and permanent job; he did not consider it suitable in that locality. On the other hand, it appeared that the drains in question had never been repaired; they had lasted for many years. It was for the jury to say if the work had been done in a reasonably efficient manner, taking into their consideration the surrounding circumstances, such as the length of streets under the control of defendants, and the income at their command. The defendants had the power of regulating and constructing the streets within their borough. They were not directed by the statute, nor were they bound to form any street in a particular way. They might form a street or not, as they pleased. When, however, they did form one, they were bound to do so in a proper manner; the work had to be done in a reasonably efficient manner. It was clear that the defendants had ordered and paid for the work done in Durham-street. The jury would have to consider if it was done in such a manner as to withstand the ordinary operation of the elements. If they were of opinion that the work was so done the defendants would not be liable. If the evidence that the work had not been properly done preponderated, the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict. There was no evidence that he in any way contributed to his own wrong; he had a perfect right to ride in any part of the road, and was not bound, as had been contended, to keep to the middle. The defendants were not liable under the second count. They were not bound to repair their roads. His Honor then referred to the liability of parishes in England for non-repair of roads, and cited *Young v. Davis* (2 H. and C. 198). If the work was done properly, or not done improperly, in the jury's opinion, and the hole was caused by water tearing up the soil, the defendants were entitled to succeed.

The jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

Mr. Butler, Q.C. and Mr. Davis, now moved to make the rule absolute.

Mr. Salomons showed cause.

The COURT, by a majority, the CHIEF JUSTICE dissenting, made the rule absolute with costs.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said: In this case, the defendants are the Borough of Bathurst, a municipality incorporated under the Municipalities Act. The action was brought by the plaintiff for the purpose of recovering damages for an injury sustained by him through the existence of a hole in one of the streets of the said municipality, into which his horse fell: the result being that the plaintiff broke his leg. There were two counts in the declaration, the first of which charged the defendants with negligence in constructing a drain in a street of the municipality whereby the plaintiff sustained the injury of which he complains; and the second, which charged the defendants with negligence in not repairing and keeping in good order a drain, whereby injuries to the plaintiff arose. At the trial, I told the jury that under the Act the defendants were not liable for any non-feasance; I told the jury that if the defendants had to construct a sewer and did the work in so negligent a manner as to bring about an accident, they would be liable for that misfeasance; but I also told the jury that if the defendants constructed a sewer or a drain, or any other work, in a proper manner, and it afterwards became affected by the action of the weather—not by reason of their defective work—that the defendants were not bound to repair. I also said—having reference to the second count—the defective state in which this drain was, that by the action of the weather it had become enlarged—that if the cavity originated from the action of the weather in the course of years, the defendants would not be liable for injury sustained thereby. Exception has been taken to that ruling, and a motion for a new trial had been made, on the ground that my ruling, that the plaintiff could not recover on the second count was erroneous. There can be no doubt that this question raises a point of extreme importance, not only to the defendants, but to all municipalities in the country. The point raised was no other than whether—whatever the state of the funds of a municipal council, whatever the size of the municipality might be, and whatever the state of imperfection the streets were in when handed over to a municipal council—such council was bound at its peril to make the streets and to keep them in repair; and whether such council were not liable for any accident arising from the defective state of the streets, the council having placed them once in fair repair. That was the question. A municipality might have—as in this case—streets extending over nearly one hundred miles; the rates may not be more than a £1000 a year, and the power of a governing body of a municipality may be limited to the expenditure of only so much money as it can raise by rates; and we have to consider whether or not, at their peril, the Municipal Council is not bound to find money from some source or other, so as to effect repairs that may prevent an accident arising from the disrepair of its streets. It is a very large question, and one which I can foresee, if determined against a municipality, may involve the necessity for speedy legislation to prevent such bodies being absolutely ruined by actions of this kind. A great many cases have been referred to during argument on the motion for a new trial, and I considered them while the argument was going on, and since, and on the fullest consideration of them it seems to me that no one of them is exactly in point, and that we shall have to determine this question apart from any direct authority, and entirely on principle. There were expressions in several of the cases cited which seemed to touch upon the point raised, but which when critically examined will be found not exactly in point. By the common law, as we all know, parishes in the mother country were bound to keep the highways in a state of repair; and if they did not discharge their duty, in that respect, they were liable to be indicted—that is to say no individuals of the parish could be punished or fined for that breach of duty, but only the parish itself could for a breach of a common law duty; and whatever rates were in its power to collect might be sequestrated to do that which it had failed to do. An attempt was made a good many years ago to make a parish individually liable in an action for damage for injury done to a person by reason of want of repair to a road; I refer to the case of *Russell v. The Men of Devon* (2 *Term. Rep.* 677). The marginal note was "No action will lie by an individual against the inhabitants of a county for an injury sustained in consequence of a county bridge being out of repair."—Lord Kenyon, in delivering the judgment of the Court, at page 671, said, "Many of the principles laid down by the plaintiff's counsel cannot be controverted; as that an action would lie by an individual for an injury which he has sustained against any other individual who is bound to repair. But the question here is, whether the body of men who are sued in the present action are a corporation, or *quasi* corporation, against which such an action can be maintained. If it be reasonable that they should be, by law, liable to such an action, recourse must be had to the Legislature for that purpose." And, further on "But it was never imagined that the hundred could have been compelled to make satisfaction till the statute gave that remedy; and, most undoubtedly, no such action could have been maintained against them before that time." Well, since that time attempts have been made to maintain actions by individuals for damages arising from defective roads, and in bridges, in the mother country. By the Highways Act, 5 and 6 Will. IV., cap. 50, provision was made for the appointment of surveyors of highways and parishes, which might sue or be sued in the name of such surveyors, and the duties which were supposed to be discharged by the common law by those bodies devolved upon the surveyor. Actions were brought in two or three cases for the purpose of testing the question whether a surveyor could be held liable for damages caused by the defective state of the roads under his supervision; and it was contended that the reason why such action would not lie against the parish was that process could not be served; but it was contended that the difficulty was got over when the surveyor was appointed, and that there was no reason why he should not be proceeded against in the same manner as any other individual. Well, there were very elaborate arguments in two of those cases, and the result was substantially that the surveyor was held not to be liable to any larger extent than the parish would have been before he was appointed. It was not intended, so the Court held, to give a larger remedy to individuals, or a greater jurisdiction against the surveyor, than the remedy obtainable before the Act under which he was appointed was passed, or brought into existence. The action not lying against the parish before this enactment, it was held that it could not lie against the surveyor afterwards. These conclusions were come to with great hesitation by the Court below and the Court above, on appeal. The consideration of the question gave the Courts a great deal of trouble, but they used expressions repeatedly, that no such instance of an action brought against a surveyor had been heard of, and the conclusion that the Court came to was that the action did not lie. The principle on which that case was decided was that the surveyor was in the same position as the parish or county that he represented. No new right was created, and as the action could not be brought against the parish or county, it could not be brought against the surveyor. It seems to follow upon that, that the question we have to determine remains untouched by this case. We will refer now to another class of cases—to the case of the *Mersey Docks*. It was held there finally by the House of Lords that though the trustees of the docks themselves received no tolls, but were managers of these docks without any remuneration passing into their hands for the use of them, they were nevertheless liable for the injury sustained by the non-repair of the docks; and one of the points discussed in that case was whether it made any difference that these trustees were not themselves the recipients of tolls. They were merely trustees, without any money going into their hands. But the House of Lords held that that did not matter; that, inasmuch as tolls were payable by law for the use of these docks, although the defendants were not the recipients of them, nevertheless the public had a right, after paying tolls for the use of the docks, to have them kept in repair; and they ruled that the managers who had control over them were liable to be sued for not keeping the docks in a state of repair, or for allowing them to be in such a state of disrepair as to do injury to the persons who paid rates for the use of them. On that occasion the House of Lords overruled several cases. They had to distinguish between conflicting decisions. They laid down the law in the way I mentioned. That case, however, is explained by a later case, *Winch v. The Conservators of the Thames*, L R. 7, C.P. 458. The reason of the judgment will be found on page 470, after referring to the case of the *Mersey Docks v. Gibbs*: According to the marginal note, the Court held that "the defendants had power under their statutes to maintain and repair the towing path, for the use of which they were entitled to take a toll; that, according to the decision in the *Mersey Docks v. Gibbs*, the intention of the Legislature in such cases is that the Corporation shall have the same duties, and its funds shall be subject to the same liabilities as the general law would impose upon a private person having and exercising the same rights; and, consequently, that the defendants having provided the towing path under their Acts, have power under such Acts to maintain and repair it, and having invited the public to use it, and taken toll for the use of it, were bound to take reasonable care that it was in a fit condition to be used as a towing path, and that the action was maintainable." Bovill, C.J., in delivering the judgment of the Court, at p. 470, said: "Upon the true construction of the statutes in this case—construed according to the rule laid down in cited cases—we are of opinion that the defendants had power to repair and maintain the towing path. They had provided that towing path under the Acts of Parliament for the use of the public; they invited the public to use it; they took a toll, as they were authorized to do, for the use of it; and it appears to us therefore that they were bound to take reasonable care that the towing path was in a reasonably fit condition to be used as a towing path, and that the present case falls within the principle of the decision in *Mersey Docks v. Gibbes*, and the other cases to which we have referred, and must be governed by them"; and on the next page, "It was further contended that if there was a public right of towing upon the river banks, and the defendants were bound to repair them, the only remedy for the breach of that duty was by indictment; and that no action could be maintained by an individual. But if the duty of keeping the towing paths and banks in repair be imposed upon the defendants and they have neglected that duty, we are at a loss to understand upon what principle it can be said that a person who has sustained a particular injury from such neglect, and which is not common to the public at large, is precluded from maintaining an action to recover damages for the injury which he has thus individually sustained." Now, so far, that seems to be an authority in favour of the plaintiff in this case, if the duty is established in the same sense as it was established in the case of the Mersey Docks. The expressions from which I last read are large enough to include that principle. But neither the Mersey Docks, nor this case, nor other cases like it, seem to be authorities by which we are to be guided in the present case. In the case last cited there were public works the use of which depended upon the payment of tolls. Either the trustees who managed the docks, or the owners of them, or some one or other had the power of imposing tolls—that is to say demanding payment for the use of those structures; and these cases go the length of holding that where authority is given by Parliament to individuals, or corporations, to establish works of this kind, and to demand payment for the use of them, there is a duty cast upon persons so authorised, and who can demand such payment, to keep them in a proper state of repair. It is a duty which depends most essentially upon the power which they have to demand payment, and it is in no way different in principle from the case of a shopkeeper who, by opening his doors and putting wares on his shelves and in his windows, invites the public to go in and purchase. He is liable if he has in his shop a trap-door into which some customer falls. It is not exactly like this case of the Mersey Docks, but the same in principle. There is in the one case the advantage obtained by the imposition of the tolls, and in the other the advantage of getting customers to buy your wares; and there is a duty on the shopkeeper to take care he does not injure the lives of those who come in. But these cases leave this case altogether untouched; we are now determining, first, is there a duty cast at all, in an imperative sense, upon the Corporation to do these repairs, and if so, they being a paid body, are they liable for any damage arising from the non-performance of their duty? On the second point there is, perhaps, an absence of clear authority, but there is one case to which I attach great weight, because it contains the view of Lord Ellenborough, the most eminent Judge in common law matters, and the very highest authority, as far as my knowledge goes, to enable me to form an opinion. I refer to the case of *Harris and wife v. Baker* (4 M. and S. 27). The marginal note states:—"The trustees of a public road who were empowered and required by Act of Parliament to place lamps along the road if they should think it necessary, and to make contracts for the cleansing of the road, and to take a night toll for the purpose of enabling them to light and watch the same, were held not liable, in an action on the case for an injury suffered by an individual in crossing the road at night, by falling over a heap of scrapings left on the roadside, after cleansing the road, without any lights." There was a second count there. First, there was a count for misfeasance; then there was a count for not placing a light in the highway, whereby the wife broke one of her arms. The case was tried before Lord Ellenborough, and it was thus:—"The highway had been cleansed in the beginning of May, and the labourers had heaped up the scrapings in heaps between two and three feet high and about two yards asunder, on both sides of the road; and on that side on which was the plaintiff's house and shop some heaps stood, about three feet from the kerb, which, from having remained there nearly a month, had become hard, and were an annoyance to the passengers and housekeepers. After dark on the 10th May, there being no lamps by the side of the road, the plaintiff's wife, on her return home, fell upon one of these heaps and broke her arm. His Lordship was of opinion, upon this case, that the trustees were not liable to damages for the injury complained of, they being too far removed from the cause of it, and he directed a nonsuit." Well, the matter is argued, and Lord Ellenborough, at page 29, says:—"It does not appear by the Act of Parliament that this action is maintainable against the trustees. The Act, indeed, empowers them to cause such number of lamps to be provided as they shall think necessary; but suppose they did not think it necessary to provide any lamps, can it be said that an action would be against them on that account? If by omitting to put up lamps where it is necessary they are guilty of a breach of public duty, they may be indicted for it; but to hold that every trustee of a road is liable in damages for such an accident as this would, I conceive, be going further than any case warrants." Well, undoubtedly it would go further than any case warrants, for no case authorizes anything of the sort. If it is authorised to be done now, it is for the first time. But this great Judge says, if, by omitting to put up lamps where it is necessary, they are guilty of a breach of public duty, they may be indicted for it; but to hold that any public body would be liable in a civil action would be going further than any case warrants. The rule was refused. That was a very short judgment, but, considering the eminence of the Judge who pronounced it, with me it is an authority of the greatest possible weight. This case has been referred to in a later case; and counsel, in argument, stated that the effect has been to overrule it; but no Judge, I think, will go the length of saying that it was not law. The case of *Foreman v. The Mayor of Canterbury* (L. R., 6 Q.B. 214) had been referred to, but, on perusal, it would not be found that it overruled the former decision. In the case of *Wilson v. The Mayor of Halifax* (L. R., 3 Exch. 114 the point now under discussion is touched upon by Chief Baron Kelly, giving the judgment of the Court—that was of himself and Barons Martin and Channell—but he offered no opinion on the point. In the case of *Hartnell v. Ryde Commissioners* (4 B. and S. 361), which had been referred to; and up to the time of which there was no authority of the kind. In delivering his judgment, Crompton, J., said, after referring to *Young v. Davis*, and deciding that it was not in point:—"There has never been an Act of Parliament which has thrown the obligation to repair on two bodies; on the other hand, the public have always had some one body of persons to look to. In the present case, by the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, Sec. 47, the management of the streets which are highways is vested in the commissioners; and by Sec. 49 they are to be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour for neglecting to repair any highway within the limits of the Act, and liable to be indicted for such misdemeanour in the same manner as the inhabitants thereof were liable before the passing of the special Act. These enactments take away the liability of the parish to do the repairs, and cast upon the new body a liability to the same extent as that which before long lay upon the parish; and consequently, a liability for acts of omission to repair." Mr. Justice Blackburn was of the same opinion. That case was referred to in the case of *Ohrby and Wife v. Ryde Commissioners* (5 B and S. 743), and that was how the case still stood—a decision originating without any reasoning, excepting the expression of the opinion. In the last-mentioned case, Mellor, J., in delivering the considered judgment of the Court, said,—"The Commissioners are not, in our opinion, invested with an absolute discretion as to whether they will place fences by the footways for the protection of foot passengers, but it is their duty to do so, and if that be the true construction of the section, the record discloses a case of actual negligence and breach of duty on the part of the defendants themselves; and we think that under such circumstances we are bound by the decision in this Court, in *Hartnall v. Ryde Commissioners*, upon the construction of another section of this very statute, which is exactly in point as to this objection. If that authority is to be questioned, it must be in a Court of Error, as we are bound by it and the other authorities referred to in argument." The cases go no farther than to state that where there was a clear duty imposed there would be a liability, by an action, in not discharging it. Supposing those cases to be an authority—is there a duty imposed in that way? I have already stated that I do not think that this case is by any means of that nature upon which to establish for the first time a new principle. I cannot see where it was more convenient or less inconvenient to make a corporation liable than to make a parish liable. I see no difference between the one case and the other. The true principles in which parishes were held not to be accountable was, that the public were interested in the repairs. So we see here; the public are interested in the repairs. If that is a reason why an action could not be brought against a parish, it applies with equal force to this select portion of the public, this corporation. There is just as much reason in the one case as in the other. Now, passing from that, and admitting these authorities to be satisfactory, and regarding them as binding, is this a case of that sort? I believe it is not. The 117th section of the Municipalities Act enacts, "That the Council shall, within the boundaries of the municipality, have the care, construction, and management of public roads," and so on. Now, I cannot for the life of me, see how these words can be regarded as equivalent to a direction that they shall do these things, or that they are liable if they do not do them. The Legislature has not said that these councils shall repair these roads or construct them and keep them in an efficient state. All that it has said is, that they shall have the care, the construction, and the management. That is to say, they are the persons who have the power of looking after them. They have the power of saying how they shall be constructed; they have the power to manage them; they shall have the care and management. Whatever care is to be exercised over them, they are the persons to exercise that care. In whatever way they are to be managed, they are the persons to manage. But those words are not equivalent to this, that they must keep them in repair, and that they will be liable to be indicted if they do not. Stress was laid on the proviso of this section, and the powers are regarded as compulsory. I do not regard them as anything of the kind. The Act also gives them power to make by-laws for a variety of purposes; among others, for aligning, paving, guttering, and cleansing or drainage. They have power to do all these things, and impose rates for the purpose of paying for them. But I fail to see anything in this Act, which says that they must do anything. I see no clause in this Act which directs that the streets, or the culverts, or any other works in these municipalities shall be maintained or constructed by any of these councils. I could very well understand that if anything of that kind were put in broad terms in this Act, the Legislature would not have given their sanction to it. I cannot *imagine* that any one would be foolish enough to petition to have their localities brought within this Act, if it contained a clause of that sort, in a new country like this, where everything of this kind has to be done, where in large areas with streets nearly a hundred miles in length it could not be expected that the few people in our sparsely populated towns would come under an obligation of this kind; yet we are asked now to put that clause in, the Legislature not having done so. That is what we are asked to do by this contention. It is said there is no occasion to go so far as that; it will be sufficient to say something else is obligatory—that is to say, they must take care that small holes do not exist in any of these streets, and that if anything dangerous is there, they must take care it is filled up or removed. I see no principle upon which anything of that kind should be done. They are either under an obligation to repair, or they are not. This action could arise only from the obligation to repair generally, not in some limited sense which this Court may lay down, and which would involve some decision in each case—some broad and general principle which would embrace all cases, and not some limited application of it. Either there is this obligation to repair generally, or there is not. If there is a general obligation to repair, then it involves all these consequences—that they must keep all these things in repair at their peril. I am of opinion that the Legislature, not having put a clause of this kind in the Act, and being firmly persuaded that if they had done so no one would be fool enough to come in and be brought under an obligation of this sort, in the broad way I have stated it—then it appears to me we have no right to assume the functions of a Legislature and put that clause in now. There not being that obligation in this case, as in the case of *Hartnell v. Ryde Commissioners*—and even regarding that, for the sake of argument, as an authority in this case—yet, there not being the same sections, or anything like it, in this 31 Vic. No. 12, it appears to me there is no authority whatever for the liability of the plaintiff; and I think that the rule ought to be discharged.

Mr. Justice HARGRAVE concurred with the Chief Justice that the cases cited were not in point, and that the case had to be decided on the words of the Act. From the sections of the Act defining the powers of the borough and municipal councils, it was quite plain that those councils took the entire charge and management of the roads and all other corporation work, and did so as a duty. If it were not so—if limits were not fixed—it would be construing the Act as if the Legislature authorized the corporations to make traps for people; they might put what they liked against any man's door with impunity; spend what they liked on town halls and picnics, and leave the roads unrepaired. That was contrary to the spirit and words of the Act. If in the present case the council had exercised ordinary care, and put two cross posts and a sapling before the hole there would have been no accident and no liability; but if they would not do that they came within the common sense view that they had failed to perform a duty, and they were liable for not doing it. The reasonable supposition was that if a municipal council was authorized to construct a road they must go on with it and keep it in repair; and it must be the duty of the corporation to construct and repair the roads in a reasonable manner. The council had the power to levy tolls that would go into corporate coffers, and thus ample funds might be raised for the purpose, supposing the rates to be insufficient. I think, therefore, that his Honor the Chief Justice was in error in holding that there was no duty cast upon the Borough Council to repair, and that they were not liable for damages or injuries caused by non-repair. The rule should be made absolute.

SIR WILLIAM MANNING said: I give my judgment in this case with no little diffidence, and with some degree of doubt, because my view, as applied to the special facts of the case, is not only opposed to the ruling and more matured opinion of the Chief Judge who presided at the trial, but also to the apparent authority of decisions pronounced in England with reference to the English common law and to written statutes. The question raised by the terms of the rule nisi is far broader than is, in my view, necessary to the decision of this case. I do not think it right, on this occasion, to inquire broadly into the question of a municipality's obligation to make all repairs of streets and roads which the convenience of the public may demand; but shall confine myself to the question which the facts of this case compel me to decide. It is this, whether the borough of Bathurst is responsible in damages to the plaintiff for the injury he sustained through the perilous condition in which one of the streets of the borough was allowed to remain? And, in considering that question, I shall keep in view the facts that the street was one which the corporation had made and guttered at a previous time, and that the work done by the corporation (although found by the jury to have been reasonably sufficient at the time) had, in fact, given way, and that a large and dangerous hole had been caused and been in existence for a time amply sufficient for allowing of repairs, and that such repairs might have been executed at a trifling cost (40s.), and in a short space of time. If this corporation be irresponsible for the consequences to the plaintiff of their neglect to prevent, or remedy, this defect in the street, then there would, of course, be equal immunity to the Corporation of Sydney if it were supinely to neglect the filling in the most obviously dangerous places which might casually have arisen in George-street of this city. It would certainly be against natural reason to hold that no duty arose on the part of the council and its officers to protect the public under circumstances so manifestly demanding their interposition as custodians of the public thoroughfares. But still the law may be so though reason be against it. Whether this be so, or not, is the question. It is admitted that these corporations are responsible in respect of any injury occasioned by incidental negligence in the course of works performed by them, such being regarded as matters of *misfeasance*. But it is contended that there is no such responsibility in respect of negligences in the way of *nonfeasance* or omission; in other words, that these corporations are not under any duty to make repairs, even in cases of the most obvious necessity, for protection of life and limb, but have an uncontrolled discretion as to whether they will, or will not, make such repairs; and that they enjoy a complete immunity from liability for injuries caused by exercising that discretion in the way of omission. In principle there can scarcely be a serious distinction between the cases of neglects in commission and palpable omission: but it is not to be denied that a distinction has been recognized in law, and that it is not therefore to be wholly overlooked. And if the decision of this case necessarily rested upon the English authorities, I should be compelled to concur with the Chief Justice in the view taken by him at the trial, and which he still retains. But are those authorities applicable? Or is this case not rather to be decided upon the Act of our Legislature, and on the circumstances and general law of this colony, and upon reasoning and principle? I have examined the cases cited in argument and a few others; and my opinion is that the English decisions have no proper bearing on this case. A series of those cases have no doubt decided against the liability in question, in the case of highway surveyors, county surveyors, local Boards of Health, Vestries, and Towns Improvement Commissioners. But in all these instances there underlies an element which has no existence in this country, and that element is this—that, by the common law of England, the parishes into which it is legally divided, are bound to repair all roads (and counties in the case of bridges), and that it is not to be supposed, in construing statutes such as those under which highway surveyors and others act, that the Legislature meant to create a *duplication* of liability by making another body liable concurrently with the parish (or county), or to *transfer* the liability otherwise than by the most express words; and in some of those cases the officers or bodies sought to be made liable were regarded as servants of the parish (or county), and not as principals. In the case of *Russell v. The Men of Devon*, in which the obligation to repair was recognised, the defendants were held irresponsible for injuries caused by nonrepair of a county bridge, because the inhabitants were not incorporated and were a fluctuating body, and because execution might be levied on one or two persons who would have no remedy for contribution against others. On the other hand, the liability was established in a case against the *Mersey Docks Company*; but I do not rely upon that in favour of the liability here, because the *Mersey Docks Company* were virtually in the position of persons who had contracted with ship and cargo owners to give safe accommodation in consideration of tolls to be paid in each case, and who had so negligently performed their contract as to constitute a breach of it by negligence. Here, however, we have no parishes on whom devolves the duty of repairing roads, nor any counties bound to repair bridges; and therefore the common law of England does not apply in this respect. Consequently we are not here embarrassed, as in England, with the primary, or general, duty of those bodies as an element in construing our statute. And, on the contrary, the public have no remedy whatever unless they possess it as against municipal bodies where such have been established. And in connection with this last feature I may refer to the language of Crompton, J., in *Hartnall v. the Ryde Commissioners*, where he says, "There has never been an Act of Parliament which has thrown the obligation to repair on *two bodies*; but, on the other hand, the *public have always had some one body of persons to look to*." May not our Legislature have had in view the creation of *some one body of persons* to look to for at least so much repair as would be necessary to protect life and limb? Under these circumstances of fact and of general law within this colony, it appears to me that the question at issue must be regarded very much as one of "first impression." As such, and in the absence as I think, of any applicable authority, the question is not one in which I can venture to pronounce an opinion without hesitation, or without doubt. But as the question must be decided, I do so to the best of my judgment, and subject to correction by a court of appeal, if wrong. It is, indeed, matter for regret that the Legislature has not expressly declared the duties of these Municipal Councils in respect of the public thoroughfares committed to their care; or else expressly trusted to their discretion, and absolved them from all responsibility to individual persons. But neither has been done, and my duty is, therefore, to interpret the Act by the application of reason and principle to its language. In so interpreting, I bear steadily in mind that the question is as to removal of defects which are obvious sources of peril to life and limb, and which could have been removed without difficulty, and without a greater expense than the revenue would enable the Council to bear. And I further keep in view the fact that these streets and roads correspond with those for the repair of which the Common Law has provided in England; and that if these municipalities are not bound to repair in such cases as I am considering, then there is no remedy whatever in this colony. Various clauses in our Municipalities Act have been referred to in argument, but I think it sufficient to give attention to the 117th section (in connection with the general scope and objects of the Act in establishing local government), and the 164th, in connection with the 163rd, and some subsequent clauses, defining the property which is to be ratable, and the process for enforcing payment. By section 117 "the care, construction, and management" of the public streets, within the municipality, are taken out of the hands of the general public and its executive, and placed in those of the councils or governing bodies of the localities which think fit to accept municipal incorporation; and by section 164 the councils are empowered and required to make assessments and rates for the purpose, amongst others, of repairs to the streets, &c. The effect of these is to give to the councils the exclusive care and control of the streets, and thus to give to them, and to them only, the power to do all needful repairs; and at the same time to provide them with the means, by statutory compulsion, for doing such repairs; and even to require them by peremptory language to make provision for outlays on that object amongst others. In principle, I take it to be a clear rule of construction that, where a power and means for its exercise are given for a public purpose, a corresponding *trust* and *duty* arise for the due exercise of that power. And here we have the "care" of the streets given to and accepted by the municipal body; and yet it is contended that, nevertheless, they are under no obligation even to take such "care" of the streets as is needful to prevent peril to life and limb on the part of the general public. To them alone is given the power to meddle with the streets in any way, and to them are entrusted the means for making repairs when needed; and yet it is said that they may, if they choose, leave such necessary work undone. This appears to me to be opposed to reason and principle; and I, therefore, must reject it in the absence of controlling decisions to the contrary. Having accepted the exclusive care of the streets, and, having taken the means, I think the Council bound to take reasonable "care" of the streets in proportion to the means provided. Of course no one could deny that morally and, politically, the duty to remove from the public streets defects which are no other than man-traps, arises out of the character and position of the Council and the provisions of the Act; and, for my part, I see no reason for so construing the Act as to make the legal position and duty of the councils other than such as attach to them politically and morally. It will be remembered that I am not asserting any obligation to put all the streets and roads at once into a state of repair suitable for general convenience or purposes. That must be a work of time, and must be restricted within the limited means which the Act authorizes the councils to raise. And, in the use of such means, regard must, of course, be discreetly had to the other public requirements of the municipality. But I repeat that my opinion is confined to cases of obvious necessity and urgency on account of peril to those who have the right to use the streets, and to repairs of such limited cost as cannot be beyond the means at command. And in referring to the matter of limited means, I do not forget that in some of the English cases the want of means was held to be no excuse for the neglect of an unquestioned duty; but I bear in mind that under our Act the amount of means is restricted to 1s in the pound, and I conceive that in interpreting the statute we must consider the duty to be limited to the powers of the Council, and the powers to be limited to the means. There is indeed one case (*Harris v. Baker*) to which the Chief Justice has referred, in which persons were empowered to place lamps in streets for the security of the public, and yet were held not to be responsible for an injury caused by the want of a lamp in a particular locality; but there a discretion was expressly given, and I think there is a wide difference between this omission to provide artificial light for public convenience and an omission to close a dangerous pitfall in the surface of a street. I have noticed the circumstance that the road in question in this case was one which had been formed by the Council and had got dangerously out of repair since they had operated upon it. This I cannot help thinking somewhat material; for who shall say that if the Council had left the street in its natural state the defect would have arisen? The course of water is altered, and redirected, by the formation and guttering of streets; and however efficiently the work may be done, in the sense of providing for reasonably expected contingencies, it is far from unlikely that the washing out of the hole, which caused the plaintiff's injury, might have been indirectly occasioned by the Corporation's own work. This would seem to call upon the Council more plainly to repair the resulting defect. Having regard to the relation in which the Council stands towards this street, and its relations also to the public, for whose secure use it has been dedicated, it does not seem to me that an analogy to the cases of the owners of dangerous animals, which cause injuries to others is very remote. Nor do I think it unreasonable to import into our interpretation of the Act, and its application to this case, some attention to the laws with reference to nuisances in public streets, and negligence in their removal by those who alone have the power. In some of the English cases it was regarded as an element in the interpretation of the statutes there in question, that a multiplicity of actions would be likely to arise out of a decision that actions might lie for *nonfeasance*; but such a ground of argument might not be pushed too far. And in this case the decision at which I arrive, limited as it is to certain obvious cases, cannot, I think, lead to more litigation than it would be politic to sanction. The effect will rather be to make the Councils and their officers more watchful for the safe condition of the streets under their charge, and to postpone to that object the erection of town-halls or other less urgent works, and in this way the number of instances in which occasion will arise for seeking compensation for injuries will be reduced to the public. In general the security of the public will be very easily caused by timely, and not costly, repairs, and in no point of view does it appear to me that we need apprehend inconveniences from the decision of Mr. Justice Hargrave and myself, which will be more than commensurate with the advantages it is calculated to ensure to the public.

TUESDAY, JULY 3.

IN BANCO.—SECOND TERM.

BEFORE his Honor the CHIEF JUSTICE, Mr. Justice HARGRAVE, and Mr. Justice FAUCETT.

EX PARTE JOHNSON AND OTHERS IN RE POOLE AND JOHNSON.

This application was made to the Court on last Friday. As an important point of practice was decided, the judgments are now published at length.

Mr. Darley moved for a rule nisi to set aside an order of his Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave, whereby a judgment signed by the plaintiffs in the above action on the 23rd of May last, and all the other proceedings, were set aside with costs. The judgment was obtained under and in pursuance of the Absent Defendants Act (4 Victoria, No. 6, revived and amended by 18 Victoria, No. 6). A memorial of the judgment was filed in the Supreme Court of Victoria at Melbourne, where, by summons, the defendants were called upon to show cause why execution should not issue on such memorial. At the defendants' request that application was adjourned for the purpose of allowing them time to take proceedings in this colony to set the judgment aside.

For that purpose an application was made in Chambers to his Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave, who granted the application and set aside the judgment with costs. The defendants, it appeared, never resided in New South Wales, but in Victoria; they were never served with process, and never appeared. There was no order of the Court directing that the plaintiff was at liberty to proceed in the action, nor did the plaintiffs prove the amount of their debt, as required by the 16th section of the Common Law Procedure Act of 1853.

The COURT unanimously dismissed the application and refused the rule.

The CHIEF JUSTICE said the Court had to decide a dry point of law, altogether apart from the *bona fides* or *mala fides* of the parties to the transaction in question. The plaintiffs issued a writ against the defendants to recover an alleged debt. On the return of that writ the plaintiffs issued out a writ of foreign attachment under the Absent Defendants Act (4 Vic., No. 6—18 Vic., No. 6), to attach moneys said to be of the defendants, in the hands of some persons in this colony. With a view of proceeding against the defendant by process of foreign attachment, in addition to a full affidavit of the cause of action, an affidavit on behalf of the plaintiff had to be filed setting forth that the cause of action arose within the colony; that, to the best of the deponent's belief the defendants did not reside within the colony, and were, to the best of deponent's belief, entitled to, or otherwise beneficially interested in, lands, moneys, &c., or other property in the custody of some person in the colony, or that some person (to be named) in the colony was indebted to the defendants. It appeared that the defendants, who resided out of the jurisdiction, had property in the colony, and that they became liable to pay money on a contract made in the colony. On those facts being sworn to, a Judge was empowered to allow a writ of foreign attachment. It was essential that all the preliminaries should be performed and all the provisions of the Act complied with before judgment could be signed on the original suit. On an application to a Judge the writ was allowed to issue. After that, final judgment could not be signed till an entry to that effect, with a suggestion that the cause of action arose within the colony, had been made on the record. On a subsequent application the attachment was dissolved on it being made appear to the Judge that the defendants were not the owners of any goods or property in the colony. Although the attachment was dissolved, it was contended that the judgment signed under it remained in force, and was good for all purposes. In his Honor's opinion that was not so. A judgment so obtained was an abuse of the law. If it were otherwise, a person by pretending that his debtor, residing out of the colony, owned goods in the colony could sign judgment for the amount of the alleged debt, and though the attachment might be set aside, having been unfairly obtained, the judgment would still remain. That clearly was not the law. For a plaintiff so to get a judgment by false pretences, and behind his debtor's back, was contrary to natural justice. In setting aside the judgment signed in the present case his Honor was right. The application should be dismissed.

Mr. Justice HARGRAVE was of the same opinion. The judgment had been set aside, as the provisions of the Act under which the plaintiff had thought fit to proceed had not been complied with.

Mr. Justice FAUCETT was of opinion that the Absent Defendants Act did not apply to the present case. Under the 2nd section of that Act, the plaintiffs might proceed against the defendants by process of foreign attachment on certain averments being made on affidavit, all of which were presumed to be true; on a material statement turning out not to be so, the whole ground failed, the attachment could be set aside, and the judgment signed was inoperative. The object of the Act was to protect plaintiffs against defendants residing out of the colony who had incurred liabilities in the colony, where they also had property. If the proceeding in the present case were allowed, it would be an abuse of the process of the Court. The rule should be refused.

MATRIMONIAL AND DIVORCE CAUSES COURT.

BEFORE his Honor Mr. Justice HARGRAVE.

WALLACE V. WALLACE.

Mr. Buchanan, instructed by Mr. Greer, moved to make absolute a rule nisi, granted more than six months ago, for a dissolution of marriage.

Dr. Donovan watched the suit for the Crown.

The respondent did not appear.

On a new state of facts appearing, on affidavits filed in opposition to the motion, his HONOR discharged the rule.

INSOLVENCY COURT

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, July 4.—Before the District Commissioner: Daniel Cameron, first and only meeting, at Newcastle; John Phillips, third, at Forbes.

Friday, July 6.—Before the District Commissioner: Charles Wyndham and Guy Wyndham, first and only meeting, at Maitland; John Paton, third, at Maitland; William Clarke Benton, third, at Gundagai; John M'Pherson, third, at Grafton.

Saturday, July 7.—Holiday.

Monday, July 9.—Holiday at Supreme Court. Before the District Commissioner: John Thomas Townley, special, for proof of debts, and examination of insolvent at Orange; Francis Samuel Townley, third, at Orange. Samuel George Lancashire, third, at Young; William Arthur Atkinson, third, at Mudgee; Henry Nelson Paget Bayly, first and only meeting, at Mudgee.

Tuesday, July 10.—Before the District Commissioner: Charles William M'Farland, first and only meeting, at Cooma; Emmett Washington Mawson, third, at Cooma.

Wednesday, July 11.—Before the District Commissioner, at Carcoar: William Pearson, first and only meeting.

Friday, July 13.—Before the District Commissioner: John Maher, third, at Bathurst; Edward Feirns, first and only meeting, at Grafton.

Saturday, July 14.—Holiday.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE Messrs. Helsham, Perdriau, and Hughes.

Twenty-six persons were fined for drunkenness.

On charges of using obscene language, John Macdermott was sentenced to pay 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days; James Johnson and Mary Ann Leonards were sentenced to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

John Daly was fined 10s., or to be imprisoned four days, on conviction of having offended against public decency.

James Tyrrell, charged with having assaulted Jeremiah

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Murphy, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned one month.

Sarah Rush was summarily convicted of having stolen a pair of trousers, valued at 8s., the property of Jeremiah Murphy, of Liverpool-street, pawnbroker, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned one month.

John Weston was brought before the Bench on the 26th, charged with having on the previous night assaulted with intent, &c., one Emily Tremlett, and with having assaulted the said Emily Tremlett, and robbed her of a ring, valued at 13s. 6d. Constable Higgins deposed that, in consequence of information received, he apprehended the prisoner in a hut at Burwood, between 1 and 2 o'clock that morning, and told him with what offence Mrs. Tremlett charged him; he had mud on the knees of his trousers, and in his coat-pocket witness found a ring (produced). Emily Tremlett, the wife of William Tremlett, residing between Ashfield and Burwood, deposed that about dusk, on the 25th June, she went on business to Cameron's public-house, Parramatta Road, and saw the prisoner there; she had a drink, and treated the prisoner; she left to return home, and when about a quarter of a mile from Cannon's, or a part of the road where there is a bush on each side, the prisoner overtook her, knocked her down, and tried to take liberties, which she successfully resisted; after which he, with great violence, took from off her finger the ring produced by the constable; he went away, and she made her way to the nearest house, and called up a man named Charleston, to whom she made a complaint of what had occurred, and asked him to see her home; on reaching home she told her husband, who went with her to constable Higgins, and they three went to prisoner's residence; she gave him into custody. At prisoner's request the inquiry was remanded until to-day for the production of witnesses to contradict the prosecutrix. They did, in regard to some circumstances before the alleged offence, give evidence not in accord with her statement. Prisoner was committed for trial on both charges.

Before Messrs. Kippax, Hezlet, Lippman, Graham, and Dixson.

On the summons paper were twenty cases, of which four were dismissed, one was postponed, and six were not prosecuted. In Hulse v. Cunneen, Collins v. Harrington or King, Smith v. Ah Moy, Sydes v. Bryan, and O'Brien v. Fox, proceedings under the Tenants Act to obtain possession, a seven days' warrant was granted in each. Ann Coler v. William Cox was a case in which defendant detained certain articles of wearing apparel, the property of complainant, and in which an order was made for delivery at or before noon to-morrow. Several persons were fined for breaches of Leichhardt municipality by-laws.

Licensing Business.—An auctioneer's license was granted to Alexander Ogilvie. Billiard licenses were granted to William Baidey, Sebastian Hodge, Patrick Fahy, and W. J. Wilshire; bagatelle licenses to John Higgins and Mary White; colonial wine licenses to Frederick Westhoff, Edward C. Fortescue, Donald M'Laughlin, Carlo Giuliani, Joseph Giuliani, and George Hill. Twelve persons obtained hawkers' licenses. Frederick Harris obtained leave to remove his publican's license from Botany Road to Morehead-street. The publican's license held by Patrick Connell was transferred to William Furley, and Patrick Stanton's was transferred to William Henry Schroder.

WATER POLICE COURT.

TUESDAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, and Messrs. Reading, Hunt, Neale, Ridge, E. O. Smith, and Charlton.

Several persons were fined for drunkenness.

Thomas King, seaman, was fined 10s., or four days' gaol, for having made use of indecent language in Little Essex-street.

Axell Tindall, seaman, charged with having stolen a cap, valued at 16s., the property of F. Alcock, was ordered to pay a fine of 16s., or be imprisoned fourteen days.

Robert Speer, brought up for protection on suspicion of being of unsound mind, was ordered to be sent to the Lunatic Receiving-house for medical treatment.

Summons Cases.—Francis Melville was fined 10s., with 4s. 10d. costs of Court, and 10s. 6d. professional costs, for having made use of abusive words towards Charles Carlson. In the case of Alice Marshall v. John Walker, defendant was ordered to pay 7s. 6d. a week for twelve months towards the support of an illegitimate child. William Martin, charged with wife desertion, was ordered to pay 10s. a week for twelve months towards his wife's support, also costs of Court 5s. 10d., and £1 1s. professional costs. In a tenement case, James Bissaker v. Margaret Lynch, a warrant was ordered to be issued for the ejectment of the defendant. William Pakes v. James Meehan and John Dillon; Alexander Cameron, senior and Alexander Cameron, junior, against the same defendants, were wages cases, in which the defendants consented to an order for the amounts claimed. In several cases there were no parties, and others were withdrawn or postponed.

Licensing Business.—The license of the Merton Estate hotel, Balmain, was transferred from Cornelius Smith to James Wark. Billiard licenses were granted to James Stephen Aylward, Thomas Adrain, Charles Pfahlert, and Louis Wien. A bagatelle license was granted to George Cooper. Hawkers' licenses were granted to Chick Wah, Sin Tow, George Bridge, and Joseph Grager. The license of the Volunteer hotel, Oxford-street, was transferred from William R. Shepherd to James Woods.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

The following notifications appear in the *Government Gazette* published yesterday morning:—

Consular.—Mr. John C. H. Baass is to be recognized as Vice-Consul for Austria, at Sydney, during the absence of Mr. A. H. J. Baass, Consul for Austria, from the colony.

Appointments.—Mr. Edwin Abbott to be Assistant Light-keeper at the Seal Rocks Lighthouse. Mr. Lion Henry Walford to act as Sub-Collector of Customs at Hay. senior-constable Thomas M'Cleland to be Gold Receiver at Braidwood, the appointment to date from 1st instant; senior-constable Thomas O'Brien to be Gold Receiver at Hargraves; and senior-constable Thomas Purcell to be Gold Receiver at Hill End, both appointments to date from the 1st instant. Mr Henry Petit to be Assistant Harbour-master for the Port of Sydney. Senior-sergeant E. D. Ford to be Inspector of Distilleries for the police district of Wollongong. Mr. William George Drew, now a junior operator in the head office, to be operator at Parramatta; Mr. William Alfred Blackstone, now junior operator at Parramatta, to be transferred to the head office; Mr. Frederick Waddups, now junior operator at Deepwater, to be junior operator at Glen Innes; Mr. George B. Tate, now probationer at Morpeth, to be junior operator at Deepwater, vice Waddups; Mr. Edward Deane, late messenger at Lismore, to be junior operator at Casino. Mr. George Morris, to be Warden's Clerk and Mining Registrar, &c., at Adelong, vice Mr. Charles Brady; constable John A. Berney, to be acting Clerk of Petty Sessions at Nerrigundah, from the 1st ultimo; and senior-constable William Walsh, to be acting Clerk of Petty Sessions at Buckley's Crossing, from the 1st instant.

Public Schools.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed to form the Public School Boards of the Public schools established at the places specified in connection with their names respectively, viz.:—South Grafton: Messrs. James M'Donald, Frederick Morrow, John Thomas M'Kittrick, Ernest Meurer, James Fowler Wilcox, J.P., William James Hawthorne, Duncan Beatson. Pyramul: Messrs. William Price, John Wenham, Richard Croake, Charles Foster. The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed additional members of the Public School Boards of the Public schools established at the places specified in connection with their names respectively, viz.:—Cootamundra: Mr. Frederick Pinkston. Gundagai: Messrs. Patrick Murray, Charles Wye Weekes. Windeyer: Messrs. John Smith, Patrick Ryan, Robert M'Nichol.

Reserved Acts.—The Queen will not be advised to exercise her power of disallowance in respect of the following Acts passed by the Legislature of this colony, viz.:—40th Victoria, No. 16: "An Act to define the term Public Place." Private Act: "An Act to enable the Orange Gas-light Company (Limited) to construct Gas Works within the Town and Suburbs of Orange."

Trustees.—Trustees of the land in the county of Northumberland, parish of Maitland, near East Maitland, reserved for a rifle range, viz.:—Captain Alexander Wilkinson, Lieutenant James Thomas Tegg, and Ensign William John Sloan, of the West Maitland Company of Volunteer Rifles.

Tenders Accepted.—The following tenders have been accepted by the Government, viz.:—C. Artlett, furniture Lunatic Reception House, Darlinghurst; D. Mackenzie, furniture for Registrar General's Office; A. Tornaghi, supplying and fixing of striking clock, Courthouse, Gundagai; W. J. Faust, fencing, stabling, &c., Courthouse, Menindee; W. J. Faust, erection of lock-up at Menindee; Buckley and Campbell, contract, road, Lithgow to Mudgee; J. Mallon, contract 1r and 2r, road, Wardell to Tucombil; J. Nagle, contract 1r, road, Corowa to Sandy Ridges, Albury district; P. Considine, contract 1r, cross roads to Grafton; Walsh and Flanigan, contract 1r, cross roads to Casino; Daly and M'Glynn, contract 1r, main Southern Road, Little Billabong to Tumberumba; W. E. Lamport, contract 2r, main Southern Road, Little Billabong to Tumberumba.

Registration.—The undermentioned officiating minister has been registered for the celebration of marriages:—Roman Catholic Church: The Rev. Michael Keenan, Tenterfield. Mr Herbert Gardner has been appointed acting-registrar of births, deaths, and marriages for the district of Scone—from the 10th April last, vice Mr. R. H. Sheaffe, resigned; Mrs. Æmelia Montague Stephen has been appointed assistant registrar of births, deaths, and marriages for the district of St. Leonards, at Manly, from the 1st instant; Mr. Moritz Mendel has been appointed acting-registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, for the district of Sofala, during the absence of Mr. W. O. Newbery.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Its Unequalled Efficacy in Infantile Wasting and Debility of Children.—Mr. Thomas Hunt, Surgeon to the Western Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, writes: "In badly-nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three teaspoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more; and, as children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil, and when it is given them often cry for more, it appears as though there were some prospect of deliverance for the appalling multitude of children who figure in the weekly bills of mortality issued from the office of the Registrar-General. Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is almost a specific in many of the diseases peculiar to infancy and childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London. Agents at Sydney, Elliott, Brothers.—Adv.

BRAIDWOOD.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

During the last twelve months there have not been many applications for land by free selectors, because few choice or suitable lots are now obtainable. Much of the district was given away many years ago to the early settlers. Another large portion has become church and school lands, and in the early days of the Land Bill most of that available was secured. That people are eager to speculate in land was made manifest when the last public sales of church and school lands took place; all lands offered were purchased, many at a high premium on the reserve, and since then numerous have been the entreaties for the sale of more of that land. Surveyors have been at work dividing the rest of that estate in this district for many months, but nothing has as yet come out of their labour.

Mable's reef at Major's Creek, through the late rains, is now certain of realising the expectations created by the prospects.

Two lads extracted three tons in about the same number of weeks, working very short hours, from the far-end of the reef, near the creek, out of which the machine has extracted 23 dwts. of pure gold to the ton. To a depth of six feet, where the water has been struck, the reef looks well, and in some parts is several inches wide. Great results are expected from some early crushings; as other leaders in the same locality have lately come to view, there will be work for a large population, if all turns out according to prospects. The Enterprise had last week 18 oz. of free gold, and are now busy treating their large heap of mundic. Since the new company have been at work, the stone yields 8 dwts. of free gold to the ton and the mundic prospects 2 oz. more. A small engine has lately been added to their Chilian mill, and now there is a likelihood that work will continue with energy, as the reef is 28 feet wide and the staff of miners is large. This same ground was abandoned about two years ago by parties who condemned it as worthless.

A check has been put to the growth in the cultivation paddocks by the severity of the cold at the beginning of the week. Day and night the atmosphere has been very trying. A change for the better took place to-day, and at present there are signs of rain, with a mild temperature.

Market quotations remain as they have been for the last month. The forage supply is abundant and slack of sale. Dairy produce is very scarce and prices are consequently high. Some of our shambles have some excellent beef; but with all, the supply of mutton is rather inferior. Carriage from the Clyde, a distance of thirty-two miles, is now £2 10s. per ton. This time last year it was £3 to Araluen, a distance of fifteen miles. It is 10s. down and 20s. up from here to that diggings, with very few teams on the road.

June 30.

REVISION OF THE SYSTEM OF STATE EDUCATION IN VICTORIA.

Professor Pearson, who has been appointed by the Government of Victoria to inquire into and suggest alterations in the present system of State education in the sister colony, has received from the Minister of Education the following letter of instructions:—

"Department of Public Instruction,
"Melbourne, June 21, 1877.

"Sir,—It has been considered advisable to inquire as to the best means to be adopted to make education in Victoria entirely free—from the primary State schools and industrial schools to the University. The Government having appointed you to conduct this inquiry, I have the honour to submit the following instructions for your guidance:—

"1. You will inquire into the propriety of using the industrial schools as the training schools of the colony, so as to utilise the labours of the trainees, which are paid for by the State. Whether technical pursuits should be established in these schools, with workshops attached, as at Chester, so that boys could learn some trade that would enable them to earn their future livelihood; and whether the girls should be taught domestic economy as at Warrington; and generally to advise whether, in your opinion, the trainees should be under better discipline, and if they would be likely to take an interest in the future career of those they have had under their charge.

"2. You will institute a searching investigation into the internal organization of the whole of the State schools of the colony: the character of the lessons and exercises; the way in which they are prepared, whether with or without assistance; the method of teaching, whether conducted in large or small classes, or by an individual instruction; the books and apparatus used; the hours of school work, with their distribution among the different subjects of instruction; the qualifications and classification of teachers, and their remuneration; the best means to be adopted in dispensing with the services of uncertificated or otherwise unqualified teachers without inflicting upon them unnecessary hardship, and generally to advise how the standard of education can be raised in these schools without materially increasing the cost.

"3. You will ascertain the exact position of the Teachers' Training Institution, how far the present system answers the purpose for which it is intended, if a sufficient number of teachers is being thoroughly trained to meet present and future requirements, in what respect the range of subjects taught to trainees should be enlarged, and if a new training college is required.

"4. You will consider the propriety of affiliating all the existing technical schools, including the mining schools, with the State system of education, and also the propriety of establishing night schools; how many of each kind will be required; the establishing of high schools or colleges for agriculture, forestry, engineering, grammar, and kindred institutions, in order that they may act as connecting links between the State schools and the University.

"5. You will inform yourself of the position of the University; what average proportion since its formation the fees bear in comparison with the annual State subsidy; the total amount required annually to maintain it free; its system of government; how it can be amended; the probable additional accommodation required if free; whether the frontages to the streets in the University grounds could be utilised without interfering with present or future requirements.

"6. The number of chief inspectors and sub-inspectors that will be required; their duties and remuneration, the area and population of each inspector's district, the system adopted by the board of examiners, and the mode to be adopted to expedite their labours, so that the result of examinations may be made known as early as possible.

"7. You will advise as to the best mode of conducting the business at the head office, the staff required, the accommodation necessary, and the remuneration to be paid to the officers in order to insure thorough efficiency.

"8. You will specially consider and advise as to the making of appointments and promotions—whether a system of priority according to seniority should be adopted, or whether superior qualifications in showing generally better results and ability to pass higher examinations should have priority over mere seniority, and if so, to what extent, and who are to be the judges.

"9. You will inquire into the Canadian prize system, which is said to have a wonderful effect in inducing the attendance of scholars. These are the more salient questions to which your attention is invited; others will doubtless occur to you in the course of your inquiry. Every facility will be afforded to enable you to conduct your investigations to a satisfactory conclusion as early as is compatible with the extent of the undertaking, and the grave importance of the interests involved.—I have the honour to remain, Sir, yours very truly,

"W. Collard Smith,
"Minister of Public Instruction.

"Professor Pearson."

THE TRAINING SHIP VERNON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—It would appear, from the report published in your journal a short time since, that, as a training ship for the navy or mercantile marine, this institution has not been a success, though it has no doubt accomplished a great deal in other directions.

As it appears probable that some alterations may be made in the management or disposal of the present inmates of the Vernon, it might not be out of place to bring under the notice of the authorities the course pursued in the United States of America with reference to the class of boys who are to be found in such institutions.

In the United States, I am informed, there are several sailing sloops of war, used as training ships for boys, who enter at a minimum age of 12 years, and are retained until they are 21. They are, when competent, drafted into the navy, or transferred to the merchant service on probation—they must, however, in all cases, be two years on board the training ship, where a thorough man-of-war discipline and routine is maintained. There are a chaplain, a doctor, and two schoolmasters on board of each ship, which usually carries 400 boys, to whom is imparted a thorough education, including even French and German, if they wish. There are also a navigating officer to teach them navigation, and a boatswain, carpenter, and sailmaker, to instruct the lads in their several branches of a sailor's duties. These are all naval officers, selected on account of their special adaptability, sobriety, &c., and are under the command of a captain—generally a retired post captain.

The ships take a three months' cruise twice a year, and they each carry about thirty seamen, to assist and direct the boys in the navigation. The lads are divided into watches, and stationed, and thus obtain a practical knowledge of their profession. They have, moreover, a constant change of scene, and get a taste of that excitement of which most boys are so fond. They are allowed a run on shore at the ports they visit, being under the charge of a petty officer, and a strict watch is at all times kept over them. They are very severely punished for misconduct; but, on the other hand, they are paid from 15s. to 40s. a month (according to their class), so long as their conduct is good. From this sum the cost of their clothing is deducted. It is found that this system of *payment according to conduct* incites the boys to good behaviour and industry, and renders corporal punishment almost unnecessary. There is an arrangement also by which these youths may pass an examination for the Naval Academy, and ultimately earn a commission in the Navy.

Might not some modification of the American plan be adopted here with great advantage? It is evident that the Vernon gives its inmates no practical knowledge of a sailor's life, neither does their experience there give them any love for the sea.

A small vessel might be procured to act in conjunction with the Vernon, and could take all the boys in turn to sea for a cruise, say to New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Tasmania, or any other place not too distant from Sydney.

Trusting that this letter may not trespass too much upon your valuable space,

SALT WATER.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES.

Department of Justice and Public Instruction,
Sydney, 25th June, 1877.

THE following Amended Regulations for the Lending Branch of the Free Public Library, Sydney, are published for general information.

F. B. SUTTOR.

REGULATIONS FOR BORROWERS FROM THE LENDING BRANCH OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, SYDNEY.

1. The Lending Branch of the Free Public Library will be open on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, from 1 o'clock p.m. until 7 o'clock p.m., each week, excepting the last week of December in each year; and the Library will be closed on New Year's Day, Anniversary of the Colony, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Queen's Birthday, Christmas Day, Boxing Day, and such other days as the Trustees may direct.

2. The books will be lent only to persons residing in the city or suburbs, or in the districts to which the penny postage extends.

3. Persons wishing to borrow books to read at home must first obtain a recommendation from one of the trustees of the institution, the Mayor, or one of the Aldermen of the city, on the proper forms, which can be obtained from the officer in charge of the Library. This recommendation must be signed by the applicant, guaranteeing the trustees against loss, and when duly signed and found correct will be exchanged for a Borrower's Ticket, entitling the person recommended to borrow books for twelve calendar months, from the 1st of January in each year, subject to the regulations.

4. Every person, before obtaining a Borrower's Ticket, is required to read the regulations, and must sign his or her name and place of residence in a book containing a copy of the printed regulations, and such signature shall be taken and be considered as an assent to the regulations.

5. It is not necessary that books should be delivered to, and returned by, the borrowers personally; but when they cannot conveniently visit the Library they must send a messenger competent to deliver their message, and to take due care of their books—the officer in charge having instructions to refuse books to messengers whom he may consider incompetent to take proper care of them.

6. Borrowers or their messengers must produce their tickets every time a book is applied for, as no book will be issued except upon the production of a duly authorised ticket.

7. Books when returned are not to be left on the counter, nor to be given to anyone except the Librarian or the officer in charge, and borrowers must show their tickets, and will be held responsible for books said to have been delivered in any other way.

8. No person shall under any pretence be admitted behind the counter, nor shall any person but the Librarian or officers in charge be permitted to take books from shelves of the Lending Branch.

9. Borrowers must wait to be served in their turn.

10. Borrowers are cautioned against losing their tickets, as they will be held responsible for any book or books which may be taken out of the Library by the use of their lost tickets, until the period for which the tickets are granted has expired. But a lost ticket may be replaced subject to this responsibility.

11. Any change of residence of a borrower must be intimated to the Librarian within one week of such change, under penalty of the forfeiture of the right to borrow books.

12. Folding down the leaves, writing in, or marking any book or books, or returning books torn, or in a dirty condition, will render the borrower liable to have his or her ticket cancelled, and to be excluded from the future use of the Library.

13. If a book be in any manner injured, or lost, the borrower must immediately pay the value of the damage done, or pay the full value of the book if lost or stolen from his or her possession, at the discretion of the Librarian. But all books stolen or lost shall continue the property of the Government, although paid for by the borrower.

14. Persons leaving the colony or going into the country are required to return their tickets to the Librarian, otherwise they will be excluded from any future use of the Library.

15. All applications for books must be written in ink on the proper slips provided at the counter for the purpose, and the catalogue number of the book must be inserted on the slip; but the applicant should first ascertain from the officer in charge if the book is out.

16. Only one volume will be issued at a time, and borrowers are not allowed to have more than one volume in their possession, except by the special permission of the Librarian; and the officer in charge may refuse to change books twice on the same day.

17. All books must be returned within the period of seven days, but may be reissued, except in cases of works in demand. Non-compliance with this rule will render the borrower liable to the suspension of his or her ticket for three months.

18. If at any time the Trustees should deem it necessary to stop the issue of books for any period, either by notice in the Library or by advertisement in the daily papers, all books for whatever period they may be lent, must be returned within the time prescribed by such notice; and any borrower failing to return his or her book before the last day of such notice will be excluded from the future use of the Library unless the Trustees shall see fit to decide otherwise.

19. The Librarian shall have the power at any time to cancel a borrower's ticket, either for not returning a book within the prescribed time, or for any other non-compliance with the regulations, or if it should be discovered that the borrower has imposed upon the person recommending him. But if, on application to the Trustees, a sufficient guarantee is given that the regulations will be strictly complied with, they will grant a fresh ticket.

20. No book can be engaged beforehand; the person who first applies for a book after it has been returned is entitled to have it, provided he is not the borrower by whom the book has just been returned.

21. The officer in charge has power to exclude, or if necessary to remove by force, from the Lending Room, any person or persons misconducting themselves, or for non-compliance with any reasonable request, or for any infringement of the regulations of the institution.

22. The Trustees shall at all times have the power to cancel any borrower's ticket, or may refuse to issue a ticket to any person producing a recommendation, or may forbid at any time, or for any period, the issue of any book or books, without assigning any reason therefor.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, SYDNEY.—The Lending Branch of the Free Public Library will be open for the issue of Books to the public on and after TUESDAY, the 3rd day of July instant, on the days named in the foregoing Regulations.

Forms of application for tickets to borrow books may now be obtained at the Library, in Bent-street.

Catalogues of the Lending Library will be sold at the Government Printing Office after the 1st of July—price threepence.

By order,
R. C. WALKER, Librarian.

The Treasury, New South Wales,
22nd June, 1877.

THE following HARBOUR REGULATIONS, to be observed at REGATTAS, BOAT-RACES, and on other public occasions, and at processions, made by the Marine Board of New South Wales, are published for general information.

W. R. PIDDINGTON.

New South Wales, Sydney, to wit.

Under and by virtue of the powers conferred upon us by the "Navigation Act of 1871," and by the "Navigation Act Amendment Act of 1873," we, the Marine Board of New South Wales, hereby make the following Harbour Regulations, to be observed at regattas, boat-races, and on other public occasions, and at processions—the said regulations being additional to those now in force, that is to say:—

1. No steamer or other description of vessel whatsoever will be allowed to follow a race, or take part in a procession, unless the master or owner shall duly notify his intention of wishing to do so, in reply to an advertisement that may be inserted in the daily papers some time previous to the event.

2. Every such steamer or other description of vessel must take the position allotted to her, and be numbered in conspicuous figures on both bows. And all masters or persons in charge of steamers, or other vessels, or boats, must obey any order they may receive from the officers of the Marine Board, or from any member of the Water Police.

3. No steamer or other description of vessel or boat will be permitted to occupy any position on or near the course other than that allotted, unless she is anchored or stationary and altogether out of the fairway.

4. A programme will be issued notifying the number of the vessel and the order in which each is to take up her position for following in the procession.

5. No vessel will be permitted to occupy a berth unless she is authorized to do so in the said programme.

6. Competitors in any race are not to be preceded, followed, or approached in any description of vessel or boat whatsoever within a distance of 300 feet. Offenders committing a breach of this regulation will be deemed guilty of improper conduct, which will render them liable to have their certificates dealt with, in addition to the fine hereafter imposed.

7. Whilst embarking or landing passengers or otherwise occupying a *Circular Quay or* other public berth, the master or owner of every steamer is to obey any order he may receive from the Harbour Master or other officer of the Marine Board. And on no account is a greater number of passengers than her certificate authorises to be embarked on board any steamer.

8. Any person committing a breach of any of these regulations will be liable to a penalty not exceeding £10.

The Common Seal of the Marine Board of New South Wales was hereto affixed this eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, in the presence of us,—

FRANCIS HIXSON, President.
HUGH FAIRCLOUGH
(L.S.) JOHN BROOMFIELD
ARCHIBALD M'LEAN
HENRY T. FOX
THOS. WATSON.

NOW READY, the third part of "THE ORCHIDS OF AUSTRALIA." By R. D. Fitzgerald, Esq., F.L.S. Price, with uncoloured plates, 20s; with coloured plates, 25s.

CHARLES POTTER,
Acting Government Printer.
Government Printing Office,
Sydney, 29th June, 1877.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 7th June, 1877.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 14th August, 1877, from persons willing to contract for supplying 24 LOCOMOTIVE RAILWAY ENGINES.

Specification and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Office of the Engineer for Existing Lines of Railways, Phillip-street, Sydney.

Tenders are to be endorsed "Tenders for Locomotive Engines."

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 15th June, 1877.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 10th July, 1877, from persons willing to contract for the supply of fifty CALICO TENTS with FLIES, for the Railway Department.

A sample tent may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Storekeeper's Office, Redfern Station.

Tenders are to be endorsed "Tender for supply of Tents to Railway Department."

JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.

Department of Mines,
Sydney, 29th June, 1877.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR MINERAL LEASES.—Notice is hereby given that, unless the lessees execute and take delivery of the undermentioned Mineral Leases within thirty days from this date, they will be declared void.

GEO. A. LLOYD.

No. 178. William Joseph Weston and another; locality, parish of Ruby, county of Buller; area, 21 a 2 r; local No., Tenterfield, 19

179. Ditto; ditto, ditto; 20 a; local No., Tenterfield, 20

180. Ditto; parish of Wiley, county of Buller; 21 a; local No., Tenterfield, 21

207 to 218. John Moore and others; parish of Scone, county of Gough; 20 a each; local Nos., Armidale, 20 to 31.

Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, May 28, 1877.

TO RAILWAY CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 10th July, from persons willing to contract for the CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORKS on the proposed extension of the Great Western Railway from Orange to Wellington and Dubbo, being a distance of about 86 miles.

Plans, specification, and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief for Railways, on and after the 12th June.

Tenders are to be endorsed—"Tender for Construction of Works from Orange to Wellington and Dubbo."

JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

PROSPECTUS
of
GUTHRIE and LARNACH'S
NEW ZEALAND
TIMBER and WOODWARE FACTORIES
(Limited),
Capital, £250,000,
in 50,000 Shares of £5 each.
Deposit, payable on application, 10s per share.
Allotment Call, 10s per share.

After which it is proposed to call up £2 per share, in sums of 10s each call, at intervals of not less than three months, thus extending the total payments over a period of one year from date of allotment.

A. G. SMYTH, 32, Hunter-street.

20000 shares, fully paid up, are retained by Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach, 4000 being allotted for the goodwill of the business and preliminary expenses of floating the Company, and the remaining 16,000 shares being fully paid up by them in cash.

The remaining 30,000 shares are offered to the public—20,000 in New Zealand, and 10,000 reserved for the English and Australian markets, a number of which have already been bespoken from each of those places.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

Alexander Burt, Esq., of Messrs. A. and T. Burt, Dunedin.
James Robin, Esq., carriage manufacturer, Dunedin.
Robert Sparrow, Esq., Dunedin Iron Works, Dunedin.
Basil Sievwright, Esq., Solicitor, Dunedin.
G. S. Brodrick, Esq., shipping and insurance agent, Dunedin.
William Moodie, Esq., manager New Zealand Meat Preserving Company, Kakanui.
Robert Haworth, Esq., of Messrs. R. and T. Haworth, merchants, Dunedin.
A. S. Gibbs, Esq., of Messrs. Gibbs and Clayton, merchants, Dunedin.
John Reid, Esq., merchant, Auckland.

VALUATORS and AUDITORS.

A. W. Morris, Esq.
C. H. Street, Esq.
Edmund Smith, Esq.

VALUATORS for VESSELS.

Captain Thomson, Harbourmaster.
Keith Ramsay, Esq., shipowner.
Andrew M'Kinnon, Esq., shipbuilder, mayor of Port Chalmers.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Sievwright and Stout.

BANKERS.

The Bank of New Zealand and Branches.

BROKERS.

Messrs. Connell and Moodie, Princes-street, Dunedin.
J. B. Bradshaw, Esq., Princes-street, Dunedin.
Messrs. J. B. Were and Son, Melbourne.
A. G. Smyth, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.
Frederick Wright, Esq., Adelaide.

[The Provisional Directors have much pleasure in being enabled to make reference in Melbourne to W. J. CLARKE, Esq., and W. K. THOMSON, Esq., in Sydney to Messrs. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., who have approved this prospectus and subscribed for shares in the undertaking.]

This Company is projected for the purpose of purchasing and thereafter carrying on Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach's well-known Woodware Factories and their extensive importing timber and iron business.

An agreement has been entered into with Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach to sell to the Company their new factories, together with all their other buildings, with the entire machinery, plant, and stock of every description at the actual net cost; the whole of the freehold and leasehold lands held by the firm at present market value; and their usual fleet of coasting vessels also at present actual value, the new Company taking over all current agreements and uncompleted orders or contracts. (For the purpose of those and all other valuations the gentlemen respectively named hereafter have been appointed by mutual agreement between Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach and the Provisional Directors.) It has also been arranged that the new Company shall take over the entire debts due to the firm secured and unsecured at par, but shall be entitled to receive on all unsecured debts interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from the day when stock is taken up to the date of actual payment, and in addition a commission for collecting of two and a half percent., Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach guaranteeing the entire amount of the unsecured debts to the Company.

The prudence of this arrangement will at once be apparent, when it is remembered that the Company thus keeps in its own hands the entire connection of the retiring firm, and thus prevents its customers from being subjected to a possible outside pressure; receiving, moreover, a commission for the collection of debts which its own staff of officers will be able to overtake in the usual course of business, without cost to the Company.

By agreement between the Provisional Directors and Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach, it has been arranged that the valuation of the freehold and leasehold lands shall be made by Messrs. A. W. Morris, C. H. Street, and Edmund Smith, accountants; the valuation of vessels by Captain Thomson, Otago Harbour Master; Keith Ramsay, Esq., shipowner; and Andrew M'Kinnon, Esq., shipbuilder, Port Chalmers; and that the net cost of buildings, plant, machinery, and stock shall be ascertained from the books and vouchers of the retiring firm by a committee of the provisional directors, assisted by competent accountants and experts.

Four thousand of the Company's shares fully paid up have been agreed to be allotted to Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach, as consideration for the goodwill of their very remunerative business, they undertaking themselves to pay all preliminary expenses (including brokerage, advertising, &c., &c.) in connection with the floating of the Company. Stock will be taken as on the day the Company enters into possession, and the debts due to the firm will be taken over as from the same date.

The Timber business is most extensive, and may fairly be said to be the largest in the Australasian colonies. In connection with this branch of the business there are several bush mills, and a large fleet of coasting vessels employed regularly in carrying supplies for the requirements of the factories as well as open markets.

The Import, Iron, and Hardware business of the firm is also very extensive. These several branches at present represent a most valuable and important part of the firm's trade, and the promoters feel confident that they can be most safely and profitably extended.

In the New Zealand woodware factories there are four distinct departments, viz.:—

1st. SAWING, PLANING, and MOULDING FACTORY.
2nd. DOOR and SASH FACTORY.
3rd. TUB and BUCKET FACTORY.
4th. FURNITURE and TURNERY FACTORY.

The trade of each of these is capable of great and profitable extension, and as an evidence of the great outlet for the products of these works, Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach have been compelled to run the machinery overtime, on an average two nights per week, since the opening of the new factories.

The whole of the extensive factories and stores (specially designed by David Ross, Esq., architect of this city) are substantially built of brick and cement, on solid bluestone and concrete foundations, all timbers being of the best and most durable descriptions, covering an area, including the timber yards, of several acres of valuable land in the chief streets of the city.

The whole of the splendid modern machinery was designed and planned by an eminent engineering firm in Glasgow, under Mr. Guthrie's immediate supervision while in Britain, and after a very careful inspection of the principal woodware factories in America, Britain, and on the Continent. Each machine has been firmly placed on a solid bed of concrete where necessary, to prevent the possibility of vibration, and to avoid wear and tear.

The contract for the purchase of machinery was entered into when materials and labour in Scotland were at their lowest.

The important advantages to shareholders in a Joint Stock Company of entering into possession of a large manufacturing and importing business in full operation on a fixed date, with a thoroughly trained staff of officers and men, and a large mercantile connection, without having to wait for the erection of buildings, importation of plant, stock, &c., or being subjected to any of the risks and delays incidental to the starting of a new business, and with all preliminary expenses paid, should be at once apparent to investors.

The following special advantages are worthy of notice:—

1. The whole of the machinery in the factories is driven by one pair of powerful engines, worked by two men, an engineer and fireman, whose wages may fairly be said to constitute the whole expense in connection with the MOTIVE POWER, as the only fuel required to keep up steam is the sawdust and shavings drawn from the different factories as soon as made, by means of pneumatic tubes, and deposited in a large brick safe ready for consumption alongside the boilers. By this means all rubbish is utilised and made a source of profit, and the cost of labour reduced to a minimum.

2. The four factories being worked under one roof, a great saving is consequently effected, not only in the motive power, but also in the management, as the whole can be superintended and controlled by one manager.

3. The tub and bucket factory, now in full operation, has a monopoly of the supply of these indispensable articles, there being no other tub and bucket factory in the Australasian colonies. A large return may therefore be looked for to the credit of this branch of the business.

4. The whole of the factories, especially the furniture factory, being worked in connection with the general timber business, is carried on most profitably, not only from the fact of the first cost of the timber being procured at the cheapest possible rate, but also, that large quantities of short cuttings of timber, which would otherwise either be sold as job lots at a low price, or sent to the furnace to be consumed as fuel, are utilised.

The Union Sash and Door Company in Auckland is of a similar character to the New Zealand Woodware Factories, only being much less extensive. It is, however, a very fair criterion to base calculations upon, as to what may be expected from the New Zealand Woodware Factories. The Company referred to has only been in active operation for a little over four years, and has paid annual dividends of 20 per cent., besides carrying large amounts to Reserve Fund; so that in addition to the very handsome yearly dividends, the original £5 shares of the Company are now quoted at £7 10s, and a new issue allotted to shareholders, on which £2 10s has been paid up solely out of Reserve Fund, are quoted at £3 10s, making the present total market value of the original shares £11, or a premium of 120 per cent.

In connection with this, it is a fact that the profits shown to have been made in Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach's business for the same period considerably exceed that made by the Union Company in proportion to the capital invested; so that the promoters have good reason for believing that not only will large dividends be paid regularly by the Company, but that its stock will at once become a much-sought-after and favourite investment.

Mr. Guthrie has consented to be fully identified with the business for a number of years as managing director. Mr. Guthrie's practical skill and long experience in the trade are well known; the high position to which the firm has attained under his management indicates the measure of prosperity which may reasonably be expected in the future; and as a proof of Mr. Guthrie and his partner's faith in the future prospects of the concern, they are willing to hold one-fifth each, or equal to two-fifths of the entire capital on their own private account, purchased in fully paid-up shares. And as a further proof of their confidence in the future prospects of the Company, they have decided to guarantee that the Company's net profit for the first three years shall not be less than 10 per cent per annum on the actual capital for the time being employed in the business, or equal to a sum of about £57,000 to be paid to the shareholders within three years. They expect and believe that the profits will considerably exceed this rate, but investors will by this means know the rate of their minimum profits. By way of further securing the observance of the guarantee the firm have agreed to deposit with the directors of the Company scrip of the Company during the first year of the value of £50,000, during the second year of £40,000, and during the third year of £25,000, and to execute a legal charge upon the same in favour of the Company.

Intending shareholders may, therefore, rest assured that no more legitimate or remunerative outlet for capital, or one presenting better or more extensive future prospects, has ever been offered to the public in the Australasian colonies.

The reasons which have induced Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach to take this step are:—

1st. That their term of partnership expires by effluxion of time in the course of a few months, when it is the intention of one of the partners to retire from active business.

2nd. That the plant, machinery, and general appliances of the firm are now of a character which opens up a largely extended and extremely profitable trade, which, however, calls for the employment of an extended capital.

The valuation of the freehold and leasehold lands, with full particulars as to amount of capital employed and net profits realised during the last four and a half years, taken from the firm's books, and certified by Messrs. A. W. Morris, C. H. Street, and Edmund Smith, valuators and auditors, together with a copy of the agreement entered into with the firm by the Provisional Directors, may be obtained by bona-fide intending investors from the brokers.

The share list will close on Tuesday, 31 July, at 4 p.m., and in making the allotment, the Provisional Directors will consider the order in which applications have been made.

Forms of application for shares can be obtained at the offices of Messrs. Guthrie and Larnach, or of Messrs. Connell and Moodie or J. B. Bradshaw, brokers, Dunedin; and from Messrs. J. B. Were and Son, Collins-street, Melbourne; Messrs. A. G. Smith and Co., Sydney; and Frederick Wright, Esq., Adelaide.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Date, 1877.

To the Provisional Directors of
GUTHRIE and LARNACH'S
NEW ZEALAND TIMBER and WOODWARE
FACTORIES (Limited).

Gentlemen,—

I hereby make application for Shares in the above Company, and hand you herewith the sum of £ : : , being the amount of ten shillings per share deposit on the same; and I agree to take the said shares, or any less number that may be allotted me.

I am, Gentlemen, yours truly,
Signature..........
Name in full..........
Occupation..........
Address..........

No. ....
Date received........

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A Branch of this Bank is now open at WOLLONGONG for the transaction of all usual banking business.

SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.

Sydney, June 8, 1877.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.—Established 1803.

SYDNEY DIRECTORS.
F. C. Griffiths, Esq. (of Messrs. Griffiths and Co.)
Charles Smith, Esq. (of Messrs. M'Donald, Smith, and Co.)
JOHN MARTIN, Manager.
123, New Pitt-street, 1st January, 18[illegible].

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

Capital, £1,000,000.

DIRECTORS:
James Watson, Esq., M.L.A., Chairman.
W. Tucker, Esq. R. Tooth, Esq.
Hon. Saul Samuel, C.M.G. R. Addington, Esq.

MELBOURNE BOARD:
Chas. E. Bright, Esq. Robert Murray Smith, Esq., M.L.A.

AGENTS:
London: Messrs. Edward A. Levy and Co. Melbourne; W. Strachan, Esq. Brisbane: Messrs. Bright, Brothers, and Co. Adelaide: J. H. Boothby, Esq. Rockhampton: Messrs. J. Headrick and Co. Mauritius: Messrs. Ireland, Fraser, and Co.

Marine and Fire Risks of every description accepted at current rates.

Marine policies made payable in London, or at any of the Company's agencies when required.

E. L. MONTEFIORE, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL FIRE SOCIETY.

Capital, £100,000. With power to increase to £1,000,000.
Bonuses—20 per cent. each for 2nd, 3rd and 4th years.

DIRECTORS:
Hon. John Sutherland, M.P., Chairman.
Manuel F. Josephson, Esq. William Day, Esq.
John Wetherill, Esq. William Hezlet, Esq.

Only Mutual Fire Society giving policy-holders profits every year.
Policy-holders are perfectly free by law from all liability.
Prompt and liberal settlement for fires.
Damages by Lightning and Explosions by Gas paid.
Fire Insurances at LOWEST RATES.

WALTER CHURCH, Manager.

Offices, 235, Pitt-street.

FURNITURE ETC.

THE NEW WILLCOX and GIBBS' SEWING-MACHINE, with automatic (or self-adjusting) tension. Recent improvements have made this machine free from all difficulties. NO HOME COMPLETE WITHOUT ONE. S. HEBBLEWHITE, George-street, near Royal Hotel.

BILLIARD-BAGATELLE TABLE wanted; state lowest price, cash. Address Box 355, Post Office.

SINGER'S Family SEWING-MACHINE, new and in good order, only £5 5s. H. Joseph, 500, George-st.

ADMISSION FREE.

OPEN THIS EVENING UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.
THE ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE.

To suit the convenience of those who are engaged during the daytime and others who may desire to inspect the beautiful Furnishing wares by gaslight.

Note.—Plain figure prices.
No Abatement.
Prompt net cash payments.

£265 NET CASH will buy magnificent Canadian DRAWING-ROOM SUITE of twenty-one articles.

£65 NET CASH will buy another beautiful Canadian DRAWING-ROOM SUITE of eight articles.

£28 NET CASH will buy a beautiful 7-octave trichord Walnut PIANO, warranted.

£38 NET CASH will buy a warranted full-compass trichord walnut PIANOFORTE; no extra charge to pack for country.

£10 NET CASH will buy a nice HARMONIUM by noted maker, Alexandre; no charge to pack for country.

£16 10s NET CASH will buy beautiful rosewood HARMONIUM, warranted; same price packed for up country.

£22 10s, £30, £34 NET CASH will buy more powerful HARMONIUMS, packed or unpacked.

£6 NET CASH will buy Dining-room FURNITURE—table, 6 chairs, easy chair, chiffonier sate, chimney glass and clock; 10s extra if packed in a case for up-country.

£87 NET CASH will buy Victorian Bedroom SUITE, Huon pine—cheval toilet table, marble washstand, glass-door wardrobe, chairs, toilet lamps, toilet service, &c.

£29 NET CASH will buy a Canadian BEDROOM SUITE—massive walnut bedstead, toilet table with drawers and glass, washstand, toilet service table, toilet set, towel horse, commode, and two massive walnut chairs.

£6 15s, £8 10s, £8 15s, £12 10s, £14 10s, £16 10s, &c., net cash will buy a nice pair of Bedroom TOILETS, handsome glass, marble slab, &c.

EX CHERWELL.—Beautiful DRAWING-ROOM SUITES, dining-room suites, pier glasses, mirrors, toilet glasses, oval walnut and occasional tables, worktables, music stools, whatnots, beautiful variety, suited for cottages, villas, mansions.

34s NET CASH will buy a whole Suite of cut GLASSWARE—four decanters, claret jug, twelve tumblers, twenty-four wines.

CHOICE GLASSWARE, in engraved fern, star, and other patterns, from 60 to 100 pieces en suite.

£2 10s to £9 10s NET CASH will buy a MARBLE CLOCK, white or black, highly finished, examined movements, splendid timekeepers.

£12 10s, £15, or £17 10s NET CASH will buy a splendid MUSIC-BOX, with latest improvements and accompaniments.

EXPERIENCED PACKERS constantly employed sending away immense cases of FURNITURE.

£15 WILL FURNISH TWO ROOMS AND KITCHEN.

£25—THREE ROOMS AND KITCHEN.

£35—THREE ROOMS AND KITCHEN.

£50—FOUR ROOMS AND KITCHEN.

£70—FIVE ROOMS AND KITCHEN.

£100—FIVE ROOMS AND KITCHEN.

£150—SIX ROOMS AND KITCHEN.

£200—SIX ROOMS AND KITCHEN. £300, £400, £500, £600, £700, £800, £900, —any number of rooms, as per quality.

2s 6d NET CASH will buy a Carved AMERICAN BRACKET—100 patterns to choose from, 3s 6d to 30s.

£175 NET CASH will buy a beautiful WALNUT SETTEE SUITE, altogether 30 pieces, including a fine-toned genuine ERARD PIANOFORTE.

ONE GUINEA net cash will buy half-a-dozen strong CHAIRS, portable if required, and no extra charge to pack for up country.

39s NET CASH will buy half-a-dozen nice cane-seated Dining-room CHAIRS, portable if required, and no extra charge to pack for up country.

£50 NET CASH will buy a handsome Mahogany Bedroom SUITE, wardrobe, pair toilets, toilet service, chairs, bootrack, commode, pedestal cupboard, towel horse, &c.

40 GUINEAS NET CASH will buy a Bedroom SUITE, wardrobe, chest drawers, marble slab washstand, toilet table, toilet glass, pedestal cupboard, towel horse, 3 chairs, tubular bedstead, horsehair mattress, palliasses, bolster, 2 feather pillows, blankets, counterpane, opal and gold double toilet service, &c.

ALL the above may be inspected and purchased, if desirable, at the Royal Furnishing Arcade, next to the Royal Hotel, George-street, Sydney.

W. B. CAMPBELL.

THE HARLEQUIN SUITE of Glassware, consisting of 77 pieces, different choice patterns; 36 wine glasses, 24 tumblers, 12 soda (six of each medium and large size), 4 decanters, and a claret jug. The whole for £6 10s.

N.B.—This suite of glassware is quite a curiosity in its way.

HALF-AN-HOUR or an hour can be pleasantly and profitably spent at any time by walking through the ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE. BEAUTIFUL GEMS OF ART, DESIGN, and WORKMANSHIP MEET THE EYE in every direction, and the advantage over an ORDINARY EXHIBITION consists in the fact of everything being marked with its selling price in PLAIN FIGURES. This plan gives intending buyers an amount of confidence in making their selections, which does not usually exist between purchasers and vendors.

The NEW DINING-ROOM SUITE, the GREATEST BARGAIN of the day, consisting of an 8-feet telescope table, with oval ends and centre-leg rest, and TWELVE CHAIRS to match, only £10 10s for the whole suite.

Early inspection is necessary, as there are only eight of these portable suites, which for 10s extra can be snugly packed so as to cost but very little for carriage to any distant part of the interior.

PORTABLE TELESCOPE TABLES, 5 feet, with patent screw, £3 3s each.

74 samples of portable American chairs to select from, kitchen chairs, dining-room chairs, bedroom chairs, office chairs, nursery chairs, verandah chairs, garden chairs, children's chairs, rocking chairs, easy chairs, leg rest or sleeping chairs, library chairs, picnic chairs, deck chairs, comfortable arm-chairs, hall chairs, sewing chairs. These chairs are all portable, and can be sent in small packages to any part of the colony, in half-dozens, dozens, or any quantity. 20,000 of these chairs as shown in 74 different kinds, ranging in price thus—3s 6d, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, 6s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s, 8s 6d, 9s, 9s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d, 13s 6d, 14s, 15s, 17s 6d, 20s, 21s, 22s 6d, 25s, 32s 6d, 35s, and £2 each. Orders accompanied by cash remittance will be promptly attended to. If the war spreads these chairs will become scarce and dear. Such portable articles are worthy the attention of those who are furnishing houses in the country, as they cost but a trifle for freight and carriage.

FENDERS and FIRE-IRONS, from 5s to £3 3s each. A nice new assortment, just unpacked, good patterns, at 12s 6d and 17s 6d.

KITCHEN CLOCKS, good timekeepers, at 7s 6d each.

MARBLE DINING-ROOM CLOCKS, in great variety, from £2 10s to £9 9s each, beautifully finished movements, warranted, and placed in position at purchaser's house by experienced horologist, free of extra charge.

NICE PARLOUR CLOCKS, at 21s, 25s, &c.

THE CUCKOO new style clock may be heard at any hour or half-hour of the day.

Bedsteads in great variety, from 20s to £10 10s each.

Children's cots, in various sizes.

Bedding of all descriptions will be found in the bedding department.

Many interesting particulars concerning this department of house furnishing, with detailed prices, are to be found in the "History of the Royal Furnishing Arcade or Economical House Furnishing Guide," which may be had gratis by applying, personally or by letter, at the Royal Furnishing Arcade.

W. B. CAMPBELL,
next to the Royal Hotel, George-street, Sydney.

N.B.—Large and powerful musical Boxes, the greatest novelties, will discourse sweet music at the desire of visitors.

IMPROVED "HOME SHUTTLE" LOCKSTITCH SEWING-MACHINES.
REDUCED PRICE LIST.

No. 1. For Hand Use, complete, £4.
No. 2. For Treadle Use, with table, complete, £6.
No. 3. Ditto with cover and lock and key complete, £7.

☞ There are worthless German and Birmingham imitations in the market! Every genuine American "Home Shuttle" Machine is stamped "M. Moss and Co., Sole Agents, Sydney."

We have appointed Mr. C. E. FULLER, Stationers' Hall, 387, George-street, opposite Royal Hotel, sole Retail Agent, where the Machines are procurable on a liberal time-payment system. Open 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily.

Sole Wholesale Agents,
M. MOSS and CO.,
Wynyard-lane, Sydney.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
FIRST-CLASS BILLIARD TABLE, Cues, Balls, Marking Board, &c., complete
AMERICAN CHOKE-BORE DOUBLE GUN, 12-bore, case and apparatus complete
Central-fire double-barrel PIGEON GUN and case
DUCK GUN, by Beckwith
REMINGTON CREEDMOOR RIFLE, as used by the Champion Team at the late International contest in America
DOUBLE-SEATED AMERICAN BUGGY
Single-seated ditto
GRAND PIANO, by ERARD
COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, by COLLARD and COLLARD; ditto by Aucher Frères, Bord
Fashionable EBONIZED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, by Storey and Co.
Handsome full-cabinet SEWING-MACHINE, by Wheeler and Wilson
Magnificent Canadian EXHIBITION SIDEBOARD, elaborately carved
Very choice hand-painted DESSERT SET, by Mintons
KETTLEDRUM SERVICE, by same makers
Crown DERBY DESSERT SET, ancient
Valuable Oil Paintings and Water-colours
Large Iron Safe.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Spring and O'Connell streets.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—Just landed, 20 cases extra strong single and double 4-post and half-testers, suitable for hotels and schools, for SALE by J. LAWLER, 517, George-street.

MATTRESSES and PALLIASSES made of the best materials.
HORSEHAIR
PULU
FEATHERS
FIBRE, FLOCK, and FLAX.
Mattresses cleaned and remade by steam.
J. LAWLER, 517, George-street.

WAR, WAR, WAR.
The WILLIAMS' AMERICAN SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINE,
has fought its way against all competitors, and is to-day the leading Sewing-machine of the world.
100,000 are now used in America
400,000 are now used in Great Britain
3,000 we have ourselves sold in Australia, during the last two years
thus proving it without doubt to be the best FAMILY LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE ever made
FIRST PRIZE awarded at Brisbane, 1876.
FIRST PRIZE awarded at Philadelphia, 1876.
FIRST PRIZE awarded at Sydney, 1877.

Price of family machine, complete	£7	0	0
Price of No. 2 machine for tailors	10	10	0
Home Shuttle hand machine	4	0	0
Little Wanzer ditto ditto	4	0	0
New Express chain stitch	3	5	0

N.B.—The sale of the AMERICAN SINGER'S is rapidly increasing every month,
THUS GIVING THE BEST TEST OF ITS POPULARITY.
It will last a life time, is the best and cheapest.
TURNER and WOOD, Sole Agents, 349, George-street.

HOME SHUTTLE.—Retailed only by the sole Agent for the Genuine. C. E. FULLER, 387, Geo.-st.

HOME SHUTTLE, with its latest improvements, is a marvel of mechanical ingenuity. Warranted.

HOME SHUTTLE carries in it the conviction of its superiority over all others. Warranted 5 years.

HOME SHUTTLE.—Try before you buy, and prove its excellence: complete, simple, durable, compact.

HOME SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE.—The largest sale of any machine in Australia.

HOME SHUTTLE is the prettiest and neatest. Home Shuttle is the easiest to operate.

HOME SHUTTLE, can be learned to manage more easily than any other lockstitch. 387, George-st.

HOME SHUTTLE.—Will hem, fell, tuck, braid, gather, ruffle, and sew even sole leather. 387, Geo.-st.

HOME SHUTTLE can be purchased by paying a small deposit and 2s 6d weekly. 387, George-st.

HOME SHUTTLE.—Time payments, and no extra charges. Cash prices only. 387, George-street.

HOME SHUTTLE.—Beware of vendors of spurious imitations; only retail agency, 387, George-street.

HOME SHUTTLE.—C. E. FULLER, 387, George-street, Sydney, sole Retail Agent.

HOME SHUTTLE, delivered in town or country on receipt of P. O. O. or cheque, and no extra charged.

HOME SHUTTLE.—Liberal discounts to orders from business houses, for cash. 387, George-street.

HOME SHUTTLE.—Use only the proper needles, and mind that cheap ones are the dearest. 387.

HOME SHUTTLE.—Oil, needles, cotton, and all other accessories and duplicate parts. 387, George-street.

HOME SHUTTLE, complete in small strong box with hinges, packed for the country, No. 1, £4.

HOME SHUTTLE.—As many lessons as you like, and no charge made. No. 2, £6. Warranted.

HOME SHUTTLE, with cover, lock and key, a pretty piece of furniture, No. 3, £7. Warranted.

HOME SHUTTLE.—Liberal terms to all purchasers C. E. FULLER, Sole Retail Agent, 387, Geo.-st.

FOR SALE, a first-class Singer's SEWING-MACHINE, £7 10s. Rifle Range, Moore Park Road.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE SHOWROOMS, 214, Pitt-street, opposite Victoria Theatre.
F. PETERSEN wishes to remind parties furnishing that they will do well to call at his Furniture Showrooms before purchasing elsewhere. A large stock of furniture, bedsteads and bedding, glass, china, pier-glasses, cutlery, pictures, E.P. ware, marble clocks, ornaments, &c., &c., always on view. Furniture sold on terms, monthly or weekly payments. Furnished Houses to LET, city and suburbs, with every convenience.

TO FURNITURE BROKERS and others.—Wanted to SELL the FURNITURE of a 5-roomed house. Apply Roseneath, Mount Vernon-street, Forest Lodge.

MEDICAL CHEMICALS.

COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROATS, &c., cured at once by GAMBLE'S COUGH LOZENGES. One lozenge relieves; one box cures. 1s 6d a box. All chemists. Wholesale by Elliott, Brothers, Taylor and Co., Hoffnung and Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The great sale of J. S. ABRAHAM'S DANDELION PILLS has caused imitations. It is therefore necessary to observe that each box bears the inventor's name and trade mark.

TAMAR INDIEN.—A Laxative, Refreshing, and Medicated FRUIT LOZENGE—relief and cure of Constipation, Headache, Bile, Hemorrhoids, &c. Tamar (unlike Pills and the usual Purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, 34, Coleman-street, London, and all chemists.

HENRY'S COLONIAL OINTMENT, in 1½d pots, 1s each, at all chemists and shopkeepers.

LONG'S FRUIT LINCTUS stops a cough at once; equally effective for infants and adults.

LONG'S FRUIT LINCTUS, sold by all chemists and storekeepers, in 1s and 2s 6d bottles.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—Coughs, asthma, bronchitis, difficulty of breathing, are cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the medical faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no opium, morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all chemists, in boxes and tins.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—TIMES, July 13, 1864.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.—The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in cholera was Chlorodyne.—See LANCET, December 31, 1864.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne "is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course, it would not be thus singularly popular did it not 'supply a want and fill a place.'"—MEDICAL TIMES, January 12, 1866.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in coughs, colds, asthma, consumption, neuralgia, rheumatism, &c.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure in cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, colics, &c.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.—Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enable the proprietor to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s, containing double quantity hitherto. Agents: Sydney—ELLIOTT, BROTHERS. Agents: Melbourne—FELTON, GRIMWADE and CO.

LINGARD'S CELEBRATED COUGH LINCTUS.
THIS RENOWNED MIXTURE, for the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SPITTING OF BLOOD, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, and all disorders of the LUNGS and CHEST, GUARANTEED GENUINE, now on SALE by JOHN WATSON, Chemist and Druggist, 567, George-street.

NERVOUSNESS AND NERVOUS DEBILITY.—Try HOOD'S Compound Phosphorus PILLS, a speedy cure. In boxes, 2s 6d and 5s each. Wholesale and retail of W. H. M'CARTHY, 7, Hunter-street, Sydney.

PRATT'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND, A certain and speedy cure for coughs, colds, influenza, asthma, difficulty of breathing, and all diseases of the chest and lungs. Prepared only by W. PRATT, Crystal-street, Petersham. Sold by most druggists and storekeepers in bottles 1s 6d and 2s 6d each. Wholesale agents, Messrs. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, and Messrs. TAYLOR and CO.

KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS
Prepared solely by JOHN KAYE, Esq.
For upwards of half a century KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS have been esteemed as the best remedy for the prevention and cure of disease. Their timely use often renders the Doctor unnecessary. Persons residing in the colonies who cannot have recourse to medical advice will therefore find them indispensable.
The last mail from Natal brought the following unsolicited letters to the proprietor.
Durban, Natal, 14th November, 1876.
To John Kaye, Esq.
Sir,—I have been staying in Durban some few weeks, suffering from Dyspepsia. I was induced to take some of your Vegetable Pills. I at once found relief, and if you care to advertise this, I shall only be too glad if it does you any good.
I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
GEO. DAVIS.
Petermaritzburg, Natal, November 16th, 1876.
To John Kaye, Esq.
Sir,—I was recommended by a gentleman staying in Durban to try your Pills for Indigestion, Bile, and General Debility, and I am happy to tell you that the benefit to me has proved such a boon that I intend recommending them to all my friends who may be sufferers from the foregoing complaints.
I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
G. H. EDMONDS.
Sold, with full directions for use, by all Chemists and other dealers in patent medicines, at 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and 4s 6d per box.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE.

COWRA.—For SALE, a very snug and profitable BUTCHERING BUSINESS, together with all plant, &c., complete, for the successful carrying on of same; net profits, (£30) THIRTY POUNDS WEEKLY; present proprietor about to leave the colony.
Full particulars from HARDIE and GORMAN, Bell's-chambers.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE for SALE. Apply HACKET and SIMPKINS, 160, Pitt-street.

HOTELS for SALE; town, country, and suburbs, from £100 to £5000. Buyers assisted. HACKET and SIMPKINS, 160, Pitt-street.

HOTELS for SALE, at low prices—£60 to £2000. Apply JOSEPH, 110, King-street.

HOTELS from £100 to £5000; liberal assistance to purchasers. JOSEPH, 110, King-street.

HOTELS, City and Suburbs, all prices; and Houses suitable. C. BATE and CO., 165, Pitt-street.

COUNTRY BUSINESS for SALE. GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.

FOR SALE, best HOTEL in the Western district—a fortune; also Hotels, in city and suburbs, from £40 to £4000; liberal assistance. ALEXANDER and DALE, 106, King-street.

FOR SALE, the NATIVE ROSE HOTEL, Darlinghurst—long lease, license, low rent—together with all furniture and fittings; trade, £25 per week; price, £200. ALEXANDER and DALE, 106, King-street.

HOTEL for SALE, Woolloomooloo, first-class corner, five years' lease, new license paid; rent, 30s; trade, £30. Proprietor retiring in consequence of continual bad health. C. BATE and CO., 147, Pitt-street.

GOOD Town HOTEL for DISPOSAL; price, £160. Address Town Hotel, HERALD Office.

STOCK AND STATIONS.

AUSTRALIAN MORTGAGE LAND AND FINANCE COMPANY (Limited).
London, Melbourne, Geelong, and Sydney
Capital, £2,000,000.
AUSTRALIAN BOARD:
James MacBain, Esq., M.L.A.
Robert Bruce Ronald, Esq.
Edmund Mackenzie Young, Esq.
CASH ADVANCES made on the ENSUING CLIP OF WOOL and on Squatting Properties, Stations, Bills, &c.
W. A. COTTER, Local Manager.
Spring-street.

WILKINSON, HANN, MINCHIN, and CO., Stock and Station Agents, Wagga Wagga, Hay, and Sydney.
Agents for
Messrs. Richard Gibson and Co., Melbourne
Rymand Hammond, ditto
W. and J. Raleigh, ditto
J. G. Dougharty and Co., ditto.
Correspondingagents all over the colonies.
Sydney Office: Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.

THE LAND.
British and Foreign Gleanings on Agriculture.
Pastoral News of New South Wales and the Colonies.
Agricultural Societies, Metropolitan and Provincial.
HORTICULTURE, THE GARDEN.
THE SYDNEY MAIL,
Hunter-street, Sydney.
To be had of all News Agents.
Subscription: 5s per quarter.

FOR SALE, pure Durham BULL, aged 2 years 10 months, bred by W. A. Dumaresq, Esq., Scone. For pedigree, to view, &c., apply GEORGE WAINWRIGHT, Corn Dealer, Cook's River Road, Newtown.

FREEHOLD ESTATE,
MORETON DISTRICT,
QUEENSLAND,
containing 15,116 acres.
The undersigned have been instructed to sell privately the above estate. It is fenced and otherwise well improved, abundantly and permanently watered, and admirably situated for commanding the southern markets, being distant only about forty miles from Toowoomba, about thirty miles from Murphy's Creek (Railway Station), about fifty-five miles from Ipswich and about sixty miles from Brisbane.
Price and full particulars can be obtained from
D. MOREHEAD and CO.,
Stock and Station Agents, Brisbane.

MERINO RAMS for SALE, near Moree—200 Mudgee bred and 500 Derra bred. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

AUCTION SALES.

Horses, Vehicles, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, all lots not specially advertised; and at 12 o'clock, all lots specially advertised.
Regular sales at the Bazaar daily, and at Camperdown any afternoon.

Three Saddle and Harness Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. James Moffitt to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
Three saddle and harness horses.

Handsome Bay Hackney.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A bay gelding, 15.3 hands, 6 years, very handsome, and an excellent hack.

Chestnut Pony, Buggy, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. Lidforth to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A chestnut pony, broken to saddle and harness
Also, a buggy and harness.

Pair of Bay Carriage Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. H. Ryan to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
A pair of bright bay geldings, 17 hands, with good action, broken to single and double harness.

Hooded Buggy, Horse, and Harness.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Mr. W. Harris to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
KILLARNEY, a bay gelding, 16 hands, first-class hackney and sure jumper; good in single and double harness
A hooded Abbot buggy, and set of single harness.

35 Broken and Unbroken Horses.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions from Messrs. Welch and Yates to sell by auction, at the Camperdown Yards, on THURSDAY next, at 2 o'clock,
35 head of HEAVY DRAUGHT and useful well-bred harness horses, amongst which are one or two very fast trotters.
The heavy portion are by the best sires in the Southern district, and some of which have taken prizes. As a lot these horses will be ... and condition, superior to any that have ... for a long time.

Eighty Turkeys.

GEORGE KISS has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock,
Eighty turkeys, in good condition.

SYDNEY AMATEUR TURF CLUB RACE MEETING, RANDWICK, JULY 14.

SALE OF GATES, BOOTHS, &c., TUESDAY, 10th JULY, at 12 o'clock.

The GATES, BOOTHS, &c., for S. A. T. C. Meeting at Randwick, 14th July, will be sold by auction, at FENNELLY'S BAZAAR, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, 10th July, at 12 o'clock.
ROBERT R. DAWBARN, Secretary S. A. T. C.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from Messrs. G. A. and P. Mein to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY next, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
200 really prime and weighty fat cows, in lots, from their Boorooma station.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from Messrs. Clark, Brothers, to sell by auction, at the Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY next, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
166 really prime and weighty fat bullocks, in lots, from their noted Gullendady station, Liverpool Plains.

SULLIVAN and SIMPSON have received instructions from Messrs. Clark, Brothers, to sell by auction at the Homebush Yards, on THURSDAY next, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
1513 really prime and weighty fat wethers, in lots, per train (third flock), from their Melville Plains station, Liverpool Plains.

MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK have received instructions from Messrs. Fisher and Hill to sell by auction, at Homebush, on THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock,
200 head prime fat cattle, in lots.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from J. D. Single, Esq., to sell, at Homebush, on THURSDAY, 5th July, at 11 o'clock,
60 head prime cattle.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. to sell, at Homebush, on THURSDAY, 5th July, at 11 o'clock,
60 head prime cattle.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

BRUNKER, WOLFE, and BADGERY have received instructions to sell by auction, at Homebush, on THURSDAY, July 5, 1877, at 11 o'clock,
800 prime fat wethers.
Terms, cash.

Fat Wethers. Fat Wethers.

BRUNKER, WOLFE, and BADGERY have received instructions to sell by auction, at Homebush, on THURSDAY, July 5, 1877, at 11 o'clock,
1200 prime and weighty fat wethers.
Terms, cash.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN have been instructed by their northern agents to sell by auction, at Ellis and Co.'s Yards, on THURSDAY, 5th July, at half-past 2 o'clock,
200 prime fat lambs.

F. L. BARKER will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, at 10.30, Leather.

WEEKLY LEATHER SALE.

HARRISON, JONES, and DEVLIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Wednesday, July 4, at half-past 10 o'clock.
Sole, kip, calf, harness, yearling, &c. (leather).
Terms, cash.

JOHN BRIDGE will sell by auction, at his Produce Stores, This Day, at 10.30, Leather.

Weekly Leather Sale.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction at their Wool Warehouse, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Kip, sole, harness, calf
Bag, tweed, bridle, horse butts, &c.
Terms, cash.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

G. W. TATE will sell by auction, at the New Corporation Sale Yards, foot of Market-street, THIS DAY, at 11.30 a.m.,
167 prime fat pigs
21 ditto ditto calves.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.

R. J. HUGHES and CO., will sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, as above.

Unredeemed Pledges.

DUNN and LISTER will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, The unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. L. Samuels, of Lower George-street, consisting of Clothing, &c.

Unredeemed Pledges.

DUNN and LISTER will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 204, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, July 11, at 11 o'clock,
The unredeemed pledges pawned with Mr. A. Friedman, of No. 1, Enmore-terrace, King and Phillip streets, on the dates specified as under:—
1876.
April—29, negligee and locket.
June—8, gold hunting lever 19380, albert and ring; 14, open-faced lever 3244 and guard; 17, gold ring; 24, gold brooch.
July—4, open-faced lever 1848 and chain.
September—22, gold seal pin and pair of studs, pair sleeve links; 26, pair of earrings.
October—2nd, gold guard and locket; 4th, gold hunting geneva 430; 19th, gold hunting lever 43048, and gold Albert, cross, open-faced gold geneva 42206 and chain; 30th, piece gold-mounted greenstone.
November—1st, gold brooch and chain; 2nd, open-faced gold geneva; 4th, gold open-faced lever and ring 36507, cross, silver hunting geneva 67795; 6th, trousers, vest, and tablecover; 7th, hunting lever 63038, and gold guard; 8th, gold rings, photographic lens; 10th, gold albert, cross, silver hunting geneva 14728; 11th, gold locket; 13th, parcel of jewellery; 15th, gold guard and coin; 16th, gold hunting geneva 109281; 20th, coat; 21st, gold hunting lever 181532; 25th, gold hunting lever 44090, and guard; 29th, gold hunting lever 14368, and open-faced silver lever 20090.
December—2nd, gold ring; 7th, gold pin, 15 yards of black silk, 1 gold necklet, cross, pair of earrings and gold chain, pair of boots and coat; 12th, gold pin, metal keyless geneva; 14th, 1 Raymond sewing-machine; 16th, gold hunting geneva 5184 and locket; 16th, 1 family Bible; 19th, silver hunting lever 74321, sewing-machine, 1 gold open-faced lever 106639; 20th, silk dress, pair blankets; 22nd, gold ring; 23rd, wedding ring; 27th, gold ring, silver hunting lever 62114 and guard, 2 fancy rings; 28th, gold locket; 29th, dress; 30th, gold locket, open-faced gold geneva 3505, chain and pendants; 30th, gold ring.
January—2nd, gold ring and box of plated ware; 3rd, 1 remnant of silk; 5th, 4 fancy rings and mantle; 5th, silver hunting geneva watch 60754; 8th, revolver; 10th, patent bicycle; 12th, suit of clothes; 13th, single stone diamond ring; 17th, pair field glasses; 22nd, petticoat and remnant, and shawl; 24th, 5 articles underclothing and pair trousers.
February—1st, suit of clothes and pin; 13th, overcoat; 14th, 2 dresses; 16th, astronomer's telescope; 19th trousers and vest, shawl; 20th, coat; 21st, suit of clothes; 22nd, 2 pairs of trousers, boy's suit, coat and vest.
March—9th, 3 trunks of clothes; 12th, silk dress; 15th, 12 volumes of Cyclopædia; 17th, 1-shaft buggy, set of harness, lamps, whips, cushions, and mats; 21st, fan and pair of opera-glasses, 2 pairs of boots; 23rd, silk dress; 24th, iron lathe, pair blankets and sheet; 31st, basket of gas-fitting tools.
April—2nd, 8 articles of clothing; 3rd, boy's suit; 5th, 2 revolvers; 6th, gallery rifles; 7th, leather bag; 9th, remnant of silk; 11th, boy's trousers and vest.
And a large quantity of pledges upon which 5s. and under is lent.

In the Insolvent Estate of John Morris, Hotelkeeper, Albion-street.

ANDREW ALLAN will sell by auction, on account of the Official Assignee in the above-named estate, on the Premises, Albion Hotel, Albion-street, near Riley-street, Surry Hills, on FRIDAY, the 6th July, at 11 o'clock,
The household furniture and effects, comprising—
Telescope and dining tables
Pier glasses, couches
Chiffonier, easy chairs
Whatnot, engravings
Bedsteads, hair mattresses
Marble-top washstands and sets
Marble-top toilet tables and glasses
Chests drawers
Children's iron cribs, bath
Kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Office, 129, King-street.

CLEARING OUT SALE.

ANDREW ALLAN has received instructions from Messrs. W. G. Ainsworth and Co. to sell by auction, on the premises, 178, Sussex-street, opposite Mr. Fagan's timber yard, on TUESDAY, 10th July, at 11 o'clock,
Agricultural implements
Blacksmiths' portable forges
Sugar pans, sheepshears
And a great quantity of general ironmongery
Particulars in future issue.
Office, 129, King-street.

On THURSDAY, July 5, at 11 o'clock.
To Parties Furnishing, Musicians, Dealers, and others.
On the Premises, No. 55, WILLIAM-STREET, Woolloomooloo.

S. LEVIN has received instructions to sell by auction, on the above premises, on THURSDAY, July 5,
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and effects, comprising SPLENDID PIANOFORTE (by Hartmann), dining tables, chairs, engravings, clocks, DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, books, music, sideboards, carpet, matting, IRON BEDSTEADS and bedding, toilet tables and glasses, washstands, chests of drawers, kitchen utensils, and sundries; also, a VIOLIN (very old), VIOLONCELLO, and ZITTA (German instrument).
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, 4th July, at 11 o'clock.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS,
comprising
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS
2 splendid Terrestrial and Celestial Globes (Cary)
Tables, Chairs, Couches, Chiffoniers, Pier Glasses
Pictures, Oil Paintings, Ornaments, Lamps, Carpets, Oilcloth, Matting
Single and Double Iron and Wood Bedsteads
Horsehair, Pulu, and Wool Mattresses, Palliasses, Bedding
Chests Drawers, Bedroom Furniture
Kitchen Utensils, Plate Rack, Perambulator
Sewing-machines, Portmanteaus, Hot-air Bath
Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, Microscopes and objects, splendid Musical Clock
Groceries Vinegar, Blacking, Mustard
Weighing-machine, Truck
Gas Chandeliers, and sundries.

H. VAUGHAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his newly-erected Rooms, 152, King-street, East,
The above, without reserve.
On view.

MONDAY, 9th July.

Boots and Shoes. Boots and Shoes.

To the Boot and Shoe Trade, Country Buyers, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 239, George-street North, on MONDAY next, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
A splendid assortment of new and seasonable goods, just landed ex Holmsdale,
As usual, without reserve.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Preliminary Announcement.

SPLENDID ENGLISH FURNITURE, ex Holmsdale.
To Parties Furnishing, the Trade, and others.

MR. M. MOLONY is favoured by Messrs. S. Hoffnung and Co., the importers, with instructions to sell on an early date, full particulars of which will be duly published,
An invoice of English furniture, comprising 119 cases of new and splendid goods, just arrived ex Holmsdale, which will be sold as soon as landed and set up.
Without reserve.

WOOLLENS, CLOTHING, BLANKETS, LINEN GOODS, SHIRTS, STUFFS, COTTON GOODS, &c.
In Original Packages
(N.B.—The final shipment of these woollens.)
Ex Min-y-don and Abergeldie.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Woollen Buyers, Storekeepers, and others.
Important and Attractive Unreserved Sale, TO-MORROW, Thursday, and FRIDAY, 5th and 6th July, at 11 o'clock each day.

CHAS. MOORE and CO. are instructed by the consignees to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 167, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Thursday, and FRIDAY,
W in diamond.
98— 19 pieces white marcellas
SB.
78— 11 ditto 36-inch forfars
79-80— 2 bales, each 12 pieces same
W in diamond over DCB.
9841— 31 dozen Havana and Hector crimean shirts
9209— 34 11-12 dozen printed union flannel
215— 85 ditto brown cotton pants, 4 Nos.
9221— 23 pieces coloured orleans
9222— 1 case same
9223— 7 pieces 6-4 blue serges
W in triangle.
9701— 6 ditto 6-4 fancy coatings
9702— 8 ditto ¾ wool tweeds
9703— 1 case same
9704— 8 pieces ¾ imitation colonial tweeds
9705-7— 3 cases same
9715— 6 pieces 6-4 imitation colonial tweeds
9716-7— 2 cases same
9718— 3 pieces 6-4 super grey serges
9719— 6 ditto 6-4 fancy coatings
9720— 6 ditto ditto
9721— 8 ditto 3-4 diagonal tweeds
9722— 1 case same
9723— 8 pieces 3-4 wool trouserings
9724— 1 case same
9388— 20 cuts Bliss's all-wool tweeds
10301— 11 pieces 3-4 wool trouserings, 98 and 100
10302— 12 ditto fancy wool checked tweeds, 101
10303— 10 ditto fancy tweeds, 126
10304— 1 case same
10305— 12 pieces ¾ fancy super tweeds, 136
10306-7— 2 cases same
10308— 11 pieces 6-4 fancy wool tweeds.
W in diamond D.
61— 50 pairs men's fancy tweed trousers, 1561
100 ditto ditto ditto, 1674
62— 50 ditto ditto ditto, 1577
120 ditto ditto ditto, 1351
63—180 ditto ditto ditto, 1646
64— 80 ditto ditto ditto, 1589
48 ditto ditto ditto, 1684
65— 50 ditto ditto ditto and vests, 1672
40 ditto ditto ditto, 1670
66— 64 ditto D. B. black cloth vests, 1441
30 ditto S. B. ditto, 1460
50 ditto ditto ditto, 1466
67—100 ditto ditto ditto, 1440
50 ditto D. B. ditto, 1478
50 ditto ditto ditto, 1459
50 ditto ditto ditto, 1468
70 ditto ditto ditto, 1478
39 ditto SB ditto, 1472
68—100 ditto tweed paget coats, 1686
69— 81 ditto SB ditto ditto, 1665
70— 50 ditto DB ditto ditto, 1679
75 ditto ditto ditto, 1666
71— 50 ditto ditto ditto, 1687
27 ditto ditto ditto, 1607
72— 26 ditto ditto blue cloth ditto, 1644
25 ditto ditto ditto, 1664
23 ditto SB black ditto ditto, 1482
73— 18 ditto ditto ditto, 1591
28 ditto ditto ditto, 1474
50 ditto ditto ditto, 1643
74—100 boys' and youths' tweed yachting suits, 1658
75— 50 ditto ditto ditto jackets, 1660
35 ditto ditto ditto yachting suits, 1661
76— 23 boys' and youths' yachting suits, 1554
26 boys' Harrow suits, 1552
29 ditto and youths' yachting suits, 1641
77— 6 ditto tweed suits, assorted
20 ditto blue K. B. suits, 1418
73 ditto tweed ditto ditto, 1553
78— 50 men's tweed Paget coats, 1678
60 boys' blue Victor suits, 1496
79— 25 ditto tweed yachting ditto, 1635
14 ditto ditto Harrow ditto, 6765
100 ditto Melton K.B. ditto, 1225
80— 83 men's tweed suits, 1631
546— 18 pieces, 30-inch flax sheeting
547— 9 ditto, 36 ditto ditto
549— 9 ditto, 38 ditto ditto
550— 9 ditto, 39 ditto ditto
552— 9 ditto, 40 ditto ditto
9311— 20 ditto brown navy canvas, R.S.
9312-15— 4 bales each, same.
All packages to be charged half invoice cost.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, July 6, 1877.
Invoice of Walter Heywood Company's American Chairs
Ditto Seymour Chair Company's ditto.
Now landing, ex Sierra Nevada, from New York.
Under instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co.
To Upholsterers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 276, Margaret-street, on FRIDAY next, July 6, 1877, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoice of Walter Heywood Company's American chairs, comprising a varied assortment
Invoice of the Seymour Company's American chairs, in great variety.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, July 5th, 1877.
To Close Accounts.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, July 5, 1877, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Fenders, irons, buckets, tubs, braziers, saucepans, tinware, walnuts, porter, ale, figs, raisins, matting, &c.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHWARE, &c.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms cash.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO DRAPERS, CLOTHIERS, COUNTRY BUYERS, and OTHERS.

STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A COUNTRY STOREKEEPER.
By order of the Trustees.
REMOVED TO THE ROOMS FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The stock-in-trade of a storekeeper, as above, comprising—
MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.
Grey calicoes and sheetings, white sheetings, forfars
Horrockses' ABH, hollands, ticks, scarlet and saxony flannels
10-4, 11-4, 12-4 white, scarlet, and blue blankets, marcella quilts
Counterpanes, rugs, railway wrappers, hucks, diapers
Silesias, dimity, brush, lappet blinds, long curtains, gambroons
H. C. and buck towels, velvet and pile and printed tablecovers.
DRESSES.
Figured lustres and alpacas, reps, costume cloth, Brussels cord, winceys, serges, all wool plaids, satin cloth, brocatelle, Japanese silk, cashmeres, grenadines, &c.
UNDERCLOTHING, SHAWLS, &c.
Ladies' and children's chemises, nightdresses, drawers, felt and cotton skirts, costumes, quilted skirts, ladies and child's stays, ladies' camisoles, infant's wool hoods, robes, child's dresses and tunics, ladies' and children's jackets, hyde parks, wool squares, clouds, wool scarfs, scarlet, blue, and fancy shawls.
MILLINERY AND FANCY DEPARTMENT.
Ladies' straw hats, trimmed hats and bonnets
Velvets, ribbons, ribbon velvets, gossamers, trimmings
Ladies' linen collars and cuffs and sets, silk ties, kid gloves, silk bows, &c.
HABERDASHERY, CLOTHING, AND WOOLLENS, &c.
Men's mole trousers, men's and boys' trousers and vests
Trousers, sacs, pagets, galateas, pilot coats
Ulster overcoats, tweed suits, boys' knicker suits
Men's W. P. coats, men's and boys' white shirts, crimeans
Flannel and cotton shirts, merino and cotton undershirts and pants
Hosiery, hats and caps, braces, scarfs, ties, &c.
Fancy trouserings, W. E. coatings, W. P. tweed.
Terms, cash.

AUCTION SALE,
at the Residence, of Mr. J. H. Jones, 3, Holt-terrace, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.
THIS DAY, 4th July, at 11 a.m.
FIRST-CLASS REGULATOR, by Forster, London.
BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers.

Preliminary Notice.

VERY IMPORTANT SALE,
on an early day,
at the Residence of the late Hon. JOHN FAIRFAX, M.L.C.
GINNAGULLAH, BELLEVUE ROAD, WOOLLAHRA,
of the whole of the
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHOICE GLASS, and CHINA
VALUABLE PLATE and PICTURES, STATUARY, &c., &c.

TO GENTLEMEN FURNISHING, FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN, COMMISSION AGENTS, and GENERAL DEALERS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the residence of the late Hon. John Fairfax, M.L.C., Ginnagullah, Bellevue Road, Woollahra, at 11 a.m., on an early day,
The whole of the MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
Descriptive catalogues will be prepared and day announced, when an inspection can be made.

THURSDAY, 5th July, at 11 a.m.

At the Residence of M. Moss, Esq., No. 3, Carlton-terrace, Wynyard-square.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
not removed to his new residence,
comprising
Handsome Mahogany Double Dining-room Suite, covered maroon morocco
MASSIVE Richly Carved SIDEBOARD
LARGE and HANDSOME Brussels Carpets
ELEGANT Chandeliers.

To Parties Furnishing, Furniture Warehousemen, and General Dealers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from M. Moss, Esq., to sell by auction, at his residence, No. 3, Carlton-terrace, on THURSDAY, 5th July, at 11 a.m.,
The above.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 5th July, at 11 a.m.

At their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.

SELECT CONSIGNMENT
of
TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY,
comprising—
Sets Balanced Ivory TABLE KNIVES
Ditto ditto DESSERT ditto
POCKET KNIVES, 1, 2, 3, and 4 blades, with buffalo, pearl, horn, and ivory handles
PEN KNIVES, in great variety.

To CUTLERS, IRONMONGERS, and BUYERS FOR THE COUNTRY.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 5th July, at 11 a.m., at their New Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets,
TABLE KNIVES, POCKET and PEN KNIVES, well assorted, of various qualities.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 6th July, at 11 a.m.

At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.

NEW CONSIGNMENT
from
THE JAPANESE EMPIRE,
Per Mail Steamer Gunga,
comprising
A BEAUTIFUL and VERY INTERESTING collection of the FINEST productions of the JAPANESE.
⁂ These UNIQUE and COSTLY WORKS of ART are perfect examples of what this clever people are able to accomplish, and may be briefly described as consisting of
RARE OLD BRONZES ENAMELLED PORCELAIN and ENAMELLED BRONZE and COPPER GOODS.

Lot 1 is a Pair REMARKABLY HANDSOME and highly-finished REAL BRONZE VASES, with handles, standing about 6 feet high.

Lot 2 is a Pair SINGULARLY BEAUTIFU LSATZUMA VASES, standing about 5 feet high.

Lots 3 to 60.—SPLENDID assortment of BRONZE FIGURES.

Lots 60 to 90.—ELEGANT Enamelled FRUIT DISHES, VASES, with stands, CARD PLATES, Flower Vases, Teapots, &c.

Lots 90 to 120.—SATZUMA Tea and Coffee Sets, Coffee Cups and Saucers, Miniature Tea Sets and Vases.

Remaining lots, LACQUER WARE, &c.

HANDSOME CABINET, with drawers
Ditto Tables, small Cabinets
Coffee Tables, Glove Boxes, Sandal Wood Fans, Card Boxes, and a large variety of other fancy articles, and FIRE SCREENS.

TO PRIVATE GENTLEMEN and FANCY WARE SHOPKEEPERS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been instructed by the consignees to sell by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 6th July, at 11 a.m.,
The above.

NOW OPEN TO INSPECTION.

IMPORTANT SALE
of
Very Superior Household Furniture and Effects,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 4th July, at 11 a.m.,
at
the residence of Mr. G. H. JONES, 3, Holt-terrace, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills.
Comprising
CHOICE Glass and China and VALUABLE Plate
SPLENDID COLLARD and COLLARD PIANOFORTE
HANDSOME WARDROBE, plate-glass door
Portable Copper Boiler
DINING-ROOM and DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE
Kitchen Utensils, &c.
TO PRIVATE PURCHASERS, FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN, and GENERAL Dealers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been instructed by Mr. G. H. Jones, 3, Holt-terrace, Fitzroy-street, Surry Hills, to sell by auction, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 4th July, at 11 a.m.,
The whole of his VERY SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 5th July, at 11 a.m.

At the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets.

IMPORTANT SALE
of
NEW SHIPMENT ex Smyrna,
of
PEYTEN and PEYTEN BEDSTEADS,
ENAMELLED and FLOWERED POSTS,
comprising
HANDSOME 4-post Taper Tube, 5 feet x 6 feet 6 inches, with brass mounts
Ditto ditto ditto, 4 feet 6 inches x 6 feet 6 inches
Ditto ditto ditto, 5 feet 6 inches x 6 feet 6 inches
Ditto Half Tester ditto, 3 feet 6 inches x 6 feet 6 inches, 4 feet 6 inches x 6 feet 6 inches
Ditto ditto Parallel ditto, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto Brassfoot End, 4 feet 6 inches x 6 feet 6 inches,
and
HORSEHAIR.

TO IRONMONGERS, FURNITURE WAREHOUSEMEN, and COUNTRY BUYERS.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 5th July, at 11 a.m.,
NEW SHIPMENT PEYTEN and PEYTEN BEDSTEADS.
Terms at sale.

GOUDA CANDLES.
Just landed.
For Unreserved Sale.
THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, July 4, at 11 o'clock,
250 boxes Gouda candles.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

FRENCH BEANS.
For Unreserved Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
30 bags French beans.
Terms at sale.

SPLIT PEAS.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
16 kegs split peas.
Terms, cash.

NEW SEASON'S TEAS.
Notice to the Grocery Trade.
SYDNEY enjoys the distinction of being the FIRST PORT IN THE WORLD that has received NEW TEAS this season.
ARRIVAL of the BOWEN direct from Foochow.
AUCTION SALE of CARGO at the CITY MART, FRIDAY, JULY 6th.
L. E. THRELKELD, Auctioneer.

FIRST ARRIVAL.
NEW TEA SEASON, 1877-78.
LR&Co over W in triangle (in red).
ARRIVAL of the steamship BOWEN with Messrs. LORIMER, ROME, and CO.'S shipment of choice NEW SEASON'S TEAS of the first crop.
DAY OF SALE—FRIDAY, July 6, AT THE CITY MART.
Under instructions from Messrs. LORIMER, ROME, and CO., who in accordance with their annual custom are determined to CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE SHIPMENT AT AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE,
5400 Packages, in Chests, Half-chests, and Boxes of THE CHOICEST QUALITY, STRONG, PUNGENT, AND HIGHLY FLAVOURED.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, July 6th, at 11 o'clock,
The first shipment of China new SEASON'S TEAS, ex s.s. BOWEN, to the order of Messrs. LORIMER, ROME, and CO., and bearing the well-known brand (in red) LR&CO over W, comprising
5400 packages, in chests, half-chests, and boxes.
This selection has been made under special orders and instructions, entirely from the finest genuine FIRST CROP CONGOUS, and the Auctioneer feels justified in regarding the shipment as offering to the trade the best opportunity they will have during the next twelve months of supplying their requirements for highest class tea.
Muster packages are now open for inspection at the Rooms, and samples may be obtained for testing the quality.
Terms very liberal.
Catalogues.
L. E. THRELKELD, City Mart.

NEW SEASON'S TEAS of the FIRST GROWTH.
ARRIVAL of the STEAMSHIP BOWEN direct from Foochow.
FIRST SALE of the SEASON,
under instructions from the following firms, who, in adopting the LONDON SALE ROOM SYSTEM, kindly ask the co-operation of buyers:—
Messrs. BROWN and CO., 2160 packages.
Messrs. JOHN FRAZER and CO., 2341 packages.
Messrs. M'DONALD, SMITH, and CO., 2489 packages.
Mr. ALBERT A. SMITH, 2481 packages.
Messrs. LORIMER, ROME, and CO., 5400 packages.
Day of Sale—FRIDAY, JULY 6, at the City Mart.
The TEAS comprising this shipment are exclusively CONGOUS of the FIRST CROP, and are described as being "Full-flavoured early-leaf PEKOE and SOUCHONG kinds, RICH, RIPE, and PUNGENT."
MUSTER PACKAGES are now open at the City Mart, and every facility afforded for liquoring each chop.
SPECIAL NOTE.—The Auctioneer is instructed by the various Importers to notify to buyers that the ENTIRE SHIPMENTS WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.
The trade are invited to make themselves acquainted with the merits of the various shipments, and attend the sale with the full knowledge that every line will be SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

L. E. THRELKELD is instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, July 6, at 11 o'clock,
The entire shipments of FIRST CROP EARLY LEAF CONGOUS, ex steamship Bowen, direct from Foochow, comprising—
15,471 packages.
The Auctioneer, in asking the trade of Sydney to examine the musters, does so with the conviction that the teas will be found of SUPER EXCELLENT quality of the FIRST GROWTH, and as the Importers are determined to adopt the system of closing out their INVOICES at auction, it rests with buyers to fix their values.
CATALOGUES are prepared with characters of each chop, and ready for issue.
Terms liberal, at sale.
Note: FIRST SALE of the season.
FRIDAY, July 6, at the City Mart.
Buyers are asked to be in punctual attendance, at 11 o'clock, on day of sale. Champagne Luncheon provided at 1 o'clock.
L. E. THRELKELD.

AUCTION SALES.

SHIPMENT of GROCERIES, OILMEN'S STORES, PRESERVED PROVISIONS, &c., &c.

JUST ARRIVED, ex PORTIA, from the manufactories of CROSSE and BLACKWELL, G. WHYBROW, J. MOIR and SONS, J. T. MORTON.

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY, 4th July, at 11 o'clock.

L. E. THRELKELD has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, July 4, at 11 o'clock,
Now landing, ex Portia,
Invoices from the above celebrated houses.

OS in diamond W outside,
41-50 —10 cases Whybrow's black currant
51-75 —25 ditto Eagle pickles
76-90 —15 ditto white onions
91-95 — 5 ditto walnuts
96-115—20 ditto red cabbage.
OS in diamond M outside,
—40 ditto Morton's bottled fruits, assorted.
F in diamond B outside,
— 6 ditto finest Smyrna figs.
M in diamond H outside,
1-2 — 2 ditto ditto muscatells.
N in diamond G outside,
1-10 —10 barrels soft-shell almonds
1-20 —10 ditto Barcelona nuts.

The above are now landing ex Portia, in splendid condition.
Terms at sale.

DRESSED RICE.

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
200 bags dressed rice, each 56 lbs.
Terms at sale.

SUPERFINE N. Z. FLOUR.
PRIME N. Z. BUTTER.

JUST LANDED.

FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
4 tons superfine N. Z. flour
20 kegs prime ditto butter.
Terms at sale.

CONFECTIONERY.

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

L. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Rooms THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
5 cases confectionery.
Terms at sale.

TABLET AND CHOPPED LOAF SUGAR.

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
30 casks tablet sugar
14 casks chopped ditto.
Terms at sale.

DE ROUBAIX 2-MEDAL CANDLES.
Just landed, ex Lady Belhaven.
For Positive Sale.

On account of whom it may concern.

Boxes slightly broken.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
25 boxes De Roubaix candles.
Terms cash.

BROWN PAPER.

For unreserved sale.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
17 reams brown paper.
Terms at sale.

PORT COOPER CHEESE,
Just Landed.

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
12 cases prime Port Cooper cheese.
Terms at sale.

PRIME BRIGHT AMBER DATES.

JUST LANDED ex PORTIA.

FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

By order of the importers.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, July 4, at 11 o'clock,
100 mats prime amber dates.
Terms at sale.

SHIPCHANDLERY,
from the celebrated manufacturers,
Messrs. BLUNDELL, SPENCE, and CO., London.
Now landed ex Portia.

For POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE, at the CITY MART, 362, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 4th July, at 11 o'clock, an Invoice from the above well known house, consisting of

BOILED AND RAW LINSEED OIL, COLZA, WHITE LEAD, TURPENTINE, &c.

Important to Shipchandlers, Ironmongers, and the TRADE GENERALLY.

L. E. THRELKELD has received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, 4th instant, at 11 o'clock,
41-50—10 barrels raw linseed oil
51-55— 5 ditto boiled ditto
20 drums ditto ditto, each 5 gallons
20 ditto raw ditto, ditto
50 ditto turpentine, ditto
40 drums colza oil
40 kegs white lead (genuine § 1).

The above are now landed and now on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

FINEST CALIFORNIA SUPERFINE FLOUR,
ex s.s. Australia.
The only parcel of really choice Silk-dressed Flour now in the market, comprising
1690 QUARTER-SACKS TALMA MILL, each 50 lbs.
100 QUARTER-SACKS S brand.

IMPORTANT TO MILLERS, BAKERS, FANCY BISCUIT MAKERS, COUNTRY BUYERS, AND THE TRADE GENERALLY.

L. E. THRELKELD has received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 4th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp,
ex S.S. AUSTRALIA,
TALMA Mills, San Francisco,
1600 quarter-sacks superfine silk-dressed flour
100 ditto ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

MAURITIUS SUGARS, IN POCKETS, comprising FINEST WHITES, FINE COUNTERS, BRIGHT BROWNS.
FOR UNRESERVED SALE.

WEDNESDAY, July 4, at 11 o'clock.
To close a balance of a shipment.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, July 4, at 11 o'clock,
2720 pockets sugar.
Full particulars at sale.
Terms at sale.

PRICE'S BELMONT SPERMS.

Just landed.
FOR POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
50 boxes Price's Belmont sperms, 8's.
Terms at sale.

BOOTS and SHOES.

To the Boot and Shoe Trade.
POSTPONEMENT.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, on 13th July (instead of 6th),
An unusually superior assortment of boots and shoes.

Day and Martin's Paste Blacking.

L. E. THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
34 cases Day and Martin's paste blacking, each 20 half-gross boxes.
Terms at sale.

COSTLY PRESENTATION DIAMOND ARTICLES.
A small package containing an assortment of New Goods of the latest designs, from one of the first London houses.

For unreserved Sale by Auction, at the Rooms by GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.

THIS AFTERNOON, at 2.
Particulars at sale.

OATS.

A prime sample, for Sale by Auction, on THURSDAY, by GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.

CONGOUS, IN BOXES.

A small Shipment of 93 Boxes, for unreserved Sale, by order of the Consignees, on THURSDAY, July 5, at 11 o'clock, by GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.
Terms, cash.

PEARL BARLEY.

40 half barrels.

By order of the consignees.

For Sale by Auction, on THURSDAY, July 5, at 11 o'clock, by GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.

MUSCATEL RAISINS.

Just landed, ex Mail Steamer, from San Francisco.
By order of the consignees.

For Sale by Auction, on THURSDAY, July 5, at 11 o'clock, by GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.

NEW SEASON'S TEAS, 1877-8,
ex E. and A. S. Co.'s steamship Bowen,
FROM FOOCHOW DIRECT,
with the choicest shipment of selected
KAISOW FLAVOURED CONGOUS
ever imported, in
100 CHESTS
1510 HALF-CHESTS
and
663 BOXES.

By order of Messrs. Griffiths and Co.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION, AT THE ROOMS, on THURSDAY, July 5, at 11 o'clock, by GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.

☞ These fine teas are the NE PLUS ULTRA OF THE FIRST CROP, and musters for liquoring can be had at the Rooms.

CATALOGUES IN THE PRESS.

Terms liberal.

STARCH
ex Cumberland, from London.

On account of whom it may concern.

By order of the Consignees.
100 Cases, each 56 lbs., Orlando Jones and Co.'s Starch, slightly damaged, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms, cash.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.
Sale, THURSDAY, 5th July, at 11 o'clock.

CANDLES.

Just landed,
On account of whom it may concern.
By order of the consignees,
500 boxes 8-medals.

For Sale by Auction, at the Rooms by GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON, on THURSDAY, July 5, at 11 o'clock.
In lots to suit purchasers.

COCOA, FIGS.
Red Herrings
Barcelona Nuts
Soda Crystals, Pickles
Starch, Salad Oils
Muscatel Raisins
Coleman's Mustard
Brazil Nuts, Twelvetree's Soap Powder
Sultana Raisins.

On Account of whom it may Concern.

Just landed Ex ——, from London.

By order of the Consignees.

For SALE by auction, at the Rooms, by GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON, on THURSDAY, July 5, at 11 o'clock.
Particulars at Rooms.

SUGAR.

Fine Counters, just landed.

For Sale by Auction, at the Rooms, on THURSDAY, July 5, at 11 o'clock, in lots to suit purchasers.
GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.

ELEME RAISINS.

On account of whom it may concern.

Just landed, by order of the Consignees,
113 boxes finest New Fruit.
Packages broken.

For Sale by Auction, at the Rooms, by GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON, on THURSDAY, July 5, at 11 o'clock,
Tennent's Ale and Porter
Bass's Triangle Ale
Stout, in quarts.

On account of the concerned.
By order of the Consignees.

For Sale by Auction, at the Rooms, by GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON, on THURSDAY, July 5, at 11 o'clock.
Particulars at sale.

COOPER-STREET, BALMAIN.

TWO SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE,
excellent little Tenement, good situation,
Working Men's Freeholds.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, the 4th July, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THOSE PARCELS of LAND in Cooper-street, as particularised in plan at Rooms, and on which are erected
TWO SEMI-DETACHED STONE BUILDINGS,
and
ONE FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE,
stone and brick-nogged.
These little properties are well worthy the inspection of working men desiring to own their own homes, and will be sold to the highest bidder on
WEDNESDAY, 4th JULY.

TITLE PERFECT.

TERMS LIBERAL.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON.

CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

The eligibly-situated Block of Land and Cottage, Castlereagh-street, having a frontage of 42 feet by a depth of 66 feet.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON are instructed to sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, 4th July, at 11 o'clock.
All that parcel of land, being part of LOT 6, SECTION 4, parish of St. Lawrence, city of Sydney, and situated in Castlereagh-street, between Goulburn and Campbell streets, having a frontage of 42 feet to
CASTLEREAGH-STREET,
by a depth of 66 feet, and on part of which is erected an occupied 4-roomed cottage.
This eligible site is for positive sale.
Terms liberal.

Title indefeasible.

The Supreme Requirement.

HEALTH, position, and every charm which life can want or heart desire.

OLD SOUTH HEAD ROAD,
within one mile Sydney side
OF THE LIGHTHOUSE.
IMMEDIATELY IN REAR OF THE HALF-WAY HOUSE.

4-AND-½ ACRES LAND.

☞ Views of the OCEAN, BONDI, MANLY, the CITY and HARBOUR.

By order of Messrs. THOS. BUCKLAND and HORACE WOOLNOUGH, Trustees in an Assigned Estate.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, THIS DAY, the 4th July, at 11 o'clock a.m.
ALL THAT parcel of land, 4 ACRES 2 ROODS and 2 PERCHES, fronting the Old South Head Road, overlooking the ocean, Rose Gully, and the famed Ben Buckler, as per plan on view at the Rooms.
This very excellent block of land really possesses all the charms of beautiful and romantic scenery, bracing air, and accessible position either by land or water.

To be appreciated should be visited.

TITLE, PERFECT.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Sale, WEDNESDAY, 4th July, at 11 o'clock.

SCREW STEAMER PHŒBE,
613 TONS REGISTER, 120-HORSE POWER.
STEAMS 11 KNOTS, FUEL CONSUMPTION MODERATE,
PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION UNSURPASSED,
ENGINE AND BOILERS IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER,
Steam Winches and every facility for the loading and discharge of cargo.

GILCHRIST, STUBBS, and WESTON are instructed to sell by auction, at the Rooms, 273, George-street, THIS DAY, the 4th JULY, at 11 o'clock a.m.,
The WELL-KNOWN and FAVOURITE SCREW STEAMER PHŒBE, of the following dimensions:—
LENGTH, 172 feet
BEAM, 26 feet
DEPTH, 15 feet 6 inches
Nominal Power, 120-horse
Steams up to 11 KNOTS per hour
Consumption of fuel moderate.
Is fitted for 59 FIRST-CLASS, and 58 SECOND-CLASS PASSENGERS, carries 400 TONS dead weight on a comparatively light draft; has every CONVENIENCE for loading and discharging cargo.
ENGINES thoroughly overhauled, and BOILERS new in 1873.
This very favourite steam vessel is now for absolute sale, and, as a commodious, economical, and at the same time profitable steamer, is without parallel in the colonies.
The hull, machinery, and boilers will bear the fullest inspection, which is specially invited. Orders to view can be obtained at the Rooms, 273, George-street.
Terms, liberal.
GILCHRIST STUBBS, and WESTON.

CAMPERDOWN ESTATE.

SPECIAL TERMS.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. CASH, THE BALANCE IN TWO YEARS, BEARING INTEREST AT SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

HARDIE and GORMAN,
Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street.

CHIPPENDALE ESTATE.

The few unsold lots are now for PRIVATE SALE.
HARDIE and GORMAN.

PFAHLERT'S HOTEL.

The LEASE, LICENSE, GOODWILL, FIXTURES, and FURNITURE FOR PRIVATE SALE.

For full particulars, apply to HARDIE and GORMAN, Bell's-chambers.

Opposite WINCANTON ESTATE, and for POSITIVE SALE.

12 Magnificent Blocks of Land, each having a large frontage to the
ROCKY POINT ROAD,
and containing an area of ONE QUARTER to THREE QUARTERS of an ACRE of GOOD LAND.
This Land adjoins the property of Messrs. Sleith and others, and is situate a short distance beyond the junction of the
ROCKY POINT ROAD and FOREST ROAD.
TITLE—TORRENS' ACT.

TERMS, ONE-FOURTH cash deposit and the balance in ONE, TWO, or THREE YEARS, at 6 per cent. interest.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions from S. H. Terry, Esq., M.L.A., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, 10th July,
The above described twelve magnificent blocks of land.
This property is delightfully situated, only a short distance beyond Forest Road, opposite the
WINCANTON ESTATE,
and is lightly timbered.
All the lots are pegged out, and PLAN can be seen at the Rooms.

DAY OF SALE,
TUESDAY, 10th JULY.
Or the WHOLE BLOCK can be treated for PRIVATELY prior to the day of sale.
ON ACCOUNT OF AND AT THE EXPENSE AND RISK OF THE FORMER PURCHASER.

ALLOTMENTS 36, 38, 39, and 40 of the WINCANTON ESTATE, COOK'S RIVER, having 3 chains 75 links frontage to the OLD ROCKY POINT ROAD.

TITLE—TORRENS' ACT. TERMS LIBERAL.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 10th July,
if not previously disposed of by private contract,
Allotments 36, 38, 39, and 40 of the WINCANTON ESTATE, Cook's River, each lot containing about HALF-AN-ACRE.
PLAN ON VIEW AT THE ROOMS.

UNRESERVED SALE.

CAMPERDOWN ESTATE.

Sale by Auction, on the ground, SATURDAY, 7th JULY.

The whole of the unsold allotments will be positively sold to close
THIS ESTATE.
TORRENS' TITLE.

TERMS—ONE FOURTH CASH, and the balance in TWO YEARS, at 6 per cent. interest.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received positive instructions to sell by public auction, at 3 o'clock,
ON THE ESTATE,
on
SATURDAY, 7th JULY,
the following unsold lots in the
CAMPERDOWN ESTATE.

57 ALLOTMENTS, each having 18 FEET frontage to COLLEGE-STREET.

12 ALLOTMENTS, each having 18 feet frontage to UNIVERSITY-STREET.

The large amount of improvements now being carried on in CAMPERDOWN should give to this land an increased value, but the auctioneer's instructions are POSITIVELY to sell the residue on
SATURDAY, 7th July.
PLAN on view at the Rooms.
LITHOGRAPHS are obtainable.

NEXT SATURDAY.

CAMPERDOWN.

A Comfortable Weatherboard Cottage, containing 4 rooms, &c., situate in University-street, known as PENRITH COTTAGE, and Let at a Rental of 10s per week.

The Land has a Frontage of 40 feet to University and Grove streets, by a depth of 114 feet.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, on the ground, NEXT SATURDAY, after the sale of the CAMPERDOWN ESTATE,
The above described small but comfortable property.
The position is good, the locality healthy, and the supply of water abundant.

PARISH OF JAMBEROO,
COUNTY OF CAMDEN,
about 7 miles from KIAMA.

A Block of Land containing an area of 40 acres, and timbered, together with the improvements thereon.

TITLE from the CROWN.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions from Mrs. Gay to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on
TUESDAY, 10th July,
40 acres of land, thickly timbered, and known to contain large quantities of coal.

This block is known as No. 165, C. P., on Government plan, and adjoins the selections of Messrs. Monk W. Batton and W. Wright, and is bounded by the Mountain Wall on the north-west.
The sale is absolute owing to Mrs. Gay's intention to leave the colonies.

Day of Sale,
TUESDAY, 10TH JULY.

CHUTER'S ESTATE and MILSON'S ESTATE, NORTH SHORE.

LOT 1.—Two Allotments, corner of WILLIAM and SUSANNAH STREETS, each having 22 feet to the latter, and 76 feet frontage to the former street, and being Lots 1 and 2 of section 1 of CHUTER'S ESTATE.
LOT 2.—Two Allotments, having each a frontage of 25 feet to BERRY-STREET, by a depth of 100 feet, and opposite the residences of J. F. PAIGE and J. S. RYAN, Esqs., and being Lots 15 and 16 of Section 1 in MILSON'S ESTATE.

TERMS AT SALE.
TITLE, apply to A. H. M'CULLOCH, Esq., Pitt-street.

HARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Bell's-chambers, 175, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 10th July,
The above described valuable allotments.
These lots are good building land, with good views. In Chuter's Estate the lots are much wider at the rear than in the front; and in Milson's Estate the lots have a right-of-way 16½ feet wide at the rear.

FIRST-CLASS STATION PROPERTIES.

For Absolute Unreserved Sale.

BROADSOUND, 627,000 acres (more or less), with about 18,000 Cattle.

G. M. PITT and SON have received instructions from Messrs. George Thornton and M. S. Christian, Executors of the Estate of the late W. B. Christian, with the consent of surviving partners, to sell by auction, at the Exchange, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, 25th instant, at 12 o'clock,
The BROADSOUND STATION, situate near Broadsound, Queensland, and comprising the well-known runs Wi langi, Clairview, and Porphyry Hills, and Kelvin Grove or Mount Funnell, containing an area of about
627,000 ACRES,
of unsurpassed grazing country.
With this valuable station will be sold a splendid herd of 18,000 well-bred cattle (more or less),
to be MUSTERED and DELIVERED.

This magnificent station is situated about 100 miles from Rockhampton, and near Broadsound, and comprises an immense area of first-class grazing country, quite free from scrub, and admitted as being equal to any of the best properties in Queensland.
It consists principally of large open flats and extensive marine plains, interspersed with timber, heavily grassed and growing all the best descriptions of herbage in abundance. The country is very fattening, and the fat stock always command the highest prices in the local markets.
It is abundantly watered in all seasons by numerous creeks and watercourses; and from being on the coast, rain is of frequent occurrence, so that it is nearly always a perpetual spring.
The herd, which numbers about 18,000, has been carefully bred for many years from the original stock obtained from the late Mr. Clark Irving's Clarence River stations, St. Ruth and Rosenthal herds.
The bulls used for many years were purchased from Messrs. Clark Irving, Baldwin, Cobcroft, Durham and Lee, at a large outlay, and the present stock are a credit to the care bestowed upon their breeding.
Upwards of 13,000 acres of land have been taken up under the Queensland Land Act, and the necessary moneys paid thereon; this will have to be taken and paid for by the purchaser at cost price.
☞ Ten per cent. will be deducted off the total number of cattle delivered in lieu of ageing calves.
The improvements are very extensive; about 200,000 acres of the run are enclosed by natural boundaries and fences, and subdivided. There is a comfortable homestead on each of the three stations, with all the necessary outbuildings, including large and substantial stockyards and herding yards; also outlying stockyards, &c., &c. In fact, no expense has been spared to put the station into thorough working order.
In submitting this station to public competition, the Auctioneers would impress on capitalists the immense area of superior country, and the fact that it is very lightly stocked—being equal to carrying over 40,000 cattle in all seasons—added to this that it is eminently a fattening station, and a shipping port within a few miles, a splendid market could be opened up with New Caledonia and other adjacent islands.
The purchaser will have an immediate return from the large number of fat cattle, there being from 3000 to 4000 head of fattening bullocks on the run, a good market for which can be found at the Meat Co.'s Works and local buyers. The run is situated within easy distance of the Rockhampton market and meat-preserving establishments, and is also close to the rising centres of population at Peak Downs, and the sugar plantations at Port Mackay.
The Auctioneers can with confidence recommend this as one of the most princely investments offered to the public for many years.

FIRST-CLASS STATION PROPERTY.

BROADSOUND STATION, situated near Broadsound, Queensland, of an estimated area of 627,000 acres, with about
18,000 WELL-BRED CATTLE.

G. M. PITT and SON beg to intimate in this preliminary manner that they have received instructions to dispose of the above princely property, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 25th July next.
ABSOLUTELY and WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

COTTAGE AND LAND,
GARRYOWEN,
facing
BELMORE-STREET, BALMAIN.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, on the ground, THIS DAY, Wednesday, July 4, at 4 o'clock,
An allotment of land having frontage to Belmore-street of 60 feet, with depth of 100 feet, upon which is erected a neat
STONE and BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE,
containing 4 highly finished rooms, with kitchen, wash-house, and verandah.
Shingled roof; good well of water.
FREEHOLD TITLE.
Terms, cash.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND,
NEWTOWN ROAD,
(near the Deaf and Dumb Asylum,)
Darlington.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, TO-MORROW, Thursday, July 5, at 11 o'clock,
An allotment of land, fenced on both sides, having frontage of 26 feet to the Newtown Road, by a depth of 75 feet, more or less, and a right of way to a street at the rear.
TORRENS' TITLE. TERMS, CASH.

HOUSE, COTTAGE, and LAND,
NEUTRAL BAY,
NORTH SHORE.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from Mrs. Durham to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, TO-MORROW, Thursday, 5th July, at 11 o'clock,
All that TRIANGLE BLOCK OF LAND at the intersection of Alfred and Bray streets, near Neutral Bay, East St. Leonards, North Shore, having frontages to Alfred and Bray streets of about 300 feet, upon which is erected—
A most substantial stone-built cottage, containing 3 rooms, and occupied by Mr. Hughes; also,
A FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE,
with kitchen and wash-house. The gable end of the house is substantially built of stone, the remainder weatherboards. At present occupied by Mr. Underwood.
There is a good supply of water, and the whole is let at the
Low Rental of £70 per annum.

Title, freehold. Terms at sale.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND,
DARLING ROAD, BALMAIN,
nearly opposite the Warwick Castle.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, TO-MORROW, Thursday, July 5, at 11 o'clock,
A corner allotment, being No. 14 of Sir William Manning's subdivision, having a frontage of 33 feet to Darling Road, by a depth of 100 feet more or less.
Title, Torrens' Act.
Terms, cash.

TO MECHANICS, WORKING MEN, AND OTHERS.

34 ALLOTMENTS OF LAND,
being a subdivision
of a PORTION of the CAMDENVILLE ESTATE, NEWTOWN.

Title—Under Torrens' Act.
Lithographs now ready.

W. PRITCHARD has received instructions to sell by auction, on the Ground, on NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON, the 7th July, at 3 o'clock,
34 ALLOTMENTS OF LAND,
NEWTOWN,
being a portion of the Camdenville Estate.

MAGNIFICENT BUILDING SITES,
NEWTOWN
(near Fletcher's Factory).

W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, immediately after the sale of the 34 allotments,
SEVEN ALLOTMENTS
of the original subdivision of the CAMDENVILLE Estate, having frontages of 33 feet each to the
COOK'S RIVER ROAD,
by depths of 132 feet; also,
TWO ALLOTMENTS, CAMDEN-STREET.
THREE ALLOTMENTS, LAURA-STREET.
And if time permits,
THAT CORNER ALLOTMENT,
EDINBURGH ROAD and Fitzroy-street,
MARRICKVILLE.

TORRENS' TITLES.

TERMS at SALE.

SUPERIOR COTTAGE RESIDENCE
and SIX ACRES of LAND
(opposite the Halfway House),
BOTANY ROAD.

W. PRITCHARD (instructed by J. A. Brown, Esq.) will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, on THURSDAY, July 12, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece and parcel of land, containing about six acres, having frontages of 198 feet to the Main Botany Road, about 1287 feet to the main Government Road leading from Botany to Newtown, and 198 feet to another reserved road; the whole tastefully and securely fenced into paddocks, and upon which is erected
a most convenient and pleasantly-situated
COTTAGE RESIDENCE,
built of weatherboards, slated roof, verandah all round, and containing 4 rooms, about 15 by 13 feet each; hall, 2 servants' bedrooms, bathroom with patent closet, kitchen, and wash-house.
TWO-STALL STABLE and COACHHOUSE,
feed-room, harness-room, and sleeping-room.
Ample supply of water by wells and galvanised 2800-gallon iron tank, connected with roofs, and laid on throughout the premises by piping.

TITLE, FREEHOLD.

TERMS AT SALE.

CAPTAIN COOK HOTEL,
opposite St. John's College,
PARRAMATTA ROAD.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 281, George-street, on THURSDAY, July 12, at 11 o'clock,
All that corner block of land, having frontages of 33 feet to Parramatta Road, 108 feet to Smith-street, and 33 feet to Junction-street, upon which is erected a most substantial building, known as
THE CAPTAIN COOK HOTEL,
built of brick on stone foundation, slated roof.
It contains bar, dry cellar, two parlours dining-room, four large bedrooms, and kitchen.
SIX-STALL STABLE and coach-house, city water and gas laid on, splendid drainage.
This house has the advantage as to situation of any other on the road, being a
CORNER STAND,
the centre of a populous and increasing neighbourhood, the first house on the main road leading to the southern and and eastern suburbs, and close to the COLLEGES, various PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, and
HORSE SALE YARDS.

The premises have just been painted throughout, are in excellent order, and
Immediate possession can be obtained.

TITLE, FREEHOLD.

Terms at sale.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

To BUTCHERS, BOILERS-DOWN, TINMEN, DEALERS, and others.

W. PRITCHARD will sell by auction, at the SYDNEY RAILWAY STORES, on FRIDAY next, July 6, at 10 o'clock,
A quantity of oil and tallow
Hogsheads, quarter-casks, and kerosene tins.
Terms, cash.

SNAIL'S BAY, BALMAIN.

CHOICE BUILDING SITE,
Wharf Road, next Exeter Villas and CORNISH'S property, only a few yards from the STEAMERS' WHARF.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 6th July, at 11 o'clock,
SNAIL'S BAY, BALMAIN, ALL THAT piece of land, having 30 FEET frontage to WHARF ROAD, or SMITH-STREET, with a depth of 103 FEET on one side, and 106 FEET on the other.

☞ The above site is most beautifully situated on the elevated ground in this delightful part of Balmain. It has the North-eastern aspect, and commands a fine harbour view, with the great recommendation of being in the immediate vicinity of all the pretty villas in the locality.

Plan at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

CAPITAL CITY INVESTMENT.

GEORGE-STREET NORTH.
THOSE THREE-STORY BUSINESS PREMISES, No. 109, GEORGE-STREET, known as FREEHILL'S BAKERY ESTABLISHMENT, close to the CIRCULAR QUAY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at Rooms, Pitt-street, on
FRIDAY, 6th July, at 11 o'clock,
ALL THAT piece of land having 20 FEET 4 Inches frontage to GEORGE-STREET NORTH, with a depth of 90 FEET, and a width at the rear of 40½ FEET to a roadway, upon which are erected THOSE FAITHFULLY-BUILT stone and brick three-story business premises, No. 109, known as FREEHILL'S BAKERY ESTABLISHMENT, containing shop, 6 rooms, with kitchen and cellar in the basement; also a brick building at the rear, comprising bakehouse, with oven and store, &c., good yard, back entrance from lane, water laid on, &c.
Rental, £3 10s per week, or £182 per annum.

☞ The above is a centrally situated, and in every respect very desirable permanent city investment, close to the CIRCULAR QUAY and the SHIPPING, a part of the city where business premises are greatly in demand, and one (from the extensive improvements about to be made in the neighbourhood in connection with the CIRCULAR QUAY and adjacent wharf properties) in which real estate, more especially business premises, must rapidly increase in value and be eagerly sought after.

The premises are in good tenantable repair, and finished in a substantial manner, with imposing cut stone front, and wide verandah awning over the footpath.
Inspection is invited prior to day of sale.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

CITY LANDS.

LOT 1.—GOULBURN-STREET.
COTTAGE No. 74 and large BLOCK of LAND on the north side of Goulburn-street, between Pitt and Castlereagh streets, and abutting on the property of Mr. H. S. Gibson.
The LAND has 35½ FEET frontage to Goulburn-street, with a depth of 96½ FEET on one side, and 85½ FEET on the other, and a width at rear of 38½ feet.
The Cottage is at present let to Messrs. Assenheim and Barnett, and contains four rooms, sheds, large yard drained to the sewer, &c., at the rear.
⁂ A favourably situated city freehold, close to George-street and Belmore Markets.

Title, Torrens' Act.

LOT 2.—HUTCHINSON-STREET, SURRY HILLS, off Fitzroy-street, between Bourke and Dowling streets.
VALUABLE BUILDING ALLOTMENT, lot 21A, of Flood's subdivision, having the following frontages:—16 feet to the east side of Hutchinson-street, 100 feet to a side lane, and 16 feet to a lane at the rear.
⁂ A first-class building site on the heights of Surry Hills, a few yards from Moore Park, and divided by a lane from Dimond's-terrace in Fitzroy-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 6th July, at 11 o'clock,
The above city properties.

NEWTOWN.
Close to the RAILWAY STATION.

VALUABLE CORNER BLOCK of LAND, REGENT and BEDFORD STREETS, being lots 86 and 87, Section 5, of the North Kingston Estate, Newtown.
It has about the following frontages:—
159 feet to REGENT-STREET.
54 feet to BEDFORD-STREET.
49½ feet to a LANE.
⁂ This corner block of land is most favourably situated on the North Kingston Estate, Newtown, north of the Railway line, only a few yards east of the Station. A very good site for business premises.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 6th July, at 11 o'clock,
The above. Plan at the Rooms.

UNRESERVED SALE.

BY ORDER of the DIRECTORS of the GUYONG COPPER MINING COMPANY (limited).

SEVERAL BLOCKS of FREEHOLD LAND, in all 86 acres 3 roods 30 perches, being purchases from the CROWN, situated in and near the
TOWN OF BYNG,
12 miles from ORANGE, about 24 miles from BATHURST, and adjoining the
CARANGARA COPPER MINE and SMELTING WORKS;
together with all improvements thereon, comprising a Stone DWELLING of 6 rooms and outbuildings, now let as a GENERAL STORE, at the nominal rental of £30 per annum.
Several quartz reefs are known to be on the land, some of them gold-bearing, one being 5 feet wide, on which a shaft has been sunk 20 feet, the reef at that depth continuing the same width. Mint assays of stone from this reef have given 15 dwts. of gold to the ton.
Other portions of the land have numerous quartz reefs and copper lodes passing through them, from which good ores have been obtained, but the land has never been properly tested.
The greater portion of the land is good agricultural soil, and well watered by the LEWIS PONDS and CARANGARA CREEKS, and has been partially fenced.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on
FRIDAY, 6th July, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described freehold lands, which must be disposed of in accordance with a resolution of the shareholders to wind up the affairs of the company.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, July 18.

QUEENSLAND.

TARONG AND NANANGO STATIONS.

BURNETT (UNSETTLED) DISTRICT.

B. D. MOREHEAD and CO. have received instructions from Mrs. Clapperton (as Executrix) to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Mary-street, Brisbane, on WEDNESDAY, July 18, at 11 o'clock,
The above Stations, either together or separately.
TARONG contains an area of
259 SQUARE MILES,
more or less, of well-watered, sound, healthy, well-grassed country, and will be sold with about
5000 HIGHLY-BRED MIXED CATTLE.
NANANGO adjoins Tarong, is similar in character, and contains about
189 SQUARE MILES
of country, and will be sold with
20,000 MIXED WELL-BRED SHEEP,
more or less.

The IMPROVEMENTS on both Stations are extensive, and include between fifty and sixty miles of substantial fencing.
An extended advertisement will appear in the QUEENSLANDER of June 16, and in every succeeding issue up to the day of sale.
Every information can be obtained from
B. D. MOREHEAD and CO.,
Stock and Station Agents,
Brisbane.

G. BROWN has received instructions from the Executors in the Estate of the late Edward Lusted to sell by auction, at Gregory's Hotel, Campbelltown, on SATURDAY, 7th July, at 4 o'clock p.m.,
That very snug farm, situated within two miles of Campbelltown railway station, and known as Mount Pleasant, 70 acres of good land, well watered, fenced, and subdivided; a splendid orchard of 6 acres choice fruit trees, vineyard, &c.; brick cottage of 6 rooms, &c.; large underground tank, bricked and cemented, &c., &c.
In fact, this is far too snug a retreat to be correctly described in an advertisement.
Title good.
View extensive, position most healthy.
Further particulars can be obtained from the Auctioneer. Intending purchasers are reminded that the Excursion Train on SATURDAY will arrive in time to convey them to the sale.

FRIDAY, 13th July.

Splendid SQUATTING PROPERTY
for SALE,
in
NEW SOUTH WALES,
BREWARRINA,
Warrego District,
together with
11,000 Head of CATTLE
and
21,748 SHEEP.

KING and CUNINGHAM (in conjunction with Messrs. Maiden, Hill, and Clark, of Sydney) have received instructions from Thomas Robertson, Esq., to OFFER for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Menzies' Hotel, Melbourne, at 2 o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of July next,
His well-known
BREWARRINA STATION,
situate in the Warrego District,
and consisting of the following blocks of country, viz.:—

Goonoo South	Mundybah
Goonoo North, or Brewarrina	Lower Bogeira
Goonoo Back Run	Birie
Quantambone	Birie East, No. 1
The Hospital	Kunreeberee East
Rainetagabah	Kunreeberee East Back
Rainetagabah Back	Bunnawanna.
Mohenis	

containing an area of about 364,000 acres of first-class grazing country, every inch of which is available.
It is splendidly watered in all seasons, having a navigable frontage of 40 miles to the north and 10 miles to the south side of the Barwon River, while the Culgoa River forms the western boundary of the run. It is also intersected by the Bokhara River and the Cato Creek, and there are numerous large and permanent lagoons in advantageous positions.
The improvements are in accordance with the proper working of such a magnificent property, and consist of homestead at Quantambone, with out-offices, stockyard, paddocks, &c.; overseer's house, with woolshed, &c.; sheep yards, men's huts, &c. At Gundaweira and at another part of the run are also overseer's establishments, thereby enabling the management to be of the most complete nature. There is a large quantity of both sheep and cattle proof fencing, also drafting-yards in convenient places, and lately a new stockyard has been erected, capable of holding 5000 head of cattle.
Together with this property will be sold
11,000 head of cattle, of different ages and sexes,
And the following sheep, viz.:—
6311 breeding ewes
3000 three-year-old ditto
2429 two-year-old ditto
2571 three-year-old wethers
2044 two-year-old ditto
5088 weaners, mixed sexes
305 rams

21,748

Also,
All horses, stores, and plant belonging to the station.
The above stock are well-known for the superiority of their breeding, and particular attention is directed to the care which has been bestowed upon them. The cattle have all been bred on the station, and no expense has been spared in introducing the purest and most fashionable blood into the herd. In both the Melbourne and Sydney fat markets the "G D" and "House" brand always commands the highest price ruling, and the demand for surplus breeding cows amply testifies to the high state of perfection to which the character of the stock has been brought. As regards the sheep, it is only necessary to state that they are nearly all from the proprietors' Toganmain Station, on the Murrumbidgee, and a finer lot of ewes could not be purchased, consisting as they do of selected stock from one of the best flocks in Riverina, and intended to form the nucleus of a first-class breed should it be thought desirable at any time to substitute sheep entirely for cattle. The run is admirably adapted for such a change, and the cheap river carriage of wool and stores to the door is a matter of great advantage. Inspection of this really choice investment is particularly invited, and the agents can confidently recommend it as being one of the finest stations, both as regards description of country and quality of stock which has come before the public for a long period. It is for bona fide sale on the day named, and will not be disposed of privately.

For further particulars apply
Messrs. MAIDEN, HILL, and CLARK, Sydney; or
KING and CUNINGHAM, 67, Bourke-street West, Melbourne.
May, 1877.

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STOCK, SHARES, AND MONEY.

THE UNITED BANKING COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE,
CORNER OF KING AND YORK STREETS.
This bank has been established to meet a great demand which has heretofore existed in this city, viz., for the transaction of
LOANS, ADVANCES, and DISCOUNTS, &c., at MODERATE RATES OF INTEREST.
GREAT FACILITIES
will be given to borrowers desirous of purchasing business of any description,
STATIONS, FARMS, HOUSE PROPERTIES, TOWN OR COUNTRY LANDS, &c.,
and, in all instances, the terms for repayment of same will be made to suit their convenience. This Bank will advance without any initiatory charges, in sums from £5 and upwards (to be repaid by easy instalments), on personal and other security. Bills of Sale on Furniture without possession, Deeds of Freehold or Leasehold Property, in town or country, on Stock, Shares, Merchandise, Bonded Certificates, Reversionary Interest, &c., &c.
BILLS DISCOUNTED DAILY.

MONEY.
THE NATIONAL LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY,
51, Hunter-street, 51.
UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT.
The NEW PROPRIETORS, having reopened the above offices, are prepared to make advances on a liberal, easy, and NEW system of repayments.
CASH ADVANCED from £5 to £1000 for short or long periods, on note of hand alone, personal security, deposit of deeds, leases, trade stock, bonded certificates, crops, &c.
BILLS OF SALE on furniture (without removal).
The UTMOST FACILITIES given.
To persons desirous of establishing a business, furnishing hotels, purchasing house or landed properties, &c., The NEW PROPRIETORS have determined to grant loans and advances at STRICTLY MODERATE RATES, and in every respect to meet the convenience of borrowers.
Bills discounted daily.
Letters will receive prompt attention.
Offices, 51, Hunter-street, 51.

LONDON LOAN AND DISCOUNT SOCIETY'S BANK,
125, ELIZABETH-STREET SOUTH, next St. James's School.
First Established in Sydney.
MONEY advanced in sums from £5 to £1000, on two responsible securities. Arrangements can be made for WEEKLY, MONTHLY, or QUARTERLY payments.
BILLS OF SALE on Furniture, without possession. Advances made upon mortgage, deposit of deeds, merchandise, bonded certificates, trade bills, &c., &c.
Forms may be had gratis.

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY, MONEY ON EASY TERMS.
MUTUAL LOAN and DISCOUNT OFFICE,
42, HUNTER-STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION BANK.
Money in sums of £5 to £5000, to male or female, in town or country, on note of hand, stock-in-trade, crops, farm stock, or to assist persons to take a business. Loans to any amount on furniture, without removal, law cost, or publicity; also on the deposit of deeds, bonds, shares, reversions, &c. Mortgages to any amount on freehold and leasehold property. Bills discounted. Interest from 5 PER CENT.
N.B.—This being a genuine office for all mercantile monetary transactions, borrowers will do well to apply and consult the Manager, 42, Hunter-street.

MONEY to LEND. MONEY to LEND.—
Money advanced in small or large sums
Money advanced at low rate of interest
Money advanced on furniture (without possession)
Money advanced on personal security
Money advanced within 24 hours of application.
H. C. ROBERTS Financial Agent, 84, King-street.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MERCANTILE LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY,
98, Elizabeth-street. Established 1869.
Sums of £5 to £1000 advanced on bills of sale (without publicity), promissory notes to all householders, and all description of securities, repayable by weekly or monthly instalments, at moderate rates and easy repayments.
Advances made to assist partners in purchasing a business.
Property and land purchased at highest market rates or mortgages effected at 6 per cent. per annum. Advances made upon bills of lading, legacies, reversions, merchandise, certificates, &c., &c.
Written communications promptly attended to.
Houses furnished on the weekly payment system.

MONEY.
REAL AND PERSONAL ADVANCE COMPANY.
Offices, 6, Bligh-street, opposite the Turkish Baths.
This Company is formed with the object of employing its capital in making immediate CASH advances, from £10 to £1000, to persons on their own note of hand, on furniture (without removal or possession), trade stock, reversions, deposit of deeds or life policies, for any period, to be repaid by easy instalments, to suit the borrower's own convenience. Bills discounted. Tradesmen, or persons in want of temporary accommodation, can obtain all information necessary gratuitously by applying personally or by letter to the Manager.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—MONEY is ADVANCED upon MORTGAGE of eligible Property, repayable at the end of a fixed term, or by monthly, quarterly or half-yearly instalments, including principal and interest.
A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.
98, Pitt-street.

WHY PAY RENT?
THE PERMANENT MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING and INVESTMENT SOCIETY holds out unusual INDUCEMENTS FOR EVERY MAN TO BUILD, or purchase a House for himself to live in, to be paid for by MONTHLY INSTALMENTS, extending over a period of years. Scores of persons have already, by this means, become possessors of their own freeholds, and are no longer troubled by the visits of the landlord. All particulars of application at the office, No 305, George-street.
RANDOLPH NOTT, Secretary.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT PERMANENT BUILDING AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY.
Interest as under is allowed by this Society on deposits, viz.:—
Payable in 12 months, 7 per cent. per annum
Ditto 6 ditto, 6 per cent. ditto
Ditto 3 ditto, 5 per cent. ditto.
By order of the Board,
WILLIAM JARRETT, Manager.
Offices—Park-street, one door from George-street.

£7000 TO LEND on Mortgage, City or Suburban Property. Apply to MACKENZIE and CAPE, No. 91, Pitt-street.

TRUST MONEY for investment upon mortgage. WILLIAM COPE, Solicitor, 179, Pitt-street.

MONEY to be LENT, in sums from £100 to £3000, at current rates, on mortgage of freehold property. W. W. BILLYARD, Solicitor, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

£5 TO £20 to LEND, without security; £20 to £10,000, from 6 per cent. 107, Elizabeth-st. N.

WANTED, to borrow £200, on security of furniture and life policy, repayable by twenty-four monthly instalments of £8 6s. 8d. and interest threepence per £ on the unpaid balance each month. Address Civil Service, HERALD Office.

MONEY advanced upon the security of Tradespeople, Householders, and others, BILLS OF SALE or otherwise, at 20 per cent. per annum. As this advertisement is bona-fide, and does not emanate from any Loan Office Agency whatever, the public can address in confidence to DELTA, Box 41, G. P. O.
CAUTION.
In consequence of this system of advertising being imitated with a view, apparently, to entrap the unwary, it is deemed necessary to give the fullest publicity to the fact.

£5000.—Advertiser would INVEST a few thousand pounds in SPECULATION. Full particulars in writing to B. O., General Post Office, Sydney.

£5000 TO LEND, or invest in city Property. W. Douglass, 434, George-street.

£5 TO £500 to LEND, personal security, repayable by instalments. J. G. READ, 494, George-street.

PARTIES investing £50 to £500, may get 40 per cent.; good security. H. M., HERALD Office.

£1000 IN large or small Amounts to LEND, by a Capitalist.
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, Gentlemen, Tradesmen and others, can be accommodated upon PERSONAL security or bills of sale (without publicity), at a charge of 15 PER CENT.
A system (new) of repayments upon the EASIEST terms, to suit all borrowers.
Advances made on deposit of freehold or leasehold deeds, without expense or mortgage, in small or large sums.
Address in confidence to Alpha, Box 382 G.P.O.

THE NATIONAL LOAN and DISCOUNT COMPANY, 51, Hunter-street.—The NEW PROPRIETORS have commenced business, and are prepared to grant advances from £5 to £1000.

MONEY advanced in small or large sums, on reasonable terms. COOPER, 109 Elizabeth-street.

£6000 TO LEND, on Mortgage, in various sums, at 6 per cent. per annum, on city, suburban, or country property. ALEX. COOPER, 109, Elizabeth-street. Enclose stamp for reply.

£900 TO LEND, in one or more sums, at 6 per cent., on Freehold Property. Persons desirous of selling their house and land property, by private contract, will find cash purchasers by applying to FRANCIS FAHEY, 129, King-street.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST is allowed by the Sydney Permanent Freehold Land and Building Society for money on fixed deposits for twelve months. Office—Temperance Hall. J. W. WATKIN, Manager.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

L. MOSS
HAS NOW ON VIEW a VERY LARGE STOCK of FIRST-CLASS PIANOFORTES, by the PRINCIPAL ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN MAKERS.
Also, HARMONIUMS and ORGANS, by ALEXANDRE, in a variety of models, from SIX GUINEAS and upwards.
Any instrument can be purchased from ONE POUND A MONTH and upwards, for ONE, TWO, or THREE YEARS.
N.B.—EVERY INSTRUMENT MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES, and GUARANTEED GENUINE.
MILITARY INSTRUMENTS by all the best makers.
NEW MUSIC, HALF THE PUBLISHED PRICE.
NEW MUSIC, HALF THE PUBLISHED PRICE.
TUNING and REPAIRING by EXPERIENCED WORKMEN.
L. MOSS, SHOWROOMS, 5, HUNTER-STREET.

W. H. PALING
has NOW OPENED his MAGNIFICENT and EXTENSIVE new PIANOFORTE SHOWROOMS.
ORGAN SHOWROOMS.
HARMONIUM SHOWROOMS.
at 66, GEORGE-STREET, immediately OPPOSITE HIS OLD ESTABLISHMENT.
THE STOCK which is JUST OPENED is IMPOSSIBLE TO SURPASS, and THE CONVENIENCES for SHOWING INSTRUMENTS is UNEQUALLED IN THE COLONIES.
W. H. PALING, in OPENING HIS NEW SHOWROOMS, intends IF POSSIBLE to OFFER GREATER ADVANTAGES than HE HAS HITHERTO DONE to HIS NUMEROUS FRIENDS AND PATRONS.
The STOCK OF MUSIC is UNSURPASSED and being placed UNDER ABLE MANAGEMENT all CUSTOMERS MAY DEPEND upon CORRECTNESS AND DISPATCH.
W. H. PALING, being SOLE AGENT IN AUSTRALIA for FIVE AMERICAN HOUSES is ENABLED TO SHOW a VERY SUPERIOR and WELL-SELECTED STOCK of CABINET ORGANS, at HIS MAGNIFICENT SHOWROOMS, 66, GEORGE-STREET.
W. H. PALING, Agent for PIANOFORTES by
ERARD, PLEYEL, SOUFLETO, KIRKMAN, AUCHER.
HARMONIUMS by ALEXANDRE.
ORGANS by
BELL and CO.
SMITH,
HORACE WATERS,
CLOUGH and WARREN, &c.
NEW SHOWROOMS, 66, GEORGE-STREET. IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE THE OLD ESTABLISHMENT.
W. H. PALING.
Empty Cases for Sale.

£8.—5 OCT Alexandre HARMONIUM; cost £12. READ and CO., 168, Pitt-street.

£15.—3 STOP new Rosewood Alexandre HARMONIUM. Read and Co., 168, Pitt-street.

£1 DOWN, and £1 per month, buys all makers' PIANOS. READ and CO., 168, Pitt-street.

£48.—AUCHER Folding Keyboard PIANO; cost 1 guineas. READ and CO., 168, Pitt-st.

PIANOS and American ORGANS for SALE, at wholesale prices. Edwards, Dunlop, and Co., 144, Pitt-st.

WANTED, Hire PIANO. Address, giving terms, J. S. W., HERALD Office.

COTTAGE Pianoforte for SALE, handsome walnut wood case; price £15. 4, Prospect-ter., Elizabeth-st. S.

DRAPERY HABERDASHERY, &C.

DRESS MATERIALS, JACKETS, SHAWLS.
W. G. CAMERON, 90, KING-STREET.
GREAT REDUCTIONS, SPECIAL BARGAINS.
FRENCH MERINOES, pure WOOL, 12½d
ABERDEEN WINSEYS, yard wide, 5½d
REAL LUSTRE ALPACAS, 6½d
SERGES, 6½d; SATIN CLOTHS, 10½d.
BLACK GLACE SILK, 1s 11½d a yard
BLACK GLACE SILK, 2s 3d a yard
BLACK GLACE SILK, 2s 6½d a yard
BLACK GLACE SILK, 2s 11½d.
THE BEST value ever offered in SYDNEY
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS.
READY-MADE SERGE COSTUMES, 12s 11d
POLONAISE FELT COSTUMES, 18s 11d
READY-MADE REPP COSTUMES, 19s 11d.
THE COSTUMES ARE GREAT BARGAINS.
PARIS KID GLOVES, all sizes, 1s 9½d a pair.
PARIS KID GLOVES, 2 BUTTONS, 2s 6d.
THESE GLOVES cannot be equalled anywhere at these prices.
W. E. CAMERON, IMPORTER, 90, KING-STREET.

SHIRTS. SHIRTS. SHIRTS.
M. A. HUGHES and CO., 590, George-street, Importers of GENTLEMEN'S MERCERY, as under:—
WHITE SHIRTS, MILITARY FRONT SHIRTS
OXFORD SHIRTS, REGATTA SHIRTS
ALL WOOL CRIMEANS, CRAPE CRIMEANS
VESTS, PANTS, and SOCKS
COTTON, MERINOS, LAMBSWOOL
WOOL MUFF[illegible], RAILWAY RUGS, CARDIGAN JACKETS
Scarfs, Ties, B[illegible]ollars, Braces
Hats, Handker[illegible] Night Shirts, Studs, &c.

GLOVES, HOSIERY, AND MERCERY.—
Bouillon's [illegible]quality first choice Josephine Kid Gloves, in all sizes [illegible] fashionable colours
Plain and tambo[illegible] 2 Buttons
White Kid Glov[illegible] 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 buttons.
B[illegible] AND SHOES.
Ladies' white [illegible] Shoes, all sizes
New black and [illegible] Kid Boots and Shoes
Morocco and Pr[illegible] Button Boots.
[illegible] RECEIVED.
Novelties in Fa[illegible] Ladies' Bags
Ladies' fancy si[illegible] Sachets
English, French[illegible]
PARR[illegible] Hunter-street.

H[illegible]

WHITE SHIRTS.
SEVERAL LARGE SHIPMENTS TO HAND OF GENTLEMEN'S WHITE SHIRTS, INCLUDING SOME OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY AND OF QUITE A DISTINCT FASHION FROM ANY HITHERTO IMPORTED.
The RAISED PLEAT — Quite new.
The LAP PLEAT — Exquisite workmanship.
The ARMY PLEAT — Most generally worn.
A range of young gentlemen's Shirts in the raised pleat, very beautifully finished, suitable for dress wear.
The material in these shirts will bear the minutest inspection.
THOMPSON and GILES, Denison House, Importers and Shirtmakers.

CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
GENTLEMEN'S CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
THOMPSON AND GILES ARE NOW SELLING A LARGE PARCEL OF GENTLEMEN'S CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS AT PRICES THAT HAVE ALREADY CREATED GREAT INQUIRY TO BE MADE FOR THE GOODS.
No. 1—REALLY USEFUL HANDKERCHIEFS, 10s 6d the dozen, worth 13s 6d.
No. 2—FINE LAWN, 13s 6d dozen, usual price, 18s.
No. 3—SUPER QUALITY, 18s dozen, worth 23s 6d dozen.
Extra fine, unhemmed, the finest Irish cambric. 36s dozen.
THOMPSON and GILES, Denison House, George-street, opposite Post Office.

DENISON HOUSE, 376, 378, 380, GEORGE-STREET.
THOMPSON AND GILES.
GREAT REDUCTIONS IN Costumes.
OUR STOCK of COSTUMES has undergone SUCH SWEEPING REDUCTIONS THAT LADIES WILL NOW HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY of MAKING PURCHASES in this DEPARTMENT at much less than our usual prices.
All NEW and FASHIONABLE Goods.
100 Ladies' WATERPROOF MANTLES, CHECKED and PLAIN, all at 14s 6d, worth from 25s to 30s.
THOMPSON and GILES.

THOMPSON AND GILES, DENISON HOUSE, George-street.
NEW GOODS by MAIL STEAMER.
GREAT DISPLAY of PARISIAN MILLINERY
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, and HEAD DRESSES
NEW BONNETS, various styles
LADIES' 4-BUTTON WHITE KID GLOVES, all sizes
LADIES' 3-BUTTON DRAB KID GLOVES, all sizes
LADIES' 2-BUTTON LIGHT FANCY, all sizes
BLACK WOOL FRINGES
COLOURED WOOL FRINGES
BLACK SILK FRINGES, all widths
BLACK SILK CRIMPED FRINGES, all widths
MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT of FANCY RIBBONS
SILVER GOODS of various descriptions
ALBUMS
HAIR PINS, in immense variety
SILK TIES
LACE TIES
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT of FANS, in WHITE, BLACK, and COLOURED
COLOURED GROS GRAIN SILKS, in every shade.
THOMPSON and GILES, Denison House.

THOMPSON AND GILES, Denison House, will show, during this week, 200 DOZEN LADIES' CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, at much less than usual prices; and also a large lot of HEM-STITCHED, much under price.
THOMPSON and GILES.

THOMPSON AND GILES, Denison House, George-street.
IMPORTANT PURCHASE of DAMASK CLOTHS, DAMASK NAPKINS
AMERICAN SHEETINGS
CROYDON SHEETINGS
TOILET QUILTS
BLANKETS, HUCKABACK and GLASS CLOTHS, &c., &c.
We invite special attention to our important purchase of Damask Cloths, all sizes.
¾ and ⅞ DAMASK NAPKINS
DAMASK CLOTH, by the yard
SHEETINGS of all descriptions and widths
Double-Warp Toilet QUILTS, all sizes, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4.
All these goods will be offered at 50 per cent. less than our usual prices.
THOMPSON and GILES.

THIS DAY, Wednesday, JULY 4th, 1877. To Open
AT HORDERN'S, PITT-STREET.
Woollen Goods, Dress Materials, Fur Muffs
Berlin Wools, Fancy Goods, Hosiery
Felt Hats, Rink Hats New Plushes.
Everything marked in plain figures.
(An excellent plan).
JOHN L. HORDERN, Draper, 259, Pitt-street, exactly half-way between Market and King streets.

GRAND SEMI-ANNUAL SALE OF WINTER DRAPERY,
AT EDWARD HORDERN'S
OLD ESTABLISHED AND WELL KNOWN WAREHOUSE,
676, BRICKFIELD-HILL, NEAR LIVERPOOL-STREET,
COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 2, 1877, AND TO CONTINUE FOR ONE MONTH.
LADIES OF SYDNEY, LADIES OF THE SUBURBS, AND LADIES OF THE COUNTRY
ARE INVITED TO THIS GRAND DISTRIBUTION TO SECURE SOME OF THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN THIS HEMISPHERE.
PLEASE CUT OUT THIS ADVERTISEMENT—MY ONLY ESTABLISHMENT BEING NUMBER 676, BRICKFIELD-HILL, NEAR LIVERPOOL-STREET.

GRAND MID-WINTER SALE. CLEARING OUT
THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH
£30,000. £30,000. £30,000
of BLANKETS, FLANNELS, SHEETING, WINSEYS, BERLIN WOOLS, HOSIERY, WHITE AND GREY CALICOES, COUNTERPANES, &c., &c.,
at EDWARD HORDERN'S, well-known Warehouse, 676, Brickfield-hill, near Liverpool-street.
E. H.'S DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT, SO LONG-NOTED FOR THE BEST VALUE IN THIS CITY, SHOULD BE VISITED THIS WEEK BY EVERY PRUDENT HOUSEWIFE OR ANY YOUNG LADY ABOUT TO BECOME ONE. REMEMBER ONLY THE ONE HOUSE OF BUSINESS—676, BRICKFIELD-HILL.

THE GREAT SALE.—Arrangements have been made to deliver all parcels on day of purchase. Parcels for the country securely packed in canvas.
EDWARD HORDERN.

THE GREAT SALE.—Ladies will find it better to make their purchases in the mornings, to avoid the afternoon crush.
EDWARD HORDERN, Brickfield-hill.

SEWING COTTON.
Trade mark—A Goat s Head.
BROOK S
Patent Glace and Six Cord SoftCOTTONS for hand and machine sewing may be obtained through all respectable merchants.
EXHIBITION PRIZES.

The Only Prize Medal	London, 1851.
The Only First-class Prize Medal	Paris, 1855.
Prize Medal	London, 1862.
Gold Medal	Paris, 1867.
The Only Diploma of Honour ..	Vienna, 1873.
Medal and Award	Philadelphia, 1876.

CAUTION.—The genuine article has the name "Brook's" on each ticket.
J. BROOK and BROS., Meltham Mills.

CALLAGHAN and SON are now landing a very superior shipment of LADIES' GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.
397, George-street.

CLEARING SALE. IN WANT OF CASH.
W. C. RENWICK, 86, King-street,
IS STILL CONTINUING TO SELL at COST PRICE, THE WHOLE OF HIS STOCK.
BLANKETS from 5s 6d per pair
FLANNELS from 10½d per yard
SHEETINGS from 12½d per yard
QUILTS from 3s 11d each
BLACK SILK VELVET, 3s 11d per yard
COLOURED SILK VELVET, 4s 11d per yard
BLACK SILKS from 1s 11½d
HEAVY DUCAPE SILKS, 5s 11d to 10s 9d
Laces and Ribbons at cost price
Hosiery, ladies' and children's, at cost price
Umbrellas, Parachutes, at cost price
Linen Collars and Cuffs at cost price.
LADIES COSTUMES
READY for WEAR, our own make
DRESS MATERIALS
STRIPE SERGES, from 4½d
PLAIN SERGES, from 7½d
BROCHE CORDS, from 9½d
DAMASSE MATERIALS, from 7½d
CHOICE MATERIALS, all Shades.
MILLINERY and UNDERCLOTHING.
As this is the first CLEARING SALE W. C. R. has had during the 12 years he has been in business, the Public can rely upon its being genuine, the object wished for being to turn the large and varied stock on hand into READY CASH.
Note the address—
W. C. RENWICK, 86, King-street.

THIS MORNING, AT 10.
IMPORTANT SALE of above
£6000 (six thousand pounds) worth of First-class
SILKS
DRESSES
MILLINERY
and GENERAL DRAPERY.
THIS MORNING, AT 10; and every day this week.
Full particulars in catalogues, post-free on application.
CRAWSHAW, M'CLELLAND, and CO., 664, George-street South, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.

THE ENTIRE STOCK of E. WAY, Draper, at 261, 263, 265, and 267, PITT-STREET, FOR SALE.
ONE HALF the PREMISES to be RE-BUILT.
E. WAY, Importer, 261 to 267, Pitt-street.

HOW WAS IT THAT TRICKETT WON THE RACE?—Because he was the best man.
The best man always takes the lead, and thus it is with ZIONS, the London and New South Wales Prize Medal Tailor. The suits that he makes to order for 55s is something wonderful—it beats the world.
ZIONS' CLOTHING TO ORDER:
ZIONS' TROUSERS, to measure, one thousand patterns, 15s
ZIONS' Fancy VEST, to order, 15s
ZIONS' Black Cloth PAGETS, to order, 50s
ZIONS' Black Doe TROUSERS, 21s
ZIONS' Black Cloth VESTS, 10s 6d
ZIONS' OVERCOATS 40s
ZIONS' Real Sealskin VEST, 45s.
ZION employs the best and largest staff of workmen in Sydney.

ZIONS DEFIES COMPETITION.
ZIONS' for ready made Clothing, Shirts, Hats, Ties, Collars, and every description of gent.'s Mercery.
Zions, has the largest selection of Scotch goods in Australia.
Zions, for Trousers, really well made, 12s 6d
Zions, for Black Cloth Pagets, S.B., 20s; D.B., 25s.
This particular line is 50 per cent. under market value.
Zions' for ready made real Sealskin Vests, price 40s.
Visit ZIONS', and judge for yourselves if it is not the cheapest and best house in Sydney.
ZIONS imports his own goods direct from the Manufacturers.
System of self-measurement for country customers, post free.
ZIONS, of 409, George-street, WARSAW HOUSE.
the cheapest and best house in Sydney.

C. P. HANSEN,
Practical Tailor, Clothing Manufacturer, corner of King and York streets, Sydney.
C. P. H. begs to inform the local warehousemen, tailors, and public generally, that, having fitted up that commodious building at the above address as a Clothing Factory, he is now prepared to execute any number of orders, either wholesale or retail, with which he is in expectation of being patronised.
First-class workmanship and honest dealing guaranteed.

D. H. LEADER, 102, KING-STREET, has opened
New Dress Materials
Black and Coloured French Merinoes
Black Alpaca Lustres
New Buttons, new Fringes
Real Laces, Gloves.
Dressmaking at moderate prices. Fit and style guaranteed.
D. H. LEADER, 102, King-street.

OILSKIN CLOTHING, the best and cheapest. Goldstein's Oilskin Factory, 217, Lower George-street.

PASSENGERS for Europe. — Japanese Travelling Cases, convenient and cheap. 217, Lower George-st.

THE prettiest GIFT for a lady is six pairs of Hobson and Whiting's French Kid GLOVES, packed in an elegant scented sachet. HOBSON and WHITING, 13, Hunter-street.

BEST SOFT 6-CORD SEWING COTTON, in all colours, and suitable for any sewing-machine.
EXTRA GLACE COTTON.
CROCHET, or TATTING COTTON, in Skeins or on Reels; unsurpassed in quality.
J. AND P. COATS' SEWING COTTON.
Only Award at the Philadelphia Exhibition, 1876, for superior strength and excellent quality.
To be had of all wholesale and retail drapers and merchants throughout the world.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS

VINEGAR, in bulk and bottle. MONK'S Vinegar Works, 251, Sussex-street, and Barker's-lane.

FLOUR.—Superfine, fine, households, and seconds, manufactured at our Bathurst, Ashfield, and SYDNEY MILLS; also various country and Adelaide brands. Bran, pollard, corn meal, corn flour, barley, oats, maize (whole and cracked), on SALE by M. BOYLSON and SONS, the Sydney Flour Mills, Grafton Wharf.

HAMS, Bacon, Cheese, Butter, and Eggs just to hand in fine condition. Crocker and Co., 519, George-st.

SILK-DRESSED superfine, fine, and seconds Flour, Wheat Meal, Patent Meal, Maize Meal, Bran and Pollard, prepared Cattle Food, &c., all of the best qualities, at the lowest market rates. J. REDGATE and SON, Commercial Mills, Sussex-street South; Yurong-street, Woolloomooloo; and Western City Mills, Howick-street, Bathurst.

REDGATE'S CATTLE FOOD, excellent for dairy cows; will give more milk and of richer quality.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills, Bathurst-street, Sydney.
Silk-dressed, Superfine, Fine, and Household FLOUR; Wheat Meal, Kiln-dried Corn Meal, and all other mill produce. The best and cheapest in Sydney.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Superfine silk-dressed Flour
Bran, Pollard, &c.,
All of the very best quality, and at lowest prices.
C. KIDMAN and SON, National Steam Flour Mills, Goulburn-street.

CHAPMAN and CO.'S ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR.—Highly recommended by the faculty as the most nutritious and easily digested food for infants, children, and invalids. Its richness in phosphates makes it invaluable during teething; it is a singularly digestive and nourishing food for children, and is an excellent diet for invalids, being retained in the stomach when arrowroot, corn-flour, and similar articles are rejected.
Prepared expressly for the colonies in AIR-TIGHT TIN CANISTERS. Sold by the principal grocers and chemists.
Agents—E. and W. PAUL, 62, Margaret-street.

BUTTER, BUTTER.—Tasmanian and Christchurch splendid Butter, by the single keg, only ONE SHILLING and THREEPENCE.
H. FISHER and CO., Australasian Depot, 11, King-st.

TABLET London Loaf SUGAR, in single boxes, 70 lbs., 5½d per lb. H. Fisher and Co., 11, King-st. W.

DATES.—Rich NEW Dates, by single box, 4d per lb. HENRY FISHER and CO., 11, King-st. West.

MAIZE.—Several lots, of finest quality, on SALE. THOMAS P. BARRY, 6, King-street.

NOW OPEN. NOW OPEN,
The Grand NEW BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
178, Lower George-street, near Circular Quay
(in one of our newly-erected buildings),
has been opened with an entirely new and first-class assorted stock of Groceries.
Unprecedented Reductions in the prices, to celebrate the opening.
BUTTER. BUTTER.
Butter. Butter.
Having this day received an enormous supply of the very best Butter in Sydney, we have accordingly reduced the price to 1s 6d per lb., fresh in from Ulladulla, Merimbula, Sutton Forest, and Menangle.
SPERMS. SPERMS.
De Roubaix and Co.'s 5-medal full-weight sperms, 10d per lb.
3 large-sized tins sardines for 2s, or 7s 9d per dozen
3 small-sized tins sardines for 1s 4d, or 5s per dozen
3 1-lb. tins Hume's salmon, for 2s 3d
2 2-lb. ditto ditto for 2s 4d
SUGAR! SUGAR! SUGAR!—Notwithstanding the immense advance in the price of sugars, we are now selling a beautiful white sugar at 4d per lb., really pure snowdrop sugar at 4½d per lb., and loaf sugar at 5½d per lb. by the loaf
3 tins Morton's fresh herrings for 1s 9d
5 lbs. splendid Patna rice for 1s
3 lbs. Patras currants, for 1s 6d
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! Our celebrated teas, ex Maid of Judah, Empress of China, Minna, Bowen, &c., which we sell at 2s per lb. is equal to any at half-a-crown in Sydney. Chests, halves, and quarters of excellent quality, and at exceedingly low prices.
3 tins Moir's Marmalade, for 2s 6d
3 ditto Dairymaid Milk, for 2s 6d.
SULTANA RAISINS! SULTANA RAISINS! 3 lbs. beautiful Sultana raisins for 2s
The celebrated W. Mond's Tasmanian Oatmeal 1s 9d per 7-lb bag.
J. Freeston's preserved fruits, in 2-lb. tins, consisting of pears, apples, apricots, &c., 1s per tin.
KEROSENE, KEROSENE OIL.—The celebrated Comet kerosene, 9s per single tin. The world-renowned Diamond American kerosene, 10s per single tin.
Orlando Jones and Co.'s white starch, 5½d per lb. by package.
Washing soda, 5 lbs. for 6d.
Fine salt, 8 lbs. for 6d.
TEA IN BOXES. TEA IN BOXES.—We have received a very superior lot of the celebrated W S & Co. in diamond tea, transhipped from Mail steamer in Victoria, of really excellent quality, only 1s 8d per lb., by box of 12 lbs. net.
CHEESE. CHEESE. CHEESE.—We have secured a prime lot of the celebrated Frisco cheese for this grand opening; also a superior lot of the celebrated Bega and Merimbula bacons, all corn-fed, and noted for its quality; and a prime lot of Merimbula hams.
Orders carefully delivered at any moment to any of the ferry steamers, sailing vessels, &c., as we have our conveyances in constant readiness.
We desire to notify to Shipowners, Captains, Agents, &c., &c., that at our New Branch Establishment we will devote special attention to the Shipping Department; therefore parties connected with that line of business, who may favour us with their orders, may rely upon them being faithfully and punctually executed, and at such prices as will effect an immense saving to them.
C. KIDMAN and SON, Circular Quay New Branch Establishment, 178, Lower George-street.

THE RED CROSS BRAND.

The praises of friend Corville,
'Tis time for us to sing;
The Prince of Salmon Fishers,
Of Packers, he, the King.

His Salmon are the choicest
That ever yet were canned;
And his pride, as well as glory,
Is his famous RED CROSS brand.

Sweet, luscious, fresh, and melting,
A morsel for a Queen;
This greatest boon to mortal
But for him had never been.

The tired and the weary—
All with overburdened brain,
By the phosphorus in this Salmon
Shall be made sound again.

Lucullus, Sallust, Cæsar,
Those men of glorious vim,
Built up their health and vigour
On Salmon canned by him.

And Cleopatra, queen of lovers,
With Antony by her side,
Said that Emerson Corville's Salmon
Was choice food for a bride.

So just procure one package
Of this dainty, delicate fish;
For luncheon, breakfast, supper,
It is a royal dish.

And do not be imposed upon
With those by others canned,
But stoutly insist on having
Emerson Corville's RED CROSS brand.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

ONIONS and Potatoes, ex Barrabool and Wotonga, landing in fine shipping condition. Sadlear, 128, Sussex-st.

ON SALE—Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Hay, Maize, Port Macquarie Wine, &c., &c. R. N. SADLEAR.

SALMON, SALMON, SALMON, ex Zealandia, cured by new process, convenient prices for family use; highly approved, on SALE, at EMERSON'S, King-street.

LOBSTERS. — Prime North Coast Lobsters, alive or cooked, on SALE, at EMERSON'S, King-street.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Brandy in bulk—Central Society's pale and dark; and Bechade, Laffont, and Co.'s
Brandy in case—Central Society's, in case, and pint and half-pint flasks; and Bechade, Laffont, and Co.'s
Whisky—Mitchell and Burke's Old Irish, in case
Wines—Kenneth M'Kenzie's Port and Sherry, in bulk and case; also low sherries
Bottled Ale—J. and R. Tennent's, and Ind Coope's, in quarts and pints
Bottled Stout—J. and R. Tennent's, in quarts and pints
Bulk Ale—J. and R. Tennent's, No. 3
Woolpacks—Best Dundee, 10½, 11, 12 lbs.
Cornsacks—Best Calcutta, full-weights
Canvas—In bales, assorted Nos. 1 to 3, of different qualities
Tin Ore Bags, superior
Floorcloth—Hendry, Whyte, and Strachan's, A and B qualities
Paints—North British Colour Co.'s
Corn Flour—Brown and Polson's
Fuse—Nobel's Explosives Co.'s
Dynamite—Nobel's Explosives Co.'s
Electric Fuse—Nobel's Explosives Co.'s
Oilcake
Fencing Wire—Whitecross Co.'s Nos. 6, 10
Salmon—Best Californian, in barrels
Dried Apples
Raisins—Californian
Sultanas
Sugars—Rations, in small pockets
Candles—Apollo, Schiedam
Hops—Tasmanian
Salt—Coarse Liverpool, to land
Vinegar—A. W. R. and N. Pott.
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO

WOOLGROWERS are respectfully informed that the undersigned are now receiving from Dundee WOOLPACKS made especially for FINE WOOLS. These packs are EXTRA QUALITY; the weft is as fine as the warp; they have a bold blue and red stripe, are sewn with best flax twine, and WEIGH FULLY 11 lbs.
They are 15d higher in price than the ordinary packs, and flockmasters will find them cheaper in the end, as no pressing or dumping can BURST them. One sample bale of 50 can be had on application.
CHAS. MOORE and CO., 167, Pitt-street.

VAUGHAN-JONES' RUM ("Standard" brand), in bottles. Dr. Hassall's report states,—"Vaughan-Jones' 'Standard' Rum, pure old Jamaica, was found on analysis to possess the peculiar and very fragrant odour and volatile and aromatic taste characteristic of rum of very superior quality, and is quite pure."
Sold everywhere in the colonies: wholesale, of VAUGHAN-JONES, 17, Water-lane, London.

MACLEAY'S WOLONJERIE WINES.
Families supplied with these thoroughly sound and unadulterated Wines, at the following prices:—Red Hermitage, of vintage 1871; Reisling, of 1873, at 24s per dozen; Grenache of 1873, at 16s; Aucarot, 1873, at 30s; and Malbec, 1873, at 36s.
Apply by letter or otherwise, to Mr. FRAZIER, the Cellar, Ithaca Road, Elizabeth Bay.

400 GALLON TANKS.—Bellamy's best London always on SALE at Castlemaine Brewery, Hay-street.

FIREARMS, REVOLVERS, and Sporting requisites of every description. G. COWLES, 411, George-st.

ON SALE by the UNDERSIGNED.
BULK ALE—Jeffrey's, Younger's, and Bernard's "New Brew"
BOTTLED ALE AND STOUT—Jeffrey's and Salt and Co.'s
BRANDY—Sorin's Dark and Pale, in bulk and case; Blanchy's Pale, in bulk
WHISKY—Walker's "Old Highland" in bulk and case, "Royal Blend," in bulk, jars, and case
GENEVA, SCHNAPPS—Gayen's OLD TOM
RUM—Pale West Indian, very old, in quarters
SHERRY and PORT WINE, in quarters
CLARET, in case
ROOFING AND SHEATHING FELT
CEMENT—"Nine Elms" and "Onward"
POWDER—Sporting, SAFETY FUSE
PAINTS and OILS, in tin and wood
CANVAS, SEAMING TWINE, CORNSACKS, WOOLPACKS
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PAPERHANGINGS, VASES
FLOORCLOTHS, PASSAGE—Shepherd and Beveridge's
CORKS—Sodas and Gingers, and Imperial Pints
SARDINES—Halves and Quarters
FENCING WIRE—White Cross Co.'s 6, 8, 10, and 12
STARCH and CORN FLOUR
MATCHES—Safety, medals brand, and "Crown" vestas
PIANOS—Hopkinson's
PRESERVED POTATOES, in 56 and 100 lb. tins
CHANDELIERS, CRYSTAL, gas and kerosene; GAS TUBING
BOTTLING MACHINES—patent side clamp
EARTHENWARE, GLASS, and CHINA, in original packages and open stock.
IRONMONGERY—General assortment, in original packages and open stock
Also a large and varied stock of American novelties.
MASON, BROTHERS.

STRONG-MADE COLONIAL OVENS, cheap. G. FLETCHER and SON, Oxford-street.

COLONIAL-MADE REGISTER GRATES. G. FLETCHER and SON, Oxford-street.

COOKING STOVES, very strong, efficient, and cheap. G. FLETCHER and SON, Oxford-street.

CLOUZEAU'S BRANDY, dark and pale, in hogsheads and quarter-casks.
DANGAR, GEDYE, and CO., Agents.

BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE, and CO.'S BRANDY, dark and pale, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases.
GARRICK and CO., Agents.

FALLON'S ALBURY WINES for SALE by GARRICK and CO., Sole Agents, 127, Pitt-street.

TANKS.—400-gallon Ship Tanks for SALE, cheap. COWLISHAW, BROTHERS, 50, Pitt-street.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

TO BUILDERS and others.—Well seasoned Cedar, at low price. STEWART'S Cedar Yard, Pitt-street.

200,000 FEET Kauri PINE, the best ever imported into Sydney, for SALE, in lots to suit purchasers, consisting of 6 x 1 T. and G., 6 x ⅞ T. and G. and B.; 6 to 18 x 1, 9 x 2 to 18 x 2, 9 x 3 to 18 x 3, &c. Long deck and ship planking. G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

GOODLET and SMITH, Timber and Galvanized Iron Merchants, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street, 7, Parramatta-street, near Railway Bridge.
Pottery and Brickworks, Riley-street, Surry Hills.
Patent Brickworks, Botany Road, Waterloo.
Victoria Sawmills, Pyrmont, near the Bridge.

CEDAR, all sizes; Turnery, every description; low prices. STEWART'S Cedar Yards, Pitt-street.

BRITISH PLATE and Sheet Glass Warehouse.—The largest and best assorted stock in the colony. Oils, Leads, Colours, Brushware, Paperhangings, &c. JAMES SANDY and CO. (late Thomas Edens), 255, George-street.

PILASTERS, Ornamental Balconies, Railing, Gates, &c. G. FLETCHER and SON (late Fletcher, Bowhess), Ironfounders, Waverley.
DEPOT—Oxford-street.

NOW ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned.
2000 Drums of Raw and Boiled Oils
140 Barrels ditto ditto
200 Cases American Turpentine.
MURPHY and SON.

BRITISH PLATE and SHEET GLASS WAREHOUSE.
J. MURPHY and SON, Importers, 21 and 23, Parramatta-street.

WHITE LEAD, GENUINE. On SALE.
300 Firkins, in 1, 2, and 3 cwt. stoves
200 Tierces, in 14, 28, and 56 lbs stoves.
MURPHY and SON.

GAS TUBES, ⅛ to 2 inch compo, all sizes; Galvanized Tubes, ⅜ to 1½; Sheet Lead, 2 to 6 lbs.; Slates, and Slate Slabs; Cement, Plaster, Fire-bricks and Lumps.
W. CARY, Railway Bridge.

SLATES, Cement, Plaster, Sheet Lead and Pipe, Zinc, Galvanized Iron (all lengths), Register Grates and Marble Chimneypieces, Ridging and Guttering, Pottery, &c. G. E. CRANE and SON, 21 and 23, Circular Quay.

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at Woollahra, a Terrace of 5 HOUSES, each containing 4 rooms and kitchen, verandah and balcony, washing shed, large yards, and good supply of water. Torrens' Title. Apply 234, Riley-st., Surry Hills.

ALLOTMENT of LAND, Tupper-street, Stanmore, 60 by 102, £60, deeds free. T. BRIAN, Enmore.

FOR SALE, 3 HOUSES, 10 rooms each, overlooking Moore Park; rent, £330 per annum. Inquire at Captain Cook Hotel, Moore Park.

CITY PROPERTY for SALE; rental £270; price £2200 cash. W. B. C., Post Office.

ROOKWOOD.—For SALE, a splendid ESTATE, of 60 acres, elevated, fenced, and subdivided; part under cultivation, rest grass and bush. Brick House, &c.
JACKSON and PEEK, 267, George-street.

TO BAKERS and others.—For SALE, Brick House, with shop, close to Railway Station. 267, George-st.

ROOKWOOD.—For SALE, a few acres of fine brick LAND. JACKSON and PEEK, 267, George-st.

PARRAMATTA JUNCTION.—For SALE, fine Estate, of between 30 and 40 acres. 267, George-st.

FOR SALE, four HOUSES, Elizabeth-street North, each 14 rooms, on very easy terms, freehold; splendid corner Block, in city; Terrace 3 houses, Glebe Road, freehold, each 6 rooms, hall, kitchen, bathroom, water and gas throughout, terms £600 cash, balance at 6 per cent. interest; Terrace 7 houses, Darlinghurst, reduced price £2800; Terrace 3 houses, off Bourke-street, Surry Hills, each 4 rooms and kitchen, price £850, or separately £300 each; 3 Houses, Barcom-street, off South Head Road, a bargain, £750; 2 Houses, each 4 rooms and kitchen, best position in Surry-street, Darlinghurst, £825; detached Cottage, Moncur-street, Woollahra, 5 rooms, hall, kitchen, bathroom, washhouse, stable, large yard, garden, gas, and replete with every convenience, cheap; detached Cottage, Brown-street, Camperdown, 5 rooms; Gothic Villa, St. John's Road, Glebe, 8 rooms, and kitchen, easy terms, title Torrens' Act; detached Villa, Wilson-street, Newtown, 7 rooms, hall, and kitchen,—terms £80 cash, balance by fortnightly payments; Block freehold land, Point Piper Road, Woollahra, 84 x 90 feet; Block, Pyrmont Bridge Road, Glebe, 80 x 168 feet. WALTER COOK, Temple Court, King-street.

4-ROOMED COTTAGE and Allotment for SALE or to LET. W. P. BLACK, Beattie-street, Balmain.

FOR SALE, the pick of Petersham, BLOCK OF LAND, 146 feet to two streets, 153 feet deep, adjoining the Parramatta Road, suitable for a first-class residence, securely fenced, and having a good well of water. Price, £350—£75 deposit, balance at £6 per cent. for two years, or 2½ per cent. allowed for cash. J. S. M'ELVENEY, House, Land, and Estate Agent, 91, Elizabeth-street North.

FOR SALE, a Terrace of Stone Houses and Public-house, best part of Woolloomooloo, paying 10 per cent., £4500; 3 Houses and Public-house, Surry Hills, £1850; 3 acres of Land, Coogee, ocean frontage, £100; large block of Land, Petersham, near Post-office; large block of Land, Miller-street, St. Leonards, £5 per foot allotments of Land, pick of the Underwood Estate, Paddington, on terms to suit purchasers, and assistance in building; 3 brick Houses, Woolloomooloo, paying 12 per cent.—price, £700; 2 brick Houses, Surry Hills, facing Moore Park, £700—£200 cash, balance by weekly instalments. J. S. M'ELVENEY, House, Land, and Estate Agent, 91, Elizabeth-street North.

FOR SALE, 2 HOUSES, Nos. 114 and 116, Little Gipps-street, off Riley-street, Surry Hills.

FOR SALE, three HOUSES, stone, 4 rooms and kitchen, yard stoned, water laid on; rental, 24s per week. Price, £450. Apply 426, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, facing Moore Park, an Allotment of LAND, corner of Dowling and Bennett streets; splendid situation for a hotel. Also ALLOTMENTS in Cook-st., Surry Hills. W. Taylor, Elizabeth-st., Pad'ton.

COTTAGES, Houses, and Allotments for private SALE. J. G. READ, 494, George-street.

ULTIMO.—For SALE, a substantially built 7-roomed Brick HOUSE, verandah and balcony, washhouse and copper. Mrs. HENSON, 88, Devonshire-street.

CITY PROPERTY.—For SALE, several Terraces of 3 and 4 Houses each, or singly, to suit all classes of purchasers, situate in Merriman and Bettington streets, Miller's Point; elevated, healthy position; well sewered; and occupied by a most respectable class of tenants. Apply J. PARLE, 104, Prince-street.

FOR SALE, a nice Gothic COTTAGE; stands in large garden—fruit trees, vines, and flowers; land, 66 x 167; two frontages; Torrens title. T. GOODIN, London-street South, Kingston, Newtown.

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FUNERALS.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. JOHN M'KINLAY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late beloved SON, Hercules; to move from his residence, Little Selwyn-street, off Albion-street, Paddington, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, to the Necropolis. C. KINSELA and SON, 118, Oxford-st.; 737, George-st. S.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. LOUIS HEUSCHKEL are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased beloved DAUGHTER, Gertrude; to move from his residence, Queen's Arms Hotel, Bay and Parramatta streets, THIS AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, to Necropolis. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-st.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. S. B. FRANKLIN are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased WIFE, Mary Ann; to move from his residence, Duke-street, off William-street, Woolloomooloo, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 120, Oxford-street.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. S. WHITEMAN are respectfully informed that the Funeral of his deceased WIFE will take place TO-MORROW; leaving his residence, Liverpool, at 2 o'clock, and proceed thence to Parramatta, arriving at toll-bar at 3 p.m. J. SPARKS, Undertaker, Parramatta.

THE FRIENDS of Mr. LEWIS SAURNINE are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased SON, John William; to move from his residence, Balmain, near the White Bay Hotel, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 1 o'clock, for the Necropolis. J. and G. SHYING and CO., Undertakers, 719, George-street South.

TENDERS.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS received until 16th July, for finishing the remaining Works to a Cottage at Newtown. F. H. REUSS, Sen., Architect, 142, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited, 9th July, for the Carpentery, Joinery, and finishing trades, of a Doctor's Residence and Medical Hall, at Kiama.
Plans and specifications at Terry's-chambers, 130, Pitt-street.
WILLIAM BOLES, Architect.

TO BRICKLAYERS.—TENDERS required for the Brickwork of four Houses; labour only. Apply on the works, Regent-street, Kingston, back of Glass Works.

TENDERS invited, in two parts, until SATURDAY, 21st July, for erection of Shop and Dwelling, Newtown Road.
FERDINAND REUSS, Jun., Architect.

TO BUILDERS.—The time for receiving TENDERS for two Warehouses, in Pitt-street, is extended to WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 o'clock.
A. L. ELPHINSTONE, Architect, 305, George-street.

NOTICE.—The time for receiving the Tenders for first-class Family House, Edgecliff Road, is hereby extended to SATURDAY next, at 9 a.m.
BENJAMIN BACKHOUSE, Architect.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received up to the 13th day of July for the Erection of two detached VILLAS, on the Victoria Parade, Ashfield, as follows:—
1st. Excavation, masonry, and brickwork.
2nd. Carpenters', joiners', and finishing trades.
3rd. The whole in one sum.
Plans and specification may be seen at the office of
THOMAS ROWE, Architect,
Vickery's-chambers.

TENDERS are invited for the Erection and Completion of a Residence at Ashfield. Plans and specifications on application to J. HORBURY HUNT, Architect, 91, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed, before noon of the 7th July.

IN THE ESTATE OF THE LATE WILLIAM STEVENS.—TENDERS are invited for the Stock, Fixtures, Goodwill, and Store of the late Wm. Stevens', Forbes (drapery only). The stock was taken on May 25, and as the business is being carried on, all tenders must be at a per-centage on or off the prices in the stock list, and the stock will be delivered as near as can be to stock lists, subject to such alteration as may have occurred in carrying on the business. Tenders to be sent to HORACE WOOLNOUGH, Administrator, Wynyard-street, Sydney, not later than July 17. Stock-books can be seen at the Store, in Forbes; or at the Office of HORACE WOOLNOUGH and CO.
This well-established business offers one of the best investments in the Western districts.

TENDERS are required for the Lease of that valuable Block of LAND (for the term of 21 years), situated at the corner of Pitt and Park streets, Sydney. Tenders not to be later than the 30th July.
For further particulars apply to J. SMEDLEY, Architect, &c., Temple Court, King-street.

PEAK DOWNS COPPER MINES.
TENDERS will be received at the office of the Peak Downs Copper Mining Company, 32, Bridge-street, Sydney, until 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th September, 1877, from persons willing to purchase the Company's Land, Plant, Stores, &c. Particulars, inventory, and form of tender may be obtained at the Company's office.
Sealed tenders, to be addressed to the Secretary of the Peak Downs Mining Company, marked outside "Tender for Peak Downs Copper Mines."
The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
The property of the Company, situated in the district of Leichhardt, near the town of Clermont, in the colony of Queensland, consists of 800 acres of land purchased for copper mining, 124 acres for fire-clay, and 102 acres for coal; together with a complete mining and smelting establishment, in efficient working order, capable of a large weekly production of refined metal; and the country round the mine is thickly timbered with ironbark and other valuable wood for smelting purposes.
Mining operations were begun, under great local difficulties, in 1863, with a working capital of £33,333. Since then there have been raised 100,000 tons of ore which have yielded upwards of 16,000 tons of copper, and paid dividends aggregating £214,250, equivalent to 12½ per cent. per annum throughout on the £100,000 of shares issued, or 37½ per cent. per annum on the cash capital embarked, besides large sums expended in the purchase of plant and machinery, and in otherwise improving the property.
The operations of the Company are still carried on as usual, so that the concern can be handed over to the purchaser without any interruption of the work.
By order of the Board.
D. N. JOUBERT, Secretary.
June 20, 1877.

BOROUGH OF CAMPERDOWN.—TENDERS for Kerbing and Guttering portions of Thomas and John streets, in Cook and Belmore Wards, respectively, will be received by the Mayor until 6 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 10th day of July. For particulars apply at the Council-chambers.
W. PIDCOCK, Council Clerk.
Council-chambers, 28th June, 1877.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received up to the 16th instant for the Erection of a Dwelling-house, with Butcher's Shop, Out-offices, and Stabling, at North Shore, for Mr. Kennely, as follows:—
1. Excavation and masonry.
2. Carpenters', joiners', and finishing trades.
3. The whole in one sum.
Plans and specification may be seen at the office of THOMAS ROWE, Architect, Vickery's-chambers, Pitt-street.

TENDERS invited, in two parts, until SATURDAY, 21st July, for erection of Shop and Dwelling, at Darlington, South Sydney.
FERDINAND REUSS, Jun., Architect.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to WEDNESDAY, 11th instant, for the Assets in the assigned estate of E. D. LEYSHOW, Wagga Wagga, consisting of stock-in-trade, book debts, fixtures, goodwill of business, &c. For particulars apply to S. HOFFNUNG and CO., Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited until the 21st instant, for reinstating the two Houses at Manly Beach, recently affected by fire.
D. W. RYAN, Architect, 170, Pitt-street.

TENDERS are invited for an American Hotel double Cooking STOVE, on board the Immigrant ship Sierra Nevada, now lying at Summerbell's Wharf. Also, for a 6 horse-power BOILER and 2 Condensers, with pipes, pump, tanks, and other fittings.
Tenderer to remove the whole machinery within 48 hours of notification of the acceptance of his tender.
Tenders will be received until THURSDAY, at noon.
R. TOWNS and CO.
July 3, 1877.

TO CARPENTERS.—TENDERS are invited, until the 7th instant, for the Woodwork of a large shed, according to plan and specification. D. W. RYAN, Architect, 170, Pitt-street.

TENDERS wanted, for plastering 4 Houses, until 4th July. W. Duncan, Park Road.

TO BRICKLAYERS.—TENDERS invited to Build Chimneys and Partition Walls; labour only. Apply Mr. Loan's building, Cleveland-street.

TENDERS required to the 10th instant, for the erection and completion of two Houses in Bellevue-street, Albion Estate. Plans and specifications at Mr. J. Shearer's, Craigend-terrace, William-street South.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned till 9th instant, for the Conveyance of about 250 tons of Coal to the Macleay River, for the use of the dredge.
E. O. MORIARTY, Engineer-in-Chief for Harbours and Rivers.
Department of Public Works, Phillip-street.

COAL AND FIREWOOD.

QUEENSLAND COKE.—The undersigned having erected extensive Coke Ovens are prepared to supply "Eclipse" Coke in any quantity, at cheapest rate.
GEORGE BLOND and CO.,
Campbell's Wharf, Brisbane.

NEWCASTLE, Vale of Clwydd small Coal, and Coke on hand. Sydney and N. C. F. Co. Bathurst-str. W.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE SHIPPING, Customs, and General Commission Agency Business hitherto carried on by me at Port Adelaide, South Australia, under the firm of JOHN NEWMAN and SON will in future be conducted by me, under the style or firm of H. MUECKE and CO.
H. C. E. MUECKE.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned as General Storekeepers, at Tumut and Adelong, under the style and firm of "L. Mandelson and Co.," has this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All debts owing to and by the firm will be received and paid by the said W. B. Marks, who will carry on the business on his own account, under the same style and name of L. Mandelson and Co.
L. MANDELSON,
W. B. MARKS.
Signed in the presence of JOHN HUNT.
Sydney, January 1, 1877.

Referring to above notice, I have this day admitted my brother, Mr. MONTAGUE MARKS as a PARTNER in my business in Tumut and Adelong, which will still be carried on under the style and firm of "L. Mandelson and Co."
W. B. MARKS.
Tumut, July 2, 1877.

I HAVE admitted Mr. THOMAS FOSTER KNOX as a Partner in my business, which will be conducted in future under the style of LAMB and KNOX.
J. DE V. LAMB.
3, Gresham-street.

HORTICULTURE, FARMING, ETC.

SEED. SEED. SEED.
Prairie, about 400 bushels, at per bushel, 4s 6d.
Perennial, ditto 200 ditto, ditto ditto, 6s.
Clover, ditto 400 lbs., at per lb., 1s.
Apply to Mr. GEO. WOOD, Spring-hill, Kiama; or to J. H. PRESCOTT and SON, 101, Sussex-street, Sydney.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED, to buy a good SPRING-CART. Apply E. Gerson, 792, George-street South.

FLAX.—New Zealand Flax 11s per cwt. by the bale. G. F. MASON, Patent Slip Wharf.

FOR SALE, a Wheeler and Wilson Cabinet SEWING-MACHINE, in good order; terms, £5 cash. Apply 53, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

SPECTACLES.—The newly invented patent tinted Spectacles give extraordinary relief by day and night to weak, dim, and defective sight, 5s pair. To be had at ELLIS'S, 220, Pitt-street.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES are strongly recommended for good time-keepers, strength, and durability. Every watch guaranteed a good time-keeper. To be had at ELLIS'S, 220, Pitt-street, opposite Farmer's.

BEESWAX bought in any quantity by LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

WANTED, Russell's Stove, 4 feet by 3; must be in first-class order. Letter, 22, Lower Fort-street.

CEDAR PANELLING.—Wanted to purchase about 10 feet. Apply to Jackson and Peek, 267, George-st.

A MAN with a little capital, is desirous of purchasing a small established Baking BUSINESS, in town or suburbs; would not object to a partnership. Apply with particulars, J. L. T., care of Sigmont, stationer, George-street.

THE highest price given for Gentlemen's Left-off Clothing. J. Murphy, Kent and Liverpool streets.

WANTED, at once, 2000 STRAW ENVELOPES. Apply New Bond, Circular Quay.

WANTED, Singer's Sewing MACHINE. Address, stating price, X. Y., Post Office.

WANTED, Screened GRAVEL, for walks. Apply Pierce, William-street.

WANTED to purchase Left-off CLOTHING. Letters attended to. Mrs. Anglin, 41, Goulburn-street.

WANTED, Empty Bottled Beer CASKS, large size. Apply to J. Schweppe and Co., Foveaux-street.

WANTED to purchase a small HOUSE or COTTAGE; in the vicinity of Woolloomooloo, Darlinghurst, or Woollahra preferred. State lowest cash price, and give full particulars, B., Ordnance Office, George-st.

WANTED to purchase, a small iron swinging COT. Edward, Newtown Post-office.

WANTED, OFFICES, centrally situated; state rent, &c. Standard, General Post Office.

WANTED, a Butcher's BLOCK. Apply at Paisley's, news agency, Balmain.

WANTED, for cash, the FURNITURE complete of a 4-roomed cottage; must be of good quality and in good condition. X. Y. Z., Post Office.

WANTED to rent, in the vicinity of Darlinghurst, a ten or twenty stall STABLE, or an ALLOTMENT for same. Address N. M., 181, Dowling-street.

WANTED to buy, second-hand, Furniture, Pianos, &c., large or small lots. Address R. Watt, care of Smart's Hotel, Pitt-street. Highest cash price given. Letters immediately attended to.

PROFESSIONS, TRADES, ETC.

AGENTS wanted; big pay to good canvassers; small capital required. American Novelty Co., Market-st.

A LICENSED Surveyor has a vacancy for a PUPIL. Prem required. Thorough, Gordon and Gotch, Geo.-st.

APPRENTICE.—A well-educated Youth required as APPRENTICE. David Jones and Co.

APPRENTICES.—Wanted, several respectable Girls, to learn the tailoring. 217, Lower George-street.

ASSISTANT DRAPERS.—Wanted, a first-class Slop Hand; must be strictly sober. Zions, 409, Geo.-st.

A GOVERNESS, proficient in French and music, required to instruct two young ladies in the country. Apply to Mrs. Bowie Wilson, Park House, Moore Park, between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m. Open for a week.

AGENT wanted, in Sydney, by the M. R. S. N. Company, with suitable wharf accommodation. Particulars will be furnished by JAMES VERNON, Esq., of Messrs. Vernon and Menzies, Sussex-street, Applications to be sent to the head office, at Taree.
A. MILLER, Secretary.

APPLICANTS for the Appointment of MATRON of the Catherine Hayes Hospital, Randwick Asylum, are requested to forward their applications, accompanied by testimonials, on or before MONDAY, the 9th July, to the Superintendent, from whom all information as to the duties &c., can be obtained. Candidates will have to appear personally at the Board Room of the Asylum at 3 p.m. on the 11th July.
D. A. THOMAS, Superintendent.
Randwick Asylum, 27th June, 1877.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, BOYS to make children's peg boots. Apply Alderson's factory, Bourke-st.

BOOT TRADE.—Wanted, 2 GIRLS, for tying-off. Jackson, Parramatta-street.

BRICKLAYERS wanted. Woodbourne-street, off Cleveland-street, Redfern.

BRUSH HANDS wanted, early. Apply at the back of the Public School, Camperdown.

BUTCHER wanted, to assist in the shop. Apply D. Murphy, butcher, Balmain.

DRAPERS.—Two good HANDS wanted for the fancy counter. Albion House, 398, George-street.

DRAPERY.—Wanted, a JUNIOR, for the fancy department. M. J. Murphy, 249, 251, Pitt-street.

DRESSMAKING.—APPRENTICES and Improvers wanted. Mrs. Matthews, 10, Cumberland-street.

DRESSMAKING. — First-class MACHINIST wanted. D. N. Leader, King-street.

DRAPERS.—VACANCY, for 4 or 5 respectable Seniors, in a first-class pushing retail house. Send copy of references to Z., care of Messrs. Bull, Price, and Co., 146, Pitt-street. Open for three weeks.

FIRST-CLASS PAINTER wanted. A. Wright, Circular Quay.

GOOD MACHINISTS wanted for crimeans, sample. For address, gatekeeper, Burwood station.

MEDICAL.—COURT EDEN, O. R. F.—Wanted, a Duly Qualified Medical OFFICER, for the above. Tenders to be forwarded on or before the 9th instant, to H. G. WOODS, Secretary, 22, Marshall-st., Surry Hills.

PUPIL TEACHER (Protestant) required. 226, Palmer-street.

PRACTICAL BREWER. — A party, thoroughly acquainted with brewing in all its details, and competent to direct the fitting-up of a brewery, may hear of something which may prove advantageous to him, on application by letter, stating requirements and references, addressed "Brewer," under cover to Messrs. Smith, Brothers, 14, Macquarie-street, Sydney.

REQUIRED, Resident GOVERNESS, one acquainted with Public school. Mandamanu College, Woollahra.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS required for Queensland—music essential; one for the country—music, French, and drawing; Visiting Governesses, finishing, preparatory disengaged. Ladies' School for Sale. Z., Sandon's.

SCABBLERS wanted. Apply T. Jennings, Margaret-street, Wynyard-square.

TO BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted, a man, to work a Sole-sewing Machine. M'Murtrie, 52, Clarence-st.

TO BUTCHERS.—Wanted, for the country, SMALL-GOODSMAN. W. Weir's, 226, Pitt-st., 10 to 12.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a JUNIOR, for the country. Apply at 2, W. Gardiner and Co., 327, Geo.-st.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, for the town trade, Draper's ASSISTANT. Apply Prince, Ogg, and Co.

TO TAILORESSES.—Wanted, first-class Trouser and Vest Hand; also Improvers. 463, Kent-street.

TO TAILORS.—COATMAKERS wanted. W. B. Eagar, No. 117, Liverpool-street.

TO MASONS.—Wanted, CUTTERS. Queen-street, Newtown, near toll-bar.

TO CLOTHIERS.—Wanted, a SALESMAN. Robinson and Son, 214, George-street North.

TO TAILORESSES. — First-class MACHINISTS wanted. Singer's No. 2. Friedman, Macquarie-street.

TO TAILORS.—COAT HANDS wanted. R. Douglas, 287, George-street.

TO PARENTS or GUARDIANS.—Vacancy in country store for YOUTH, about 16, must be intelligent, and write good hand; references indispensable. N., Post Office.

TO DRAUGHTSMEN.—Applications will be received until the 21st July next, for the appointment of ASSISTANT DRAUGHTSMAN in the Christchurch Survey Office. Certificates and specimens of work must be sent in with written application, stating salary required. No draughtsman will be engaged unless able to plot and reduce surveys, compute areas, calculate distances trigonometrically, and who is generally accustomed to the ordinary duties of a survey draughtsman.
Up to the same date applications will also be received for the employment of three TEMPORARY DRAUGHTSMEN. To suitable persons there will be at least twelve months' work. Applicants must enclose certificates and specimens of draughtsmanship, stating salary required.
JOHN H. BAKER,
Chief Surveyor.
Survey Office, Christchurch, N. Z., 16th June, 1877.

WANTED, a BAKER; single man preferred. Burwood Bakery, Burwood. Open till Friday.

WANTED, a SPINNER. Charles J. Byrnes and Co., Australian Woollen Mills, Parramatta.

WANTED, a GOVERNESS, for school in country. Music and drawing. The Home, 23, Cowper-ter.

WANTED, a good Dressmaker, as resident in gentleman's family. The Home, 23, Clarence-st. North.

WANTED, PLASTERERS. New building, Upper William-street.

WANTED, a smart Youth, as Junior CLERK. S. Hoffnung and Co.

WANTED, an IMPROVER, for a joiner's shop. Apply Bank Hotel, Oxford-street.

WANTED, a competent BOOKKEEPER. Apply by letter, stating references, &c., to B. R. F., HERALD.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT to the Dressmaking. Mrs. Rose, 75, Cumberland-street.

WANTED, a thorough good DRESSMAKER, who understands a W. and W. machine. 135, Wm.-st.

WANTED, a good FLOORMAN, single. T. Lincoln, Newtown.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE, for the waistcoat making. Mr. Coles, draper, Newtown Road.

WANTED, 2 good JOINERS. Apply 197, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a respectable Lad, as CASHIER; references required. M. Goulston, 418, George-street.

WANTED, MASONS. Apply Police Station, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a first-class HAND, for the clothing. M. Goulston, 418, George-street.

WANTED, a STONECUTTER, for country. Jones and M'Intyre, Paddington-street, Paddington.

WANTED, Vest HANDS. J. Davies and Co., 301, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable Youth, as CASHIER. 107, King-street.

WANTED, 10 MAKERS for men's kip bluchers. E. Hilton, Botany-street, Waterloo.

WANTED, Pupil TEACHER; accomplishments in exchange for assistance. 7, Brighton-ter., D'shire-st.

WANTED, MOULDER. City Foundry, Kent-street.

WANTED, PLASTERERS. Apply early, 416, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, 2 Rubble MASONS. Apply Glenmore Tannery, Rushcutter Bay.

WANTED, a good MACHINIST; also, FITTER. Roben's Boot Upper Manufactory, Newtown, near Camperdown Road.

WANTED, a Junior CLERK; must be able to engross well. Apply by letter, in own handwriting, to R. Forster, attorney, 203, York-street.

WANTED, APPRENTICE to the horseshoeing. J. Bastard, opposite White Bay Hotel, Glebe Island, Balmain.

WANTED, a MACHINIST, to work Wheeler and Wilson's machine. Apply to Mrs. Caulfield, Moncur-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, for a tannery, a BEAMSMAN; must be a married man, competent and steady; constant employment; wages, 50s per week. Apply John Loundes, Queensland Tannery, Ipswich.

WANTED, for a Ladies' School in a large country town in the west, a GOVERNESS, competent to teach music, French, and drawing. Apply, with references, after 2 p.m., at Upper Fort-street, opposite Public School.

WANTED, a young Lady (Church of England), as NURSERY GOVERNESS; must be good needlewoman, fond of children, and thorough musician. Apply Governess, G. P. Office.

WANTED, a TAILORESS—to work at a respectable residence as vest hand. Apply Charles-street, Newtown, near Baptist Chapel. Good references can be given.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ANXIOUSLY waiting, first-class servants, in all capacities. Home, 238, Castlereagh-street.

AS COOK, or Cook and Laundress, for the country, with a child, 5 years. Glue's Agency.

A YOUNG Lady wishes a SITUATION as useful companion; would give lesson music. B. E., HERALD.

A YOUNG Lady desires SITUATION, as useful Companion; nothing menial. Eva, G. Post Office.

A YOUNG MAN, good scholar, wants light Employment; good references. F., HERALD Office.

A YOUNG Lady, in a leading house in town, is desirous of a country SITUATION as Saleswoman in a showroom. Address M. M., Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN of business habits, with £300, wishes to find lucrative EMPLOYMENT for it and his services. Apply Delta, General Post Office, Sydney.

A YOUNG Person from the country wishes to ASSIST as domestic Companion to a lady, or any light capacity; open three days. Mrs. Andrews, Registry Office, Newtown.

A FIRST-CLASS Pastrycook and Ornamenter open for ENGAGEMENT; proficient in all its branches—in jellies, blanc-manges, ice creams, &c. Address Pastrycook, HERALD Office.

A SITUATION wanted. A young Lady who is nicely accomplished, and of a highly respectable family, wishes to travel as a lady's companion. Open for two months. Address A. J. D., Post-office, Goulbourn.

BY a suitable Man, as good Groom and Coachman, and useful person; refs.; sal. mod. H. J., 98, Mark't-st.

BY a young Woman, as General Servant, has a child 3 years old; wages, 6s. A., 98, Market-street.

BY young Protestant COOK, refs.; also, useful MAN. Mrs. Killick's, corner Castlereagh-street, Market-st.

BY a respectable, steady, single MAN, can garden, milk, mow, groom, and make himself generally useful. Good Sydney references. Address R. C., care of Mr. Clyne, 159, York-street.

COUNTRY STORE.—A Youth accustomed to the drapery wishes a SITUATION. T. R., HERALD.

COMPETENT CLERK seeks EMPLOYMENT. Address B., 235 Box, Post Office.

LEGAL.—A CLERK, having 3 years' experience in law office routine, desires ENGAGEMENT, as Engrosser. Lex, Collis, Parramatta-street.

SERVANTS of every description waiting ENGAGEMENTS, at Mrs. Emmerton's, 230, Castlereagh-st.

TO CHEMISTS and Medical Men.—A duly qualified Chemist, Disengaged. Mr. Hewlett, 55, Kent-st.

TO BUTCHERS.—Wanted a SITUATION, by a competent young man, lately arrived. J. H., HERALD.

TO GROCERS. — Wanted, by a young Man, a SITUATION, as Counterman, town or country; good references. Address R. J. C., Post Office, Sydney.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS, Tradesmen, &c.—EMPLOYMENT wanted by smart Bookkeeper, disengaged after 6 p.m.; excellent references, &c. Address Figures, General Post Office.

TO IRONMONGERS.—A young Man, from Canada, having a knowledge of the trade in Canadian and American markets, is open to an ENGAGEMENT; highest testimonials. Address G. G. M., Mann's Hotel, Sydney.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Working Housekeeper to 2 or 3 gentlemen. Housekeeper, G. P. O.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by a man used to house repairs; refs. Hyde Park Hotel, Bathurst-st.

WANTED, SITUATION, as H. and P. Maid or Housemaid; good references. 154, Bourke-street.

WANTED, by respectable married Woman, a family's Washing. 18, King's-lane, off Crown-st., Wooll.

WANTED, by a young girl, a Situation as General Servant in small family. C. J. Hawkins, N'town Rd.

WANTED, by a young gentleman, a SITUATION in an office, age 16; refs. W. A. T., HERALD.

WANTED, by a young Woman, with good references, a SITUATION as Housemaid or General Servant. Address A. H., 334, Macquarie-street South.

WANTED, to place two young Ladies to learn the DRAPERY. Address H. H., to the care of Mr. Cooper, news agent, George-street.

WANTED, SITUATION, in the country, by a respectable Woman (with daughter near 13 years old), to go as Cook or Housemaid. Address S. S., Cooper, news office, George-street South.

WANTED, SITUATION, by respectable married couple—woman, working housekeeper, good cook, &c.; man, generally useful. Wages no object. References, &c. Address Loo, care Mr. Pierce, William-street.

SERVANTS WANTED.

A WELL-educated YOUTH required, for the counting house. Apply, in own handwriting, D. Jones and Co.

A GOOD HOME for respectable Girl, 14 or 15, housework. 2, Ida-terrace, Glebe Road.

A RESPECTABLE Girl, as General SERVANT. 2, Laburnum-terrace, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo.

A LADY required to manage the female department of the Home Registry, 98, Market-st.; widow or single.

CENTRAL REGISTRY OFFICE, 23½, Park-street.—Wanted, respectable young woman as NURSE. Also, waiting engagements, respectable Servants, and Nurse and Needlewoman.

COOK and Laundress; also, Nursery Women, Laundress for hotel, General Servant for Manly; Servants of all classes wanted. Cragg's well noted registry office for good servants. 284, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

FEMALE Servants of all capacities wanted, town, suburbs, and country. Mrs. Stephenson, 6, Bridge-st.

GENERAL SERVANT wanted, small family; refs. required. Australian Joint Stock Bank, Glebe Road.

HANDY MAN wanted for country, used to garden, drive, milk, &c.; must be well recommended; or Married Couple, if wife good cook and laundress. Apply W. Salter, 130, Pitt-street.

RESPECTABLE BOY wanted. Campbell, 315, George-street.

TO IMMIGRANTS.—Wanted, MAN, to be useful. C. Paul, Glenmore Road, Rushcutter Bay.

WANTED, smart intelligent BOY. Apply 411, George-street.

WANTED, a smart ERRAND BOY; references required. J. Fletcher, 434, George-street.

WANTED, a BOY. Queensland Hotel, Erskine-street.

WANTED, a respectable ERRAND BOY. Apply 326, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY, one used to the trade. T. Hale, plumber and gasfitter, 151, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a BOY, to tinfoil and wire. W. G. Henfrey, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a respectable BOY. Cropley's boot shop, 738, George-street South.

WANTED, a strong BOY, new arrival preferred, at Parker's, ladder maker, Riley-street.

WANTED, a BOY. Apply 66, Bathurst-street West.

WANTED, a respectable BOY to the Gasfitting. G. A. Pike, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a smart LAD, for a shop; reference required. Hurley and Co., 410, George-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD or young Man for the butchering. Smith, Kingston, Newtown.

WANTED, strong LAD, for brick carter. Mr. P. Puckridge, Harris-street, Ultimo.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL. Mrs. T. James, 109, Liverpool-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 16, for light housework. 69, William-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, 14 or 15, in a small family. 309, Macquarie-street South.

WANTED, a clean tidy GIRL. 1, Blanch-terrace, off Dowling-street, Moore Park.

WANTED, good useful GIRL, for house. 7, Brighton-terrace, Devonshire-street.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as NURSE; good wages. 17, Cumberland-street, near Dawes Point.

WANTED, young GIRL, for general housework; small family. 247, Forbes-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 15, mind baby. Mrs. Cohen, Runnymede, Point Piper Road, Woollahra.

WANTED, little GIRL, to mind a baby. Apply, before 9 o'clock, to Mrs. Smith, 235, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a tidy GIRL, to nurse a baby and be useful. Apply 249, Upper Forbes-street.

WANTED, a young Woman, as General SERVANT. 35, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as General SERVANT. No. 458, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a General SERVANT; also, a WOMAN, to wash. 97, Clarence-street, near Church-hill.

WANTED, good General SERVANT. Mrs. H. P. Palser, Chiselhurst, Upper William-street North.

WANTED, General SERVANT, three in family. Mrs. Ritchie, Parkinson Villa, St. John's Rd., Glb.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, also a NURSEMAID. Mrs. Murphy, Kent and Liverpool sts.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Mrs. Shadler, 71, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, as General SERVANT. 11, Cooper-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply 294, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT; small family. 5, Maximus-terrace, Glebe Road, Glebe.

WANTED, good General SERVANT, or useful Girl, for housework. Mrs. Hobbs, Pitt-st., Redfern.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Mrs. Cooper's drapery, Glebe Road.

WANTED, a steady Woman, as General SERVANT (Protestant); references. 20, College-street.

WANTED, in small family, respectable Person, as General SERVANT. Apply, after 9, 373, Crown-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Mrs. Waddell, 757, George-street South.

WANTED, House and Parlour Maid; also Girl, assist in housework. 29, Upper William-street North.

WANTED, for Greystanes, a HOUSEMAID. Apply Mrs. F. Wentworth, at Mrs. G. Hill's, Albion-st.

WANTED, HOUSEMAID, to assist with children; also Nurse. Killick, Market and Castlereagh sts.

WANTED, House and Parlour Maid. Isleworth, Wellington-street, off Ocean-street, Woollahra.

WANTED, by two gentlemen, HOUSEKEEPER; single preferred. C. C., General Post Office.

WANTED, HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Mrs. Consett Stephen, 50, Macleay-st., before 1 o'clock.

WANTED, a HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Apply to Mrs. Lodge, 195, Macquarie-street.

WANTED, a good HOUSEMAID, and wait at table. R. Thane, 101, Bathurst-street.

WANTED, a competent LAUNDRESS. Apply, with reference, 167, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, to mind a few little boys. P. M'G[illegible], Chippen-st., Chippendale.

WANTED, a good Restaurant COOK. Victoria Dining Rooms, 58, King-street.

WANTED, female Cook, for an institution; also Housemaids, General Servants. Glue's agency.

WANTED, man Cook, single and married Milkmen and Farming Men. Glue's labour agency, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a steady MAN, to drive a Hansom Cab. Apply 17, Francis-street, Hyde Park.

WANTED, a GARDENER; character from last place indispensable. Apply to Mr. Hill, Bent-street.

WANTED, a SCULLERYMAN; also a MAN who can milk; references. Royal Hotel.

WANTED, BILLIARD MARKER; references. After 10, Oxford Hotel.

WANTED, a young MAN, to collect orders and deliver meat. A. M'Neil, 508, Bourke-st., S. H.

WANTED, a young MAN, accustomed to the butchering business. S. Patrick, Pyrmont.

WANTED, a respectable young MAN, to assist in bar and dining-room. Hotel de France, Geo.-st.

WANTED, handy MAN, to repair a house. Apply to G. Harman, butcher, Lower George-street.

WANTED, an elderly MAN, to clean a garden, and mind premises. 314, Palmer-st, off Oxford-st.

WANTED, a KITCHENMAN. Temperance Hotel, 305, Pitt-street.

WANTED, four single MEN, to drive horses. Apply to William Miley, Shepherd-street, Darlington.

WANTED, a steady young MAN. G. Oldham, butcher, Paddington.

WANTED, a MAN that can work with a spade. James Regan, Double Bay.

WANTED, a steady young MAN to drive a horse and dray. Miss P. W. Rabish, Campbell-st., Cmp'down.

WETNURSE wanted, to reside with a family. Apply to Dr. Cox, 73, Hunter-street, by letter from the country, or from 9 to 10 a.m. and 2 to 3 p.m.

WANTED, HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID; personal references required. Apply between 10 and 11 o'clock, 159, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, two good Farming MEN for the country. Apply between 8 and 9, this morning; Davies and M'Falyen, 13, King-street West.

WANTED, MEN, FOR THE NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY; HEIGHT, 5 FEET 7 INCHES. APPLY ORDERLY ROOM, VICTORIA BARRACKS, PADDINGTON, ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, 10th INSTANT, FROM 9 TO 10 A.M.

APARTMENTS, BOARD & RESIDENCE.

A BEDROOM vacant, at 2, Rialto-terrace, Upper William-street South, Darlinghurst.

A COMFORTABLE furnished BEDROOM, without board; bath. 157, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

A COMFORTABLE HOME for 2 gentlemen, with bath. 557, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

A DRAWING-ROOM SUITE and other Apartments vacant at 183, Macquarie-street North.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM, to let, 2 gentlemen. 100, Elizabeth-st., between King and Hunter sts.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM to LET. 14, Rowe-street, off Pitt-street, near King-street.

A LARGE front ROOM vacant, 86, Richmond-terrace, in the Domain.

A LARGE Balcony ROOM, with fireplace, unfurnished. Ballinger-ter., near Domain gate, 5 Palmer-street.

A LARGE well-furnished front BEDROOM for 1 or 2 gentlemen. 24, O'Connell-street.

A LARGE front ROOM vacant, 4th day, Morton House, 67, Elizabeth-st. N., 3 min. from G. P. O.

APARTMENTS and SUITES vacant Mrs. Waugh, 159, Macquarie-street North.

APARTMENTS will be vacant at Mrs. Hinton's, Grosvenor-terrace, Church-hill.

APARTMENTS vacant. Mrs. Hamton, Ardrossan House, Wynyard-square.

APARTMENTS vacant, at 36, College-street, Hyde Park.

APARTMENTS, with Board, for three gentlemen. 7, Albion-terrace, Foveaux-street.

APARTMENTS vacant, large front balcony room, as bed and sitting room. 151, Elizabeth-street.

APARTMENTS, furnished, suit married or single men. Livock's, Liverpool-street, off George-street.

APARTMENTS vacant. Mrs. J. M. Ivy, 14, College-street, overlooking Hyde Park.

APARTMENTS vacant for one or two Gentlemen; piano, bath. Eversleigh House, High-street.

APARTMENTS vacant. Mrs. Turner's, Wotonga House, King-street East.

APARTMENTS vacant for gentlemen; terms moderate. 761, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park.

APARTMENTS.—Vacancies for Gentlemen; also 2 furnished cottages. Rowett, Carlton House, Wy-sq.

APARTMENTS vacant at Mrs. Casey's, 110, Phillip-street, near Hunter-street.

ARNOTT HOUSE, Wynyard-square Private Boarding Establishment.—Apartments vacant. A. Casey.

A SINGLE ROOM vacant. 166, Alberto-terrace, Darlinghurst Road.

A SINGLE gentleman will find a comfortable HOME at 330, Crown-street, Surry Hills. Board or partial.

AT Pembroke House, 215, Macquarie-street North. APARTMENTS vacant.

AT FULHAM HOUSE, 90 Elizabeth-street N.—Vacancies; lady and gentleman and gentlemen.

A VACANCY has occurred; strictly private family; no other boarders. Address Private, HERALD.

BOARD and LODGINGS, 18s per week. 98, Clarence-street, near Barrack-street. Good table, bath, &c.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Java House, Jamison-street, Church-hill. Terms, 21s.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for married couple or gentlemen; bath, piano. 147, Woolloomooloo-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in private family; terms moderate. R. T., 94, Oxford-street.

CLARENCE VILLA, 124, Forbes-st., Woolloomooloo. Vacancies for Gent., or Lady and Gent.; bath, &c.

CLEAN furnished Bedrooms for gentlemen, at 104, Harrington-street, Church-hill, off Charlotte-place.

COMFORTABLE private Board and Residence for two gentlemen, N. S. Cards, Allerding, Hunter-street.

COMFORTABLE HOME, for 1 or 2 gentlemen, private; gas, bath, &c.; terms mod. 6, Lower Fort-st.

CHANGE OF AIR.—Comfortable APARTMENTS, a quiet home, pleasant scenery; conveyance to and from Railway Station free; charges moderate. Apply to Mrs. M'Kenrick, George Inn, Picton.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, 8s and 12s per week; bath, kitchen. 337, Macquarie-street South.

FURNISHED BEDROOMS to LET for single gentlemen. Sharman's, 66, Oxford-street.

FURNISHED BEDROOMS vacant. 21, Botany-street, Surry Hills.

GORDON HOUSE,
138, Castlereagh-street North.
Mrs. W. WINCH,
having taken the above Establishment, Families visiting Sydney will find every convenience necessary to ensure a comfortable home. All communications will receive prompt attention.

MASON'S Boarding House, between Market and Druitt streets.—Board and Residence for respectable men.

MRS. BRITCHER, Accoucheuse, Elizabeth-street, Belmore Pk., has superior accommodation for ladies.

NORTH SHORE.—APARTMENTS to LET, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Mrs. Sheath.

NEPEAN HOUSE, PENRITH.—Mrs. E. SQUIRES is prepared to accommodate families desirous of change of air at the river side, in a healthy locality, only ten minutes' drive from the Penrith station. Terms on application. Use of boats and buggy free of charge.

PARTIAL BOARD with quiet family, in the suburbs; bath, gas, &c. Card at 284, George-street.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE, 207, Macquarie-st., near Domain entrance. Terms moderate.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE for Ladies and Gentlemen. Alpha Cot., 147, William-st., Mrs. Mure.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE for one or two gentlemen, at 1, Belgrave-ter., Forbes-st., Darl'hurst.

PRIVATE BOARD and Residence; terms moderate. 170, Castlereagh-street, few doors from King-street.

REQUIRED, a comfortable HOME for two boys, aged 8 and 10; suburbs preferred. Apply, stating terms, W. A. S., HERALD Office.

SUPERIOR BOARD and RESIDENCE, Woollahra, with private family; moderate. E. Ramsay, agent.

SUPERIOR APARTMENTS now vacant at Mrs. J. Mitchell's, Barnan House, 5, Bligh-street.

THREE respectable Men will find comfortable HOME. 1, Emerald-ter., Albion-st. 3 minutes from Haymarket.

TO LET, two unfurnished ROOMS with use of kitchen. Apply 171, Woolloomooloo-street.

TO LET, large balcony ROOM, use of kitchen. No. 5, Avoca-terrace, Shine-street, off Albion-street.

TO LET, two ROOMS, use of kitchen. 3, Alberterrace, Belevue-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, APARTMENTS, with use of kitchen, University Hotel. H. Vaughan, 152, King-street.

TO LET, furnished BEDROOM, to respectable men. Corner of Gipps and Smith streets, Surry Hills.

TO LET, unfurnished ROOM, use of kitchen; board if required. 293, Palmer-street, near Oxford-street.

TWO respectable young men may obtain BOARD and LODGING in Balmain. Home, Post Office.

TO PARENTS IN BUSINESS OR HAVING DELICATE CHILDREN.—A HOME for 3 or 4 children under 14, with every care and attention, in a healthy locality, a few miles from Sydney, with education; terms, 10s per week; highest references. Bland, General Post Office.

UNFURNISHED ROOM to LET. 16, Goulburn-street, between George and Sussex streets.

VACANT, a large front balcony ROOM. 16, College-street, Hyde Park.

VACANCIES for Boarders, every home comfort; terms £1 per week. 22, Burton-street.

GENTLEMAN'S Residence and Grounds wanted, for a term. Apply W. Douglass, 434, George-street.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES.—Wanted, SITTING-ROOM and Bedrooms, without board, for 2 gentlemen and servant, in suburban house, with ground attached; sheltered situation. E. Ramsay, house agent.

WANTED, BOARD and LODGING for a married woman and little boy. F. C., HERALD Office.

WANTED to rent, for a term, 4 ROOMS and kitchen, in town. Batt and Rodd, 132, Pitt-street.

WANTED, unfurnished ROOM, use of kitchen; terms moderate. Address Delta, Post Office.

WANTED, in centre of city, 2 or 3 large ROOMS; to tenant, first or second floor. Ramsay, house agent.

WANTED by gentleman, furnished ROOM, Woollahra, or other suburb preferred. X. Z., HERALD.

WANTED, 2 or 3 Rooms, or offices, in Elizabeth-street; rent no object. A. [illegible] 111, King-street.

WANTED, to rent, Ashfield, [illegible] comfortable Family HOUSE and GROUND [illegible] Gilchrist, Stubbs, and Weston.

WANTED, on the Southern [illegible] of Railway, within 50 miles of Sydney, [illegible] station or platform, a HOUSE containing not less than [illegible] rooms, with a few acres of land. I. X. L., HERALD [illegible]

WANTED, immediately, a [illegible] furnished COTTAGE of about [illegible] rooms and kitchen, suburbs preferred. State [illegible] to M. B., Iredale, Oxford-street.

TO LET.

A HOUSE to LET, in [illegible] street, off Elizabeth-street, 4 rooms and kitchen, [illegible] rent, 16s per week. Apply F. R. James, 100, [illegible]

A COTTAGE to LET, Derwent-street. Apply 52, Glebe Road, next to Artlett, upholsterer's.

A NEW HOUSE to LET, in Taylor-street, 5 rooms, balcony, &c. Key at 17, Botany-street, S. H. R.

ASTON-TERRACE (No. 4), Collins-street, highest part of Surry Hills, on 31st August, 7 rooms, bath, &c. Rent £65. Apply No. 10, same terrace.

ALFRED PARK.—To be LET, a superior finished family RESIDENCE, in Cleveland-street, at a very moderate rental. The site surpasses all others in the Borough, having not only the entire view of the city and harbour, but also a circuitous view of the mountain ranges, and portion of the Pacific. E. Ramsay, Bank-chambers.

BUSINESS PREMISES in George-street.—To LET, on a long term of lease, all that central situated PREMISES, known as the Grafton Arms, opposite the Markets, with shop adjoining. Possession can be given on the 1st of August. Apply on the premises, 490, George-street.

DOUBLE BAY.—To LET, nice Villa RESIDENCE, 6 rooms, &c.; good water, nice orchard. E. Ramsay.

DARLINGHURST.—To LET, on a lease, GLACIAL VILLA, Barcom-street, containing 9 rooms and out-houses, also garden and water. E. Ramsey, house agent, 412, George and King streets.

EASTERN SUBURB.—A semi-detached VILLA of 7 rooms, kitchen, &c., with large yard and flower garden, to be LET; rent, reduced. Hardie and Gorman, Bell's-chambers.

HOUSE to LET, Darlinghurst, 6 rooms; rent, 20s week. J. Pringle, 168, Pitt-street.

HOUSE to LET, 11 rooms, fine view, next tollgate, Newtown, £90. Eggers and Bartlett, 80, York-st.

HOUSE to LET. 494, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

HUNTER'S HILL.—Waterside RESIDENCE to LET, near steamers' wharf, Lane Cove. D. N. Joubert, 32, Bridge-street.

HOUSE to LET, No. 5, Glebe Road, near University Hotel, 6 rooms, kitchen, bath, large yard, water laid on; rent, 22s 6d per week. Apply H. Vaughan, auctioneer, house and land agent, 152, King-street East.

NEWTOWN ROAD.—To LET, HOUSE and SHOP; rent moderate. E. Ramsay, house agent, Sydney.

NORTH SHORE.—To LET, OAK COTTAGE, 4 rooms, water, &c. W. Massey, Lane Cove Road.

O'CONNELL-STREET. — To LET, a first-class WAREHOUSE. Apply to Richardson and Wrench.

ONE OF those superior town HOUSES, known as Carlton-terrace, situated in Wynyard-square, at present occupied by M. Moss, Esq., containing 12 rooms and servants' apartments. W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers.

PETERSHAM BOULEVARD.—To LET, Villa RESIDENCE, 6 rooms, hall, kitchen, store and bath rooms, &c. Apply W. B. Asprey, 797, George-street, opposite Railway.

SHOP and PREMISES to LET, in Bond-street; Shop, 39 x 18, double front. 411, George-street.

TO LET, HOUSE and SHOP, Newtown Road, near Tollbar, 7 rooms; 15s week. Vaughan, 152, King-st.

TO LET, COTTAGE, Caledonia-street, Paddington, 5 rooms; 12s week. H. Vaughan, 152, King-st. E.

TO LET, 10-roomed HOUSE, Stanmore; bath, coach-house, stable. Mr. J. Garretty, South Kingston.

TO LET, a 2-roomed COTTAGE, off Parramatta-street. Apply R. Lenehan, 3, Market-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, Woollahra, 7 rooms, kitchen, out-houses, stables, coach-house. C. Kidman, Oxford-st.

TO LET, HOUSE, 8 rooms, kitchen, and yard. 98, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, HOUSE, 3 rooms, kitchen. Apply Mr. Salt, butcher, Crown-street, Surry Hills. 11s.

TO LET, No. 8, Bettington-street, Miller's Point, 5 rooms, kitchen, and balcony. Key at corner shop.

TO LET, SHOP in George-street, in the best position. Apply 300, George-street, opposite Margaret-street.

TO LET, No. 4, Christiana-terrace, Fitzroy-street, between Crown and Bourke streets, Surry Hills.

TO LET, 4-roomed HOUSE, balcony, back verandah; water laid on; 11s. A. Andrew, Walker-st., Redfern.

TO LET, HOUSE, 5 rooms, George-st., near Redfern-st., Redfern. Rent 15s. Apply Mrs. Cook.

TO LET, Peacock's Point, Balmain, HOUSE, 6 rooms, balcony, &c., 12s 6d. F. Smith, 13, Queen's-place.

TO LET, HOUSE, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, 6 rooms, bath, 25s week. H. Vaughan, 152, King-st.

TO LET, a COTTAGE, with 4 rooms and kitchen. Apply 29, Little Norton-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a 2-roomed HOUSE, at 8s per week. No. 12, Exeter-place, near the Haymarket.

TWO 8-roomed HOUSES to LET, Riley-street, Surry Hills. James O'Hear, Albion-street.

TO LET, a well-furnished HOUSE, in Darlinghurst Road; or furniture may be taken at a valuation, if required. Apply to Mr. Fairfax, 210, William-street.

TO LET, in John-street, Woollahra, a new HOUSE, with verandah, balcony, hall, 6 rooms, kitchen, laundry, side entrance, paved yard, gas-fittings every room. Apply G. H. Curtis, 138, King-street.

TO LET, comfortable Family RESIDENCE, No. 9, Cambridge-terrace, Darlington, replete with every convenience, 7 rooms, coach-house, stable, &c. Key next door. Apply J. Sanders, Commercial Wharf, King-street.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.—To LET, Hyde Park, one of the most suitable RESIDENCES, replete with every possible convenience, baths, gas, stabling, &c. E. Ramsay, house agent, 412, George and King sts.

TO LET, Bellevue House, Wilson-street, Newtown, 2 comfortable Villa RESIDENCES, 10 and 6 large rooms, outhouses, verandahs, gardens, large yard, plenty water; gas, if wanted; rent moderate.

TO LET, No. 3, Dimond-terrace, Fitzroy-street, Moore Park, five rooms and kitchen, with gas, plunge, and shower bath, and washhouse with copper; every convenience. Apply Dimond, grocer, Fitzroy-street.

TO LET, 224, Brougham-street, 9 rooms, stable, coach-house, &c., possessing every arrangement for the comfort of a family. Apply 197, Liverpool-street, Lyons-terrace.

TO LET, in Underwood-street, Paddington, first-class HOUSE, containing 6 rooms, abundance of water, and every possible convenience; rent moderate. W. Taylor, Elizabeth-street, Paddington.

TO LET, PUBLIC-HOUSE, with 100 acres land adjoining, known as the Ship Inn, Cross Roads, near Liverpool, and one mile from Glenfield Station. Apply M. Riedy, Newcastle Hotel, Woolloomooloo-street.

TO LET, to private family only, that excellent Family RESIDENCE, corner of Macquarie and Hunter streets, No. 100, now vacated by Dr. Cecil Morgan; every convenience, bathroom, gas, &c.; taxes paid; rent, £150. Apply on the premises, from 2 to 5 p.m.; or to T. Hughes, 136, Pitt-street.

TO LET, on the Botany Road, Alexandria, the extensive PREMISES recently occupied by Messrs. Biddell, Brothers, comprising a comfortable house and out-offices, containing six good rooms, hall, kitchen, laundry, bathrooms, and stable; also, adjoining, a large enclosed shed, fit for manufacturing purposes, all in good repair; abundant water, and paddocks in rear if required. D. Cooper and Co., Waterloo Warehouse, George-street.

WANTED to LET, Furnished COTTAGES, 4 rooms and hall. Bay-street, Double Bay. T. Woods.

WOOLLAHRA.—To LET, neat family RESIDENCE; every convenience. E. Ramsay, Sydney.

FARMS and ORCHARDS to LET and for SALE. Also, SHEEP and CATTLE STATIONS, stocked and unstocked. Terms, liberal.
W. DOUGLASS, 434, George-street.

OFFICES and Sample ROOMS, Bate's-chambers, opposite Vickery's-buildings. C. Bate, 147, Pitt-st.

OFFICE to LET, first floor, over Felmingham's, 84, King-street.

OFFICES to LET, on first and second floors, at Temple Court, King-street. Walter Cook, on premises.

THREE-STALL STABLE to LET, rear of premises, 500, George-street. Gowing, Brothers.

TO LET, first-class STORE and Office. Apply 32, O'Connell-street.

TO LET, large BILLIARD-ROOM, with gas; rent, 20s week. Apply University Hotel, Glebe Road.

TO BE LET, 2 commodious STORES, on Campbell's Wharf, of 3 flats each. Apply A. S. N. Co., Sussex-street.

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